

Town of Springfield Ordinances

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CHAPTER 1

TOWN ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1.01 NAME

The civil township of Dane County which consists of all that unincorporated land lying in Town 8 North, Range 8 East of the Fourth Principal Meridian, as established by the United States Geodetic Survey, Department of Interior, shall be known as the Town of Springfield.

1.02 STATUS

The Town of Springfield shall exercise all of the powers of Towns pursuant to Ch. 60, Wis. Stats., and of Villages, pursuant to sec. 60.22, Wis. Stats.

1.03 TOWN BOARD

- (1) The business and policy affairs of the Town of Springfield shall be governed by the Board of Supervisors, which shall consist of the Town Chairperson and four (4) Supervisors. All Town Board members shall be elected at the spring election for two year terms.
- (2) General. The Town Board shall be vested with all the powers of the Town not specifically given some other officer. Except as otherwise provided by law, the Town Board shall have the management and control of the Town property, finances, highways, streets, navigable waters and the public service, and shall have the power to act for the government and good order of the Town, for its commercial benefit and for the health, safety, welfare and convenience of the public, and may carry its powers into effect by license, regulation, suppression, borrowing, taxation, special assessment, appropriation, fine, imprisonment and other necessary or convenient means. The powers hereby conferred shall be in addition to all other grants and shall be limited only by express language.
- (3) Acquisition and Disposal of Property. The Town Board may acquire property, real or personal, within or without the Town, for parks, libraries, historic places, recreation, beautification, streets, waterworks, sewage or waste disposal, harbors, improvement of watercourses, public grounds, vehicle parking areas and for any other public purpose; may acquire real property within or contiguous to the Town, by means other than condemnation, for industrial sites; may improve and beautify the same; may construct, own, lease and maintain buildings on such property for instruction, recreation, amusement and other public purposes; and may sell and convey such property. Condemnation shall be as provided by the Wisconsin Statutes.
- (4) Acquisition of Easements and Property Rights. Confirming all powers granted to the Town

Board and in furtherance thereof, the Board is expressly authorized to acquire by gift, purchase or condemnation under the Wisconsin Statutes, any and all property rights in lands or waters, including rights of access and use, negative or positive easements, restrictive covenants, covenants running with land, scenic easements and any rights for use of property of any nature whatsoever, however denominated, which may be lawfully acquired for the benefit of the public or for any public purpose, including the exercise of powers granted under Sections 61.35 and 62.22, Wis Stats.; and may sell and convey such easements or property rights when no longer needed for public use or protection.

- (5) **Town Finances.** The Town Board may levy and provide for the collection of taxes and special assessments; may refund any tax or special assessment paid, or any part thereof, when satisfied that the same was unjust or illegal; and generally may manage the Town finances. The Town Board may loan money to any school district located within the Town or within which the Town is wholly or partially located in such sums as are needed by such district to meet the immediate expenses of operating the schools thereof, and the Board of the district may borrow money from such Town accordingly and give its note therefor. No such loan shall be made to extend beyond August 30 next following the making thereof or in an amount exceeding one-half (2) of the estimated receipts for such district as certified by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the local School Clerk. The rate of interest on any such loan shall be determined by the Town Board.
- (6) **Construction of Powers.** Consistent with the purpose of giving to Towns the largest measure of self-government in accordance with the spirit of the home rule amendment to the Constitution, the grants of power to the Town Board in this Section and throughout this Code of Ordinances shall be liberally construed in favor of the rights, powers and privileges of Towns to promote the general welfare, peace, good order and prosperity of the Town and its inhabitants.
- (7) **Intergovernmental Cooperation.** The Town Board, on behalf of the Town, may join with other counties, towns, cities or other governmental entities in a cooperative arrangement for executing any power or duty in order to attain greater economy or efficiency, including joint employment of appointed officers and employees.
- (8) **Preservation of order.** The Town Board has the power to preserve order at its meetings, including removal of disruptive individuals or groups.

1.04 TOWN CHAIRPERSON.

The daily management of the Town and oversight of its business and affairs shall be vested in the Town Chairperson.

1.05 TOWN CLERK-TREASURER.

The Town Clerk-Treasurer shall perform all of the duties associated with that position in the Wisconsin Statutes, as well as such other duties as are assigned by the Town Board.

1.06 TOWN OFFICERS.

- (1) General Powers. Officers shall have generally the powers and duties prescribed for like officers of towns and Towns, except as otherwise provided, and such powers and duties as are prescribed by law and except as to the Town Chairperson, shall perform such duties as shall be required of him/her by the Town Board. Officers whose powers and duties are not enumerated in Chapter 60 of the Wisconsin Statutes, shall have such powers and duties as are prescribed by law for like officers or as are directed by the Town Board.
- (2) Rules. All officers and departments may make the necessary rules for the conduct of their duties and incidental proceedings.
- (3) Applicability of Ethics Statutes. The general laws for the punishment of bribery, misdemeanors and corruption in office, including sec. 19.59, Wis. Stats., shall apply to Town officers.
- (4) Legal Representation. Whenever a Town official in his/her official capacity proceeded against or obliged to proceed before any civil court, board or commission, to defend or maintain his/her official position, or because of some act arising out of the performance of his/her official duties, and he/she has prevailed in such proceedings, or the Town Board has ordered the proceedings discontinued, the Board may provide for payment to such official such sum as it sees fit, to reimburse him/her for the expenses reasonably incurred for costs and attorney's fees.

1.07 OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER.

The official newspaper of the Town of Springfield shall be the Waunakee Tribune and the Middleton Times Tribune.

1.08 TOWN MEETINGS.

At all meetings of the Town Board and the Town electorate, the proceedings shall be conducted in an orderly fashion reasonably conforming to Robert's Rules of Order unless some provision of Wisconsin Statutes or this Code requires a different procedure.

1.09 POLL HOURS.

The voting polls in the Town of Springfield, Dane County, Wisconsin shall be open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. for all elections.

1.10 NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTIVE TOWN OFFICE.

All candidates for elective office in the Town of Springfield shall be nominated by a nonpartisan primary, under Sec. 8.05(3), Wis. Stats. The caucus system of nomination is abolished.

1.11 SALARIES OF TOWN OFFICIALS.

- (1) **General Provisions.** The Town Chairperson and other Supervisors who make up the Town Board, whether operating under general or special law, may by majority vote of all the members of the Town Board determine that a salary be paid the Chairperson, Supervisors, and other Town officials and employees. The salaries and compensation to be paid to Town officers and employees shall be determined from time to time by the Town Board. Salaries heretofore established shall so remain until changed by ordinance and shall not be increased or diminished during their terms of office.
- (2) **Salaries Established.** The salaries of all elected and appointed officials, including members of boards, committees and commissions, shall be as determined by the Town Board from time to time, provided the salary of the Chairperson and members of the Town Board, committees and commissions shall not be increased or diminished during their terms of office. Any such change in salaries shall be passed by a majority vote of all the members of the Town Board and must remain as set forth until changed by ordinance, per Sec. 60.32(4), Wis. Stats.
- (3) **Town Chairperson: Supervisors.** The pay for the Chairperson and Supervisors shall be as follows:
 - (a) Chairperson: A salary of \$250 per calendar quarter and the per diem paid to the supervisors.
 - (b) Supervisors: ~~Forty five (\$45.00)~~ Fifty dollars (\$50.00)* for all Board, committee and other meetings. *Amended 2/11/16
- (4) **Attendance Standard.** In order to receive compensation, a member must be present at least fifty percent (50%) of the actual meeting time as recorded in the minutes.
- (5) **Payment of Compensation.** Town Board members are to be paid the first Town pay period following the months of March, June, October and the last meeting of December
- (6) **Plan Commission Members.** All citizens appointed to the Plan Commission shall be reimbursed Forty dollars (\$40.00) per meeting attended. In order to receive compensation, a member must be present at least fifty percent (50%) of the actual meeting time as recorded in the minutes. The Plan Commission Chairperson shall receive a per diem of forty five dollars (\$45.00) per meeting. The supervisor member of the Commission shall receive his

or her regular per diem as supervisor.

- (7) Legal Actions. Any Town Board member or Town Chairperson who officially represents the Town in legal actions may, with the approval of the Board, be paid an hourly rate equal to their normal employment, not to exceed Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) per hour.
- (8) Intent of Attendance Standard. It is the intent that committee/commission members will be paid only for attending meetings of those specific committees/commissions that they are appointed to. Board members will be paid for all meetings they attend that are posted as Town of Springfield committee/commission/board meetings. Each board member will be paid according to the schedule under this Code. An exception may be made by the Town Board for attending other meetings.
- (9) Board of Review. Those Board members appointed to serve on the Board of Review shall be paid Forty five dollars (\$45.00) for the first set meeting (a set meeting being four (4) hours or less) and Five dollars (\$5.00) for each hour thereafter when the Board is in session. Each meeting shall be considered a single meeting, regardless of whether the meeting continues after midnight.

1.12 TOWN BOARD MEETINGS *Amended 2/11/2016

- (1) Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the Town Board shall be held on the first and third Tuesdays of each calendar month at a time determined by the Board, except when the day so designated falls on election day or a legal holiday, in which case the regular meeting shall be held at such other date and time as the Town Board shall designate. When the Town Board designates a date and time for the regular Board Meeting, notice thereof shall be posted at the Town Hall and on the Town website ~~in three other public places in the Town.~~ All meetings of the Board shall be held at the Town Hall unless specified otherwise in the minutes of the preceding meeting or by written notice posted at the regular meeting place at least two (2) hours prior to any meeting.
- (2) Annual Organizational Meeting. The Town Board shall hold an annual organizational meeting on the ~~second~~ third Tuesday in April or on the first regular meeting in May following the spring election for the purpose of organization.
- (3) Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Town Chairperson, or by two (2) Supervisors filing a request with the Town Clerk-Treasurer at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the time specified for such meeting. The Town Clerk-Treasurer shall select the day for the special meeting and immediately notify each Supervisor of the time and purpose of such meeting. The notice shall be delivered or mailed to each Supervisor personally or left at this usual place of abode a minimum of twenty-four (24) hours prior to the meeting time. However, an emergency meeting, as defined in Chapter 19.84, Wis. Stats., may be held upon two (2) hours' legal notice. The Town Clerk-Treasurer shall cause

a record of such notice to be filed in her/his office prior to the time fixed for such special meeting. No business shall be transacted at a special meeting except for the purpose stated in the notice thereof. Notice to the public of special meetings shall conform to the open meeting requirements of Sec. 19.81, Wis. Stats. The Town Clerk-Treasurer shall give notice immediately upon the call for such meeting being filed with her/him.

- (4) Special Meeting Request. The request for any special meeting shall state the purpose for which the meeting is to be called and no business shall be transacted but that for which the meeting has been called.
- (5) Open Meeting Law Compliance. All meetings shall be open to the public, unless falling within a lawful exception of the Wisconsin Open Meetings Law.
- (6) Adjournment of Meetings. An adjournment to a closed session may be only for a permitted purpose as enumerated in Sec. 19.85, Wis. Stats., and must meet the other requirements of said Sec. 19.85, Wis. Stats.
- (7) Meetings to be Open. During the holding of any open session in the regular meeting room or in the substituted meeting room, said room and said meeting shall at all times be open and remain open to all citizens.
- (8) Closed Meetings. The provisions of this Code do not prohibit the Board or any committee thereof from having a closed meeting which is legally convened and legally held in a room in said building other than the official meeting room or in some other building in the Town, with notice of such meetings to be made pursuant to Sec. 19.85, Stats.
- (9) Quorum. Three (3) members of the Town Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may adjourn or compel attendance of absent members if a majority is not present. The Town Chairperson shall be counted in computing a quorum.

1.13 PUBLICATION OF ORDINANCES.

- (1) All general ordinances of the Town and all regulations imposing any penalty shall be published in the official paper of the Town once or posted according to state law, and shall be immediately recorded by the Town Clerk-Treasurer in a book kept for that purpose and/or the Town Code of Ordinances. A printed copy of such ordinance or regulation in any book, pamphlet or newspaper and published or purporting to be published therein by direction of the Town Board shall be prima facie proof of due passage, publication and recording thereof.
- (2) All ordinances shall take effect and be in force from and after passage and publication/posting thereof, unless otherwise provided.

1.14 ASSESSOR.

Pursuant to Sections 60.307, Wis. Stats., the Town Assessor or assessing firm, shall be appointed pursuant to this section. Said person so appointed to perform the duties of such office shall have an indefinite term or as determined by contract. A corporation or an independent contractor may be appointed as the Town Assessor. The corporation or independent contractor so appointed shall designate the person responsible for the assessment. The designee shall file the official oath under Sec. 19.01, Wis. Stats., and sign the affidavit of the Assessor attached to the assessment roll under Sec. 70.49, Wis. Stats. No person may be designated by any corporation or independent contractor unless he/she has been granted the appropriate certification under Sec. 73.09, Wis. Stats. For purposes of this Subsection, independent contractor means a person who either is under contract to furnish appraisal and assessment services or is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, business or profession in which the services are offered to the general public.

1.15 BUILDING INSPECTOR; PLUMBING INSPECTOR; HEATING, VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING INSPECTOR; ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR.

- (1) Appointment. Building, Plumbing, Electrical and Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Inspectors shall be appointed by the Town Board. The Town Board may elect to contract with an inspection firm to obtain inspection services.
- (2) Inspectors shall:
 - (a) Have proper state certification in areas of their responsibility;
 - (b) Possess such executive ability as is requisite for the performance of their duties and shall have a thorough knowledge of the standard materials and methods used in the installation of equipment in their area of responsibility;
 - (c) Be well versed in approved methods of construction for safety to persons and property, the Statutes of the State of Wisconsin relating to work in their area of responsibility, and any orders, rules and regulations issued by authority thereof;
 - (d) Have sufficient experience in the installation of equipment to enable him/her to understand and apply the appropriate codes adopted by the Town of Springfield.
- (3) Authority to Enter Premises; Appeals.

In the discharge of their respective duties, each Inspector under this Section or his/her authorized agent may enter any building, upon presentation of the proper credentials, during reasonable hours for the purpose of inspection and may require the production of any permit

or license required hereunder. No person shall interfere with an Inspector or his/her authorized agent while in the performance of his/her duties; and any person so interfering shall be in violation of this Section and subject to a penalty as provided in this Code.

- (4) If consent to entry to personal or real properties which are not public buildings or to portions of public buildings which are not open to the public or inspection purposes has been denied, an Inspector shall obtain a special inspection warrant under Section 66.0119, Wis. Stats.
- (5) Any person feeling himself aggrieved by any order or ruling of an Inspector may, within twenty (20) days thereafter, appeal from such order or ruling to the Board of Appeals, as established in the Zoning Code, such an appeal to be in writing.
- (6) Duties and Authority. The Building, Plumbing, Electrical and Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Inspectors shall have such duties as are prescribed in this Section.
- (7) Stop Work Orders and Revocations. Inspectors may order construction, installation, alteration or repair work stopped when such work is being done in violation of this Code of Ordinances. Work so stopped shall not be resumed, except with written permission of the Inspector, provided if the stop work order is an oral one it shall be followed by a written order within a reasonable period of time.

1.16 BOARD OF REVIEW.

- (1) Composition. The Board of Review of the Town of Springfield shall be composed of the Town Chairperson, Clerk-Treasurer and the Town Supervisors. The Town Clerk-Treasurer shall serve as Clerk of the Board of Review. The Assessor shall attend all meetings of the Board of Review, but shall not vote.
- (2) Compensation. The members of the Board of Review shall receive compensation as determined by resolution of the Town Board.
- (3) Duties. The duties and functions of the Board of Review shall be as prescribed in Sections 70.46 and 70.47, Wis. Stats.
- (4) Meetings. In accordance with Sec. 70.47(3)b, Wis. Stats., the Town Board do hereby exercise their right to designate hours for the annual Board of Review proceedings other than those set forth in Sec. 70.47(3)a, and shall designate the hours of the annual Board of Review by separate resolution. The Board may adjourn from day to day or from time to time, until such time as its business is completed, providing that adequate notice of each adjournment is so given.
- (5) Objections to Valuations to be Written. No person shall be permitted to appear and make

objection before the Board of Review of the Town of Springfield to the amount of valuation of any property unless objection thereto shall first have been made in writing and filed with the Clerk of the Board of Review.

1.17 PLAN COMMISSION

- (1) **Composition.** The Town Plan Commission shall consist of seven (7) members who shall be the following: a Town supervisor, who shall be appointed by the Town Chairperson, and six (6) citizen members, who shall be selected by the Town Chair/Board with the advice of the Plan Commission. The interviewing process will include a joint meeting of the Plan Commission and the Town Board so that both bodies are present for the interviews at the plan commission meeting.
- (2) **Appointment.**
 - (a) **Supervisor Member.** The Supervisor member shall be appointed by the Town Chairperson at the organizational meeting of the Town Board, and shall serve on the Plan Commission until the end of the term of the Town Board.
 - (b) **Citizen Members.** The six (6) citizen members shall be appointed by the Town Chairperson with confirmation by the Town Board for staggered terms of three (3) years, subject to Town Board approval.
 - (c) All citizen members shall be persons of recognized experience and qualifications and shall hold office until their respective successors are selected and qualified. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any citizen member, a successor shall be appointed for the unexpired term in the manner as set forth above. All citizen members shall be residents of the Town of Springfield.
- (3) **Record.** The Plan Commission shall keep a written record of its proceedings to include all actions taken, a copy of which shall be filed with the Town Clerk-Treasurer. Four members shall constitute a quorum but all actions shall require the affirmative approval of a majority of all of the members of the Commission.
- (4) **The Comprehensive Land Use Plan.**
 - (a) The Plan Commission shall make, adopt and, as necessary, amend, extend or add to the land use plan, subject to Town Board confirmation, for the physical development of the Town including areas outside of its boundaries which, in the Plan Commission's judgment, bear relation to the development of the Town. The land use plan, with the accompanying maps, plats and descriptive and explanatory matter, shall show the Commission's recommendations for such physical development, and may include, among other things without limitation because of enumeration, the general location, character and extent of streets, highways, freeways, street grades, roadways, walks, parking areas, public places and area, parks, parkways, playgrounds, sites for public buildings and structures, and the general

location and extent of sewers, water conduits and other public utilities whether privately or publicly owned, the acceptance, widening, narrowing, extension, relocation, removal, vacation, abandonment or change of use of any of the foregoing public ways, grounds, places, spaces, buildings, properties, utilities, routes or terminals, the general location, character and extent of community centers and neighborhood units, and a comprehensive zoning plan.

(b) The commission may adopt the land use plan as a whole by a single resolution, or, as the work of making the whole land use plan progresses, may from time to time by resolution adopt a part or parts thereof, any such part to correspond generally with one or more of the functional subdivisions of the subject matter of the plan. The adoption of the plan or any part, amendment or addition, shall be by resolution carried by the affirmative votes of not less than a majority of all the members of the Plan Commission, subject to confirmation by the Town Board. The resolution shall refer expressly to the maps, descriptive matter, and other matters intended by the Commission to form the whole or any part of the plan, and the action taken shall be recorded on the adopted plan or part thereof by the identifying signature of the secretary of the Commission, and a copy of the plan or part hereof shall be certified to the Town Board. The purpose and effect of the adoption and certifying of the master plan or part thereof shall be solely to aid the Plan Commission and the Town Board in the performance of their duties.

- (5) Matters Referred to Plan Commission. The Town Board or officer of the Town having final authority thereon, shall refer to the Plan Commission, for its consideration and report before final action is taken by the Board, public body or officer, the following matters: The location of any statue or other memorial; the location, acceptance, extension, alteration, vacation, abandonment, change of use, sale, acquisition of land for or lease of land for any street, alley or other public way, park, playground, airport, area for parking vehicles, or other memorial or public grounds, the location, extension, abandonment or authorization for any public utility whether publicly or privately owned; all plats of lands in the Town or within the territory over which the Town is given platting jurisdiction by Chapter 236, Wis. Stats.; the location, character and extent or acquisition, leasing or sale of lands for public or semi-public housing, slum clearance, relief of congestion, or vacation camps for children; and the amendment or repeal of any land use ordinance.
- (6) Miscellaneous Powers. The Commission may make reports and recommendations relating to the plan and development of the Town to public officials and agencies, civic, educational, professional and other organizations and citizens. It may recommend to the Town Board, programs for public improvements and the financing thereof. All public officials shall, upon request, furnish to the Commission, within a reasonable time, such available information as it may require for its work. The Commission, its members and employees, in the performance of its functions, may enter upon any land, make examinations and surveys, and place and maintain necessary monuments and markers thereon. In general, the Commission shall have such powers as may be necessary to enable it to perform its

functions and promote municipal planning in cooperation with the Town Board. The Commission shall oversee community development block grants. The Town Board may refer to the Commission for its consideration and recommendation any matter pertaining to planning and development of land within the Town. All plats or replats of any lands within the limits of the Town shall be submitted to the Commission for its recommendation to the Town Board before the same are approved by the Town Board.

- (7) Compensation; Oath. Compensation may be established by the Town Board for service on the Commission. Citizen members shall take the official oath required by Sec. 19.01, Wis. Stats., which shall be filed with the Town Clerk-Treasurer.
- (8) Organization. As soon as all members of the first Commission shall have been appointed, the Town Clerk-Treasurer shall give each member a written notice of the appointment and thereon shall fix the time and place of the first meeting which shall be not less than five (5) nor more than ten (10) days thereafter. Such Commission shall recommend a Chairperson and vice-Chairperson by March 10 each year with final appointment by the Town Chair/Board by April 1. The Office Assistant will serve as the secretary and shall keep a written record of its proceedings to include all actions taken, a copy of which shall be filed with the Clerk-Treasurer.
- (9) Rules of Procedure; Report. The Plan Commission is hereby authorized to adopt rules governing its own proceedings. The Commission shall make a monthly report in writing to the Town Board of its transactions and expenditures, if any, for the preceding month, with such general recommendations as to matters covered by its prescribed duties and authority as seem proper.

1.18 CODE OF ETHICS.

- (1) The proper operation of democratic government requires that public officials and employees be independent, impartial and responsible to the people; that government decisions and policy be made in proper channels of the governmental structure; that public office not be used for personal gain; and that the public have confidence in the integrity of its government. In recognition of these goals, there is hereby established in this Chapter a Code of Ethics for all Town of Springfield officials and employees, whether elected or appointed, paid or unpaid, including members of boards, committees and commissions of the Town, as well as any individuals who are candidates for elective office as soon as such individuals file nomination papers with the Town.
- (2) The purpose of this Ethics Code is to establish guidelines for ethical standards of conduct for all such officials and employees by setting forth those acts or actions that are incompatible with the best interests of the Town of Springfield and by directing disclosure by such officials and employees of private financial or other interests in matters affecting the Town. The Town Board believes that a Code of Ethics for the guidance of elected and

appointed officials and employees will help them avoid conflicts between their personal interests and their public responsibilities, will improve standards of public service and will promote and strengthen the faith and confidence of the citizens of this Town in their elected and appointed officials and employees. The Town Board hereby reaffirms that each elected and appointed Town official and employee holds his/her position as a public trust, and any intentional effort to realize substantial personal gain through official conduct is a violation of that trust. The provisions and purpose of this Ethics Code and such rules and regulations as may be established are hereby declared to be in the best interests of the Town of Springfield.

(3) Definitions.

(a) Public Official. Those persons serving in statutory elected or appointed offices provided for in Chapter 60 of the Wisconsin Statutes, and all members appointed to boards, committees and commissions established or appointed by the Town Chairperson and/or Town Board pursuant to this Code of Ordinances, whether paid or unpaid.

(b) Public Employee. Any person excluded from the definition of a public official who is employed by the Town.

(c) Anything of Value. Any money or property, favor, service, payment, advance, forbearance, loan, or promise of future employment, but does not include compensation or expense reimbursement paid by the Town, honorariums, fees and expenses under the standards and reporting requirements set forth in Sec. 19.56, Wis. Stats., campaign contributions as regulated by this Code or hospitality extended for a purpose unrelated to Town business by a person other than a firm, corporation, partnership, or joint venture.

(d) Business. Any corporation, partnership, proprietorship, firm, enterprise, franchise, association, organization, self-employed individual or any other legal entity which engages in profit-making activities.

(e) Personal Interest. Any interest arising from blood or marriage relationships or from close business or political association, whether or not any financial interest is involved.

(f) Significant Interest. Owning or controlling, directly or indirectly, at least ten percent (10%) or Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) of the outstanding stock of any business.

(g) Financial Interest. Any interest which shall yield, directly or indirectly, a monetary or other material benefit to the officer or employee or to any person employing or retaining the services of the officer or employee.

(4) Statutory Standards. There are certain provisions of the Wisconsin Statutes which should, while not set forth herein, be considered an integral part of any Code of Ethics.

Accordingly, the provisions of the following sections of the Wisconsin Statutes, as from time to time amended, are made a part of this Code of Ethics and shall apply to public officials and employees whenever applicable, to wit:

- (a) Sec. 946.10. Bribery of Public Officers and Employees.
 - (b) Sec. 946.11. Special Privileges from Public Utilities.
 - (c) Sec. 946.12. Misconduct in Public Office.
 - (d) Sec. 946.13. Private Interest in Public Contract Prohibited.
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- (5) Public officials and employees are agents of public purpose and hold office for the benefit of the public. They are bound to uphold the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State and carry out impartially the laws of the nation, state and municipality, to observe in their official acts the highest standards of morality and to discharge faithfully the duties of their office regardless of personal considerations, recognizing that the public interest must be their prime concern.
 - (6) Officials and employees should adhere to the rules of work and performance established as the standard for their positions by the appropriate authority.
 - (7) Officials and employees should not exceed their authority or breach the law or ask others to do so, and they should work in full cooperation with other public officials and employees unless prohibited from so doing by law or by officially recognized confidentiality of their work.
 - (8) Members of the Town staff are expected to follow their appropriate professional code of ethics. Staff members shall file a copy of such professional ethics codes with the Town Clerk-Treasurer. The Town Board shall notify the appropriate professional ethics board of any ethics violations involving Town employees covered by such professional standards.
 - (9) Use of Public Property. No official or employee shall use or permit the unauthorized use of Town-owned vehicles, equipment, materials or property for personal convenience or profit, except when such services are available to the public generally or are provided as Town policy for the use of such official or employee in the conduct of official business, as authorized by the Town Board or authorized board, commission or committee.
 - (10) Obligations to Citizens. No official or employee shall grant any special consideration, treatment or advantage to any citizen beyond that which is available to every other citizen. No official or employee shall use or attempt to use his/her position with the Town to secure any advantage, preference or gain, over and above his/her rightful remuneration and benefits, for himself or for a member of his/her immediate family.
 - (11) Political Contributions. No official shall personally solicit from any Town employee a contribution to a political campaign committee for which the person subject to this Chapter is a candidate or treasurer.

(12) Financial and Personal Interest Prohibited.

(a) No official or employee of the Town, whether paid or unpaid, shall engage in any business or transaction or shall act in regard to financial or other personal interest, direct or indirect, which is incompatible with the proper discharge of official duties in the public interest contrary to the provisions of this Chapter or which would tend to impair independence of judgment or action in the performance of official duties.

(b) Any member of the Town Board who has a financial interest or personal interest in any proposed legislation before the Town Board shall disclose on the records of the Town Board the nature and extent of such interest; such official shall not participate in debate or vote for adoption or defeat of such legislation. If the matter before the Town Board involves a member's personal interest with persons involved, the member may participate in debate or discussion and vote on the matter following disclosure, unless an ordinance or contract is involved; if an ordinance or contract is involved, such official shall not participate in debate or discussion and vote on the matter.

(c) Any non-elected official, other than a Town employee, who has a financial interest or personal interest in any proposed legislative action of the Town Board or any board, commission or committee upon which the official has any influence or input or of which the official is a member that is to make a recommendation or decision upon any item which is the subject of the proposed legislative action shall disclose on the records of the Town Board or the appropriate board, commission or committee the nature and extent of such interest. Such official shall not participate in debate or discussion or vote for adoption or defeat of such legislation.

(d) Any Town employee who has a financial interest or personal interest in any proposed legislative action of the Town Board or any board, commission or committee upon which the employee has any influence or input, or of which the employee is a member, that is to make a recommendation or decision upon any item which is the subject of the proposed legislative action shall disclose on the records of the Town Board or the appropriate board, commission or committee the nature and extent of such interest.

(13) Disclosure of Confidential Information. No official or employee shall, without proper legal authorization, disclose confidential information concerning the property, government or affairs of the Town, nor shall such information be used to advance the financial or other private interests of the official or employee or others.

(14) Incompatible Employment. No official or employee shall engage in or accept private employment or render service, for private interest, when such employment or service is incompatible with the proper discharge of his/her official duties or would tend to impair such official or employee's independence of judgment or action in the performance of

his/her official duties, unless otherwise permitted by law and unless disclosure is made as hereinafter provided.

(15) Gifts and Favors.

(a) No official or employee shall accept or offer to accept anything of value from any person who, to his/her knowledge, is interested directly or indirectly, or is seeking an interest, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever in business dealings with the Town, or from any person who conducts activities which are regulated by the Town, or from any person who has interests which may be substantially affected by actions of the Town.

(b) No official or employee shall accept or offer to accept anything of value that may tend to influence such official or employee in the discharge of his/her duties, or grant in the discharge of his/her duties any improper favor, service, or thing of value.

(c) Gifts received under unusual circumstances should be referred to the Town Board within ten (10) days for recommended disposition.

(d) An official or employee is not to accept hospitality if, after consideration of the surrounding circumstances, it could reasonably be concluded that such hospitality would not be extended were it not for the fact that the guest, or a member of the guest's immediate family, was a Town official or employee. Participation in celebrations, grand openings, open houses, informational meetings and similar events are excluded from this prohibition. This paragraph further shall not be construed to prevent candidates for elective office from accepting hospitality from citizens for the purpose of supporting the candidate's campaign.

(16) Representing Private Interests Before The Town Board or Plan Commission.

(a) Non-elected Town officials and employees shall not appear on behalf of any private person (other than him or herself, his/her spouse or minor children) before any Town agency, board, commission or the Town Board if the official or employee or any board, commission or committee of which the official or employee is a member has any jurisdiction, discretion or control over the matter which is the subject of such representation.

(b) Elected Town officials may appear before Town agencies on behalf of constituents in the course of their duties as representatives of the electorate or in the performance of public or civic obligations. However, the disclosure requirements of Subsection (a) above shall be applicable to such appearances.

(17) Ad Hoc Committee Exceptions. No violation of the conflict of interest restrictions of this Section shall exist, however, where an individual serves on a special ad hoc committee charged with the narrow responsibility of addressing a specific issue or topic in which that individual, or the employee or a client of that individual, has an interest so long as the individual discloses to the Town Board that such interest exists.

- (18) Contracts with the Town. No official or employee who, in his/her capacity as such officer or employee, participates in the making of a contract in which such officer or employee has a private pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, or performs in regard to that contract some function requiring the exercise of discretion on the part of such official or employee, shall enter into any contract with the Town unless:
- (a) The contract is awarded through a process of public notice and competitive bidding;
 - (b) The contract or activity is exempt from or otherwise deemed appropriate by Sec. 946.13, Wis. Stats.
 - (c) The Town Board waives this requirement after determining that it is in the best interest of the Town to do so.
- (19) Disclosure of Interest in Legislation. To the extent known, any member of the Town Board who has a financial or personal interest in any proposed legislation before the Board shall disclose on the record of the Board the nature of and extent of such interest. Any other official or employee who has a financial or personal interest in any proposed legislative action of the board and who participates in discussion with or gives official opinions or recommendations to the Board shall disclose on the record of the Board the nature of and extent of such interest.
- (20) When an official or employee has doubt as to the applicability of a provision of this Section, such official or employee may apply to the Town Attorney for an advisory opinion. The official or employee shall have the opportunity to present his/her interpretation of the facts at issue and of the applicability of provisions of this Section before such advisory decision is made. This Section shall be operative in all instances covered by its provisions, except when superseded by an applicable statutory provision and statutory action is mandatory, or when the application of a statutory provision is discretionary but determined to be more appropriate or desirable. If an official or employee has accurately stated the facts in their request for an advisory opinion, and acts in conformity to the advice rendered in the opinion, the official or employee shall be immune from liability under this section.
- (21) This Section governs the proposed hiring of individuals for full-time or part-time work as Town employees who are members of the immediate family of Town employees or elected officials. Immediate family includes those relatives by blood or marriage defined in this section as personal interest. Hiring an immediate family member of any current Town employee or elected Town official will be considered only if that individual has the knowledge and skills, experience or other job-related qualifications that warrant consideration for the position. It is required that either the current employee or the relative seeking employment will make the personal interest relationship known to the hiring authority (department head, Town Board or commission) before a hiring decision is made.

- (22) A determination that an employee's actions constitute improper conduct under the provisions of this Chapter shall constitute a cause of suspension, removal from office or employment or other disciplinary action. Sanctions, including any disciplinary action, that may affect employees covered under a labor agreement will be consistent with the terms and conditions set forth in the applicable labor agreement.
- (23) No full-time officer or employee of the Town shall engage in other ongoing, significant remunerative employment within or without the Town which is in conflict with the responsibilities or duties the officer or employee performs for the Town. The Town Board may approve such outside employment or activity if it finds that it does not interfere or conflict with such officer's ability to perform his/her duties in an efficient and unbiased manner. Violation of this provision shall be grounds for removal from office of any such officer or employee.
- (24) Effective date. This ordinance shall take effect after adoption by the Town Board and publication.

Dated June 17, 2003

TOWN BOARD, TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD

James M. Papp
Mary A. Hellenbrand
Rene L. Papp
James J. Peltier
Dan K. Papp

I, Sherri Endres, the Clerk of the Town of Springfield, hereby certify that the Town Board of Springfield duly adopted the above ordinance, which ordinance was on file for inspection for at least two weeks prior to its adoption, and which is a codification of previous ordinances pursuant to sec. 66.035, Stats., was posted in three places within the Town on May 29, 2003.

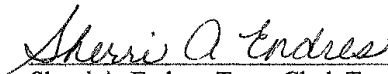
Sherri A. Endres
Sherri Endres

ORDINANCE ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY OF TREASURER

Whereas, Subsection (2) of Section 70.67 of the 1951 Wisconsin Statutes provides that the Treasurer of each town or village shall be exempt from filing the bond or bonds provided under Section 70.67(1) upon the condition that the governing body thereof shall by Ordinance obligate such municipality to pay, in case the Treasurer thereof shall fail to do so, all taxes required by law to be paid by such Treasurer to the County Treasurer. Now therefore:

The **Town Board of the Town of Springfield, Dane County, Wisconsin**, does ordain as follows: That pursuant to Section 70.67(2) Wisconsin Statutes of 1951 do, and hereby does, obligate the said **Town of Springfield** to pay in case the Treasurer thereof shall fail to do so, all taxes required by law to be paid by such Treasurer to the County Treasurer for the taxes of 2006 and for each year thereafter unless or until this ordinance is repealed by the **Town of Springfield Town Board**.


James H. Ripp, Town Chair


Sherri A. Endres, Town Clerk Treasurer

Dated this 7th day of February, 2006.

1.20 EMS District Volunteer Funds Ordinance

- I Title and Purpose
- II Authority
- III Adoption of Ordinance
- IV Definitions
- V Severability
- VI Effective Date

SECTION I – TITLE AND PURPOSE

This ordinance is entitled the EMS District Volunteer Funds Ordinance. The purpose of this ordinance is to authorize the Cross Plains Area EMS to hold "volunteer funds" in the name of the Cross Plains Area EMS.

SECTION II – AUTHORITY

The Town Board of the Town of Springfield, Dane County, Wisconsin, has the specific authority under s. 66.0608, Wis. Stats. to adopt this ordinance.

SECTION III – ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE

This ordinance, adopted by a majority of the town board on a roll call vote with a quorum present and voting and proper notice having been given, authorizes:

A. The Cross Plains Area EMS, by its serving Treasurer, is hereby authorized to accept and deposit in a public depository voluntary donations directed to it, and to further administer and expend such funds at the Direction of the Board, in accordance with Wis. Stat. 66.0608(2). An annual report accounting for such income and expenditures shall be provided in the Treasurer's Audit Report to the Municipalities participating in the Cross Plains Area EMS Contract.

B. The Cross Plains - Berry EMS Volunteer Association, by its serving Treasurer, is hereby authorized to accept and deposit in a public depository, voluntary donations directed to it, and to further administer and expend such funds in accordance with Wis. Stat. 66.0608(2). An annual report accounting for such income and expenditures, including the records of the depository account, shall be provided to the Board of Cross Plains Area EMS, annually, in a form determined by the Board, in time for inclusion with the Cross Plains Area EMS Treasurer's Audit Report to the Municipalities participating in the Cross Plains Area EMS Contract.

SECTION IV – DEFINITIONS

In this ordinance:

A. "Public depository" means a federal or state credit union, federal or state savings and loan association, state bank, savings and trust company, federal or state savings bank, or national bank in this state that receives or holds any public deposits or the local government pooled-investment fund.

B. "Volunteer funds" means funds of a municipality that are raised by employees of the Cross Plains Area EMS, the Cross Plains - Berry EMS Volunteer Association, by volunteers, or by donation to the Cross Plains Area EMS, the Cross Plains - Berry EMS Volunteer Association for the benefit of the Cross Plains Area EMS.

SECTION V – SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this ordinance that can be given effect

without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this ordinance are severable.

SECTION VI – EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance is effective on publication or posting. The town clerk shall properly post or publish this ordinance as required under s. 60.80, Wis. stats.

Dated this 15th day of May, 2012

Attest: Carolyn Hacker
Carolyn Hacker, Clerk/Treasurer

David Laufenberg
David Laufenberg, Supervisor

Arthur Meinholz
Arthur Meinholz, Supervisor

Posted: 5-16-12

Donald Hoffman
Donald Hoffman, Chair

James Pulvermacher
James Pulvermacher, Supervisor

Daniel Z. Dresen
Daniel Dresen, Supervisor

Cross Plains Area EMS

Cross Plains Fire Dept. Volunteer Association.

Cross Plains Area EMS

Cross Plains - Berry EMS Volunteer Association

**TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD
NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF
ORDINANCE AMENDMENT TO CHAPTER 1 – 2016**

Pursuant to Sec. 60.80(1), Wis. Stats., notice is hereby given that on February 2, 2016; the Town Board of Supervisors duly adopted the following ordinance amendment:

Ch. 1.11(3)(b) The per diem increase for the Town Chair and Supervisors to \$50.00 per meeting.

Ch. 1.12(1) Meetings will be posted at the Town Hall and on the website.

Ch. 1.12(2) Annual Town Meeting will be held on the 3rd Tuesday of April.

The ordinance in its entirety is available from the town clerk at the Springfield Town Hall, 6157 County Highway P, Dane, WI 53529 or by calling 608-849-7887. Office hours are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday-Thursday and 8 a.m. to noon on Friday. All of the town ordinances are also available on the town website www.town.springfield.wi.us The amendment will take effect upon publication.

Published: 02/11/16

Carolyn Hacker, WCMC
Clerk Treasurer, Town of Springfield

Chapter 2

Public Health and Welfare

2.01 Licensing of Commercial Salvage Yards.

(1) Purpose. The Town of Springfield concludes that it is in the public interest to regulate, by ordinance, the commercial storage and disposal of automobiles, tires, junk and similar miscellaneous waste due to the existence of unlicensed junk yards, tire piles and dumps of similar miscellaneous materials within Town of Springfield. Unlicensed operation of salvage yards presents a threat to the public health and safety of the citizens of Town of Springfield and to the natural environment and property values of Town of Springfield. The provisions of this subsection of this ordinance are adopted pursuant to the authority granted to Town of Springfield by secs. 60.22(3), Wis. Stats., 84.31(2)(b) & (9); 175.25 and 342.40(3).

(2) Definitions. Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this ordinance shall be interpreted as having the same meaning as they have in common law, the Wisconsin Statutes or Wisconsin Administrative Code, to give this ordinance its most reasonable application. Words used in the present tense include the future, and vice-versa. Words used in the singular include the plural, and vice-versa. The word "shall" is always mandatory, the word "may" is always permissive.

(a) "Junk" means any of the following junk materials:

1. Any junk or scrap metal.
2. Any junk or scrap wood.
3. Junk metal alloy.
4. Junk synthetic or organic material.
5. Two or more junked, ruined dismantled or wrecked motor vehicles or machinery or parts thereof.
6. A collection of twenty (20) or more used tires that are not being put to a use. (Tires used to hold down covers over hay or straw are exempt).
7. Unusable appliance(s).
8. All or parts of dismantled buildings or structures that were not originally parts of the land's principal or accessory buildings and have not been reconstructed within six months of their deposit on the land. (i.e. Dismantled buildings or parts thereof, that are or were imported or relocated to a site are junk on that site.)
9. All or parts of dismantled buildings or structures that were originally part of the land's principal or accessory use which have been destroyed by act of man or nature and have been dismantled or destroyed for more than 18 months.

(b) "Illegal Junk Yard" means any place other than a licensed junk yard, which is maintained, owned, operated or used for the commercial storage, keeping, processing, buying or selling of junk outside of buildings.

(c) "Screened" means hidden from view in a manner that is compatible with the surrounding environment and permitted under the applicable zoning regulations.

(3) Prohibited Activities. No person, group of persons, company, firm, corporation or any other entity shall, without a license from the Town, within the unincorporated areas of Town of Springfield:

- (a) Operate an illegal junk yard; or

(b) For gain or hire, store or dispose of any junk as defined by this ordinance except in accordance with all applicable state and local regulations.

(c) All illegal junk yards in violation of this ordinance are public nuisances.

(4) Exceptions.

(a) This ordinance is not intended to regulate or place limitations on non-commercial storage of material, nor to any legally licensed junk yard, salvage dealer, sanitary landfill or other junk, waste disposal or storage activity for which a valid license from the State of Wisconsin and/or other necessary municipal issuing authority is required and has been issued and all such licenses are in full force and effect.

(b) Nothing in this ordinance is intended to prohibit the storage of idle but operable farm equipment.

(c) Any junk or junk yard that is screened from view is exempt from the provisions of this ordinance (For example, the storage of materials behind a barn or other building and which can not be seen from any adjacent public or private road is exempt from the requirements of this ordinance. Junk materials enclosed behind a fence that can not be seen from any public or private road are exempt from the requirements of this ordinance.)

(5) Licensed Operations.

(a) The owner of every salvage yard in the Town shall annually apply for a license to operate the salvage yard. There shall be a \$75 fee for the license. The license shall be issued by the Town Clerk-Treasurer if there are no pending complaints against the owner.

(b) A license, when issued, shall be valid for a calendar year. The license shall expire at midnight on December 31 of each year.

(c) Every owner of a licensed salvage yard shall be responsible for picking up or removing any material, waste or debris which is found outside the salvage yard property as the result of the action of wind or spillage from transport vehicles.

(d) Every owner and/or operator of a salvage yard shall be responsible for the cost of repairs of any Town road which is damaged by transports used to haul junk to or from the salvage yard.

(e) Every salvage yard owner and operator shall use all necessary precautions to assure that gasoline, oil, solvents and other chemicals are removed from junk which is in storage or otherwise act to prevent contamination of the soil and/or groundwater.

(f) The license issued hereunder does not authorize the salvage yard operator to accept solid waste or garbage or constitute approval of the salvage yard as a landfill.

(6) Administration and Enforcement.

(a) Code Enforcement. The Town of Springfield Board of Supervisors hereby assigns the duties of administering this subsection of this ordinance to the Town of Springfield Town Board

(b) Persons shall allow access to the Town Board or Town staff to their property for the purposes of enforcing this ordinance.

(c) Any written complaints filed with the Town shall be referred to the Town Board for consideration at the next meeting of the Board. At that meeting, the Board shall determine whether or not the complaint warrants investigation, or requires immediate response to protect the public health or safety. If the Board determines that the complaint relates to conditions at the salvage yard which may be an immediate threat to public health or safety, the Board may order the salvage yard owner or operator to cease and desist the offensive activity pending further investigation. If the Board determines that a complaint should be investigated, the Board shall designate an individual or individuals, or the Town's building inspection firm, to investigate the complaint and report to the Town Board. Upon receipt of the results of the investigation,

the Town Board any decide to issue a written order to the salvage yard owner or operator directing the owner or operator to correct any violations or unacceptable conditions identified in the inspection report. If the owner or operator fails to correct the violation or unacceptable condition, the Town Board may act under subsection (7) to enforce the ordinance.

(7) Violations and Penalties.

(a) Whenever a violation of this ordinance is found, the Town Board may take one or more of the following actions:

1. Order the violation corrected by the property owner by removal and proper disposal of the material within a specified period ranging from one (1) to thirty (30) days; or
 2. Issue a citation for violation of this ordinance pursuant to this ordinance; or
 3. When violations are initiated and pursued by the Town of Springfield Town Board proper legal action shall be brought through the Town of Springfield Attorney, which may include injunctive relief, and additional forfeiture actions through the process of summons and complaint or other proper legal recourse.
- (b) The Town of Springfield may ask the Circuit Court, upon the petition of and at the request of the Town of Springfield, to order removal of the violating junk, vehicles, tires, etc., at Town of Springfield expense. The Town of Springfield shall then invoice the property owner for all such costs incurred. If that invoice is not paid within thirty (30) days, the Town of Springfield may place the amount of the invoice on the tax rolls as a special charge against the property in question.
- (c) Injunctive relief can also be requested requiring the property owner or other party in possession of the property to remove the violating junk, vehicles, tires, etc., and have those items properly stored or disposed of and any Town of Springfield cost incurred in the removal of such items be assessed against the violating possessor of that property and/or owners.
- (d) Any person, firm, corporation or other legal entity failing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, forfeit not less than \$75 nor more than \$500, plus costs of the prosecution for each violation. Each day a violation occurs or continues constitutes a separate offense.

(8) Construction with zoning ordinances. This section is a police ordinance regulating the manner in which materials meeting the definition of "junk" are stored on land. This ordinance shall not be construed to authorize use of land for storage of junk on any parcel solely by virtue of compliance with this section. Storage of junk must be authorized by both this ordinance and the applicable zoning ordinance.

2.02 Dog Licences. Pursuant to s. 174.05 (3), Wis. Stats., the following schedule is created for dog license taxes:

- (1) Neutered male or spayed female: \$20.00
- (2) Unneutered male or unspayed female: \$25.00
- (3) Kennel license: \$80.00 for as many as twelve (12) dogs
- (4) If a dog will be 5 months or age after July 1 of the license year, one-half the license tax shall be due.
- (5) Any owner of a dog which is five months of age or older in the Town of Springfield shall pay the appropriate license tax for the calendar year. The tax shall be paid to the Town Clerk-Treasurer. If the license tax is not paid before April 1 of any year, a late payment fee of \$5 shall be paid in addition to the license tax.
- (6) The Town Clerk-Treasurer shall pay these taxes to the Dane County Treasurer at the time of settlement for personal property taxes.

2.03 Pound Designated.

(1) The Town of Springfield hereby designates the Dane County Humane Society, a non-profit organization located at Voges Rd Madison, Wisconsin, the official pound for dogs and other animals detained.

(2) Any amount of dog license taxes received by the Clerk-Treasurer which exceeds \$1,000 after deduction of expenses of tax collection, dog licensing and payment of dog damage claims under s.174.11, Wis. Stats., shall be paid to the designated pound for provision of the pound.

2.04 Dog At Large.

(1) Every owner of a dog shall use all humane and necessary precautions and measures to assure that the dog does not leave the property of the dog's owner. Every dog shall be leashed or otherwise restrained to prevent the dog from leaving the owner's property.

(2) Dogs may be unleashed if they are confined to the dog owner's property by fencing or natural barriers, or if they are supervised by the dog's owner.

(3) No dog may be allowed to run free on any public road or highway, on any public land, or on the lands of another person. All dogs shall be leashed when being walked on public land, roads or highways.

(4) (a) If a dog is found at large, the Town may cause the dog to be captured.

(b) When a dog is captured, the Town shall attempt to notify the owner to retrieve the dog. If the owner is unknown, cannot be contacted or does not retrieve the dog by the time the town hall closes for the evening (excluding meetings held at night), then the Town may impound the dog at its official pound, or at some other humane and suitable place.

(c) A dog which has been captured by the Town shall be returned to its lawful owner upon proof that the dog is licensed and has been vaccinated against rabies. All unpaid license fees shall be paid before the dog is returned. Any dog which has not been vaccinated against rabies shall be vaccinated before being returned to the owner.

(d) The first time the Town captures a dog, the owner shall receive a written warning and shall pay the costs of capturing and holding the dog, which shall be \$50.00 per day or partial day. The second and subsequent times that a dog is captured, the owner shall forfeit the sum of \$75.00 plus all applicable assessments and surcharges.

2.05 Penalties. Any person who violates any provision of this ordinance may be penalized not less than \$25 nor more than \$1,000. The schedule of deposits for enforcement of this ordinance through citation shall be:

Offense Forfeiture Total*

2.02 No Tags or No Vaccination \$20.00 \$104.60

2.04 Dog at large \$50.00 \$141.50

2.04 (11) Misc. violations \$50.00 \$141.50

* The total includes the penalty assessment, court costs, justice information fee, jail assessment and court support fee, in the amounts which are mandated by Wisconsin law.

2.06 State Fire Codes Adopted. (1) The following Chapters of the Wisconsin Administrative Code are hereby adopted as Ordinances of the Town of Springfield:

- ILHR 7: Explosive Materials
- ILHR 9: Manufacture of Fireworks
- ILHR 10: Flammable and Combustible Liquids
- ILHR 11: Liquified Petroleum Gases
- ILHR 12: Liquified Natural Gases
- ILHR 13: Compressed Natural Gases
- ILHR 14: General Hazard Fire Prevention
- ILHR 15: Cleaning and Dyeing
- ILHR 16: Electrical Code, Volume 1 and 2
- ILHR 20-25: Uniform Dwelling Code
- ILHR 28: Smoke Detectors
- ILHR 30: Fire Department Health and Safety Standards
- ILHR 43: Anhydrous Ammonia
- ILHR 50-64: Building, Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning
- ILHR 70: Historic Buildings
- ILHR 160-164: Existing Buildings

(2) The bond schedule for deposit amounts to be inserted in official citations when such citations are issued for violation of ordinances is amended by adding thereto the following schedule applicable to violations of fire codes:

FIRE CODE CASH DEPOSIT TOTAL

ILHR 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,

- 14, 15, 16, 18, 20-25,
- 28, 30, 32, 41-42, 43, 50-64, 70: \$75 \$172.25

ILHR 54.05 and 55.08

- Occupancy Limits:
- 1-10 over the rated capacity: \$75 \$172.25
- 11+ over the rated capacity: \$100 \$203.00

This ordinance shall take effect after adoption by the Town Board and publication.

Dated July 1, 2003

TOWN BOARD, TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD

James Ripp, Chair
Mary Hellenbrand, Supervisor I
James Pulvermacher, Supervisor II
Don Hoffman, Supervisor II
Rene3 Ripp, Supervisor IV

I, Sherri Endres, the Clerk of the Town of Springfield, hereby certify that the Town Board of Springfield duly adopted the above ordinance, which ordinance was on file for inspection for at least two weeks prior to its adoption, and which is a codification of previous ordinances pursuant to sec. 66.035, Stats., was posted in three places within the Town on May 29, 2003.

Sherri Endres, Clerk-Treasurer

CHAPTER 3

RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL BUILDING AND MECHANICAL CODE

3.01 Authority & Purpose. (1) These regulations are adopted under the statutory authority granted pursuant to sec. 101.65, 101.651, 101.76, and 101.761, and by its adoption of village powers under sec. 60.10(2)(c), 60.22(3), 61.34(1) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(2) The purpose of this Code is to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of our community, to protect property values and provide for orderly, appropriate development and growth of the Town of Springfield.

3.02 Definitions. As used in this Chapter, the following terms have the meaning prescribed herein:

(1) Building. Any structure erected or constructed of wood, metal, stone, plastic or other materials, which is intended to be used by human beings or animals for occupancy, livery, commerce, education, cultural activities or other purpose. The term does not include children's play structures, agricultural sheds or agricultural accessory buildings.

(2) Building Inspector. The individual(s) or firm appointed by the Town Board to exercise all of the powers and duties of a building inspector under Wisconsin law.

(3) Construction. Any part or portion of the activity of installing, locating, siting, erecting or raising a building.

(4) Contractor. Any person, firm or entity which undertakes any activity related to the construction of a building other than the mere provision of supplies, materials.

(5) Demolition. The activity of completely or partially destroying a previously erected or constructed building.

(6) Electrical. The trade which relates to the design, installation, maintenance and repair of the mechanical equipment, wiring, fixtures and connections which tie a structure to the power grid of an electric generating utility and distribute the electricity through a structure to end uses, including any work which must be performed by a master electrician licensed by the State of Wisconsin or a person under the supervision of such an electrician.

(7) Garage. A building which is primarily intended for storage of parked automobiles or equipment.

(8) HVAC. An acronym which stands for Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning;

the trade which installs mechanical equipment, systems and accessory ducting and gratings for the purpose of warming, purifying, cooling and exchanging air in a building.

(9) **Occupancy.** The act of utilizing a building for habitation by human beings. Any use of a building for any activity which is customarily or routinely associated with utilization of a building as a residence or commercial building shall constitute occupancy.

(10) **Owner.** The individual, firm or entity which has record title to the real estate on which construction or demolition is taking place.

(11) **Plumbing.** The trade which relates to the design, installation and maintenance or repair of pipes, drains, sinks, basins, hot water heating systems, natural gas pipes, grease traps, floor drains, and all other work for which the individual performing the work must either be a master plumber licensed by the State of Wisconsin or work under the supervision of such a plumber.

(12) **Stop work order.** A directive issued with respect to a construction project by a building inspector which compels the owner and any contractor or builder of a building to cease any further work or activity on the construction project until the building inspector has authorized the resumption of the construction project.

3.03 Scope. This Code applies to all dwellings, commercial buildings/structures, swimming pools, garages, structures, buildings, and residential accessory buildings. Notwithstanding this section, this ordinance shall not apply to children's play structures or agricultural buildings.

3.04 Permit Required. (1) No owner or contractor may commence construction of any building or mechanical system prior to obtaining a valid permit from the municipal building inspector.

- (2) The construction which shall require a building permit includes, but is not limited to:
- (a) New buildings.
 - (b) Additions that increase the physical dimensions of a building including decks.
 - (c) Alterations to the building structure, cost shall include market labor value, or alterations to the building's heating, electrical or plumbing systems.
 - (d) Replacement of major building equipment, including furnaces, and central air conditioners, water heaters and any other major piece of equipment shall require a permit.
 - (e) Alteration of plumbing, venting, electrical or gas supply systems.
 - (f) Any electrical wiring for new construction or remodeling.
 - (g) Any HVAC for new construction or remodeling.
 - (h) Any plumbing for new construction or remodeling.

- (i) Mechanicals for Agricultural buildings.
- (3) The following construction activities shall not require a building permit:
 - (a) Re-siding, re-roofing and finishing or interior surfaces, installation of cabinetry, and repairs which are deemed minor by the Building Inspector. Notwithstanding this section, however, a permit accompanied by structural load-bearing calculations shall be required for re-roofing a building if the proposed re-roofing would constitute a third or more layer of roofing.
 - (b) Normal repairs of HVAC, plumbing and electrical equipment or systems.
- (4) Agricultural buildings- general building permit.

3.05 Adoption of Codes. (1) The following Chapters of the Wisconsin Administrative Codes, as well as all subsequent revisions, are adopted by the Town and shall be enforced by the Building Inspector.

Chs. ILHR 16-17	Electrical Code
Chs. ILHR 20-25	Uniform Dwelling Code
Ch. ILHR 26	Inspection Certification
Chs. ILHR 50-64	Commercial Building and Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Code
Chs. ILHR 66	Multi-Family Code
Chs. ILHR 69	Barrier Free Design
Chs. ILHR 70	Historic Building Code
Chs. ILHR 81-86	Uniform Plumbing Code
Chs. IND 160-164	Existing Building Code

- (2) Any local building codes or requirements other than those contained herein are repealed.

3.06 Scope of Uniform Dwelling Code Expanded. For the purposes of this Ordinance, the standards contained in the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code shall be expanded to apply as the standards for construction of the following:

- (1) Additions, alterations and major equipment replacements for one and two family dwellings built prior to June 1, 1980.
- (2) Detached garages greater than 200 square feet in area serving one and two family dwellings. Grade-beam slabs are required for private, residential garages with a continuous floating slab of reinforced concrete and shall not be less than four (4) inches in thickness. Reinforcement shall be a minimum of six by six (6 x 6) inch, number ten wire or fiber mesh. The slab shall be provided with a thickened edge all around, eight (8) inches wide and eight (8) inches below the top of the slab. (Exempted are Afrost free footings@ for detached residential accessory buildings) ILHR 22 shall not apply.

(3) With respect to other detached accessory buildings, concrete slabs, frost-free footings and the like are not required, but if they are installed they shall follow (2) above and/or ILHR 21.

3.07 Building Inspector. (1) Creation and Appointment. There is hereby created the office of Building Inspector. The Building Inspector shall be appointed by the municipality. The Building Inspector shall be certified for inspection purposes by the Department in the required categories specified under S. ILHR 26.06, Wisconsin Adm. Code.

(2) Subordinates. The Building Inspector may employ, assign or appoint, as necessary, subordinate, mechanical inspectors. Any subordinate hired to inspect buildings shall be certified as defined in ch. IHLR 26 and ILHR 17, Wisconsin Adm. Code, by the Department.

(3) Duties. The Building Inspector shall administer and enforce all provisions of this ordinance.

(4) Powers. The Building Inspector or an authorized agent of the Building Inspector may, at all reasonable hours, enter upon any public or private premises for inspection purposes. The Building Inspector may require the production of the permit for any building, plumbing, electrical or heating work. No person shall interfere with or refuse to permit access to any such premises to the Inspector or his/her agent while in the performance of his/her duties. In the event that the Inspector is refused access to any such premises, then the Inspector is authorized to apply for a special inspection warrant pursuant to sec. 66.122, Stats.

(5) Inspections. In order to permit inspection of a building project at all necessary phases without causing delay for the owner, the owner and/or contractor shall request all of the following inspections in conformity with the time lines required by State codes or at least 48 hours in advance by the applicant/contractor or property owner, as applicable.

- (a) Footing/Foundation.
- (b) Rough Carpentry, HVAC, Electric and Plumbing.
- (c) Draintile/Basement Floor.
- (d) Underfloor Plumbing/Electric Service.
- (e) Insulation.
- (f) Final Carpentry, HVAC, Electric & Plumbing.
- (g) Erosion Control.

(6) No construction shall be deemed approved by default or lack of inspection by the Building Inspector.

(7) The expense of uncovering or exposing any work which must be inspected, where such work was required by the failure of the owner to request any inspection, will be the responsibility of the contractor and/or property owner.

(8) Records. The Building Inspector shall perform all administrative tasks required by the Department under all codes covered in 5.04. In addition, the Inspector shall keep a record of all applications for permits and shall number each permit in the order of its issuance.

3.08 Submission of Plans. The owner or contractor shall, with respect to any proposed construction or demolition, submit two sets of building plans to the Inspector for any work which expands the size of a building, any new building or as required by the Inspector. If a new building or building addition is proposed, then a plot plan showing such proposed work and existing buildings and property lines shall be submitted. A third set of plans may be requested at the discretion of the Building Inspector for the Assessor. The Building Inspector may require the owner or contractor to submit plans for any construction or demolition project when the Building Inspector determines that it is necessary to review such plans to assure that the proposed project will comply with all applicable codes.

3.09 Issuance of Permit. (1) The Inspector shall issue the requested permit if the owner or contractor demonstrates that all state, County and local submission requirements are satisfied. If a permit card is issued, it shall be posted at the job site in a visible location from the street. Permits are valid for two years. Permits may be extended by the building inspector for an additional period of up to two years.

(2) By accepting a permit, the applicant owner or contractor grants the Building Inspector the right of access to the real estate on which the permitted construction or demolition will occur.

(3) Permits are issued conditionally on the condition that the owner and/or contractor(s) shall conform to the requirements of all applicable codes, zoning ordinances, setback requirements in constructing the building.

3.10 Completion Deposit Required. A completion deposit will be required at the time the permits are applied for based upon the cost of the project. The following amounts apply:

<u>Project Costs</u>	<u>Amount of Deposit Required</u>
<u>\$0.00 - \$1,500.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>
<u>\$1,501.00 - \$25,000.00</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>
<u>\$25,001.00 - \$50,000.00</u>	<u>\$250.00</u>

<u>\$50,001.00 - \$100,000.00</u>	<u>\$500.00</u>
<u>\$100,001.00 and over</u>	<u>\$1,000.00</u>

The deposit shall be refunded after the project is completed and the Building Inspector has found that the building complies with all applicable codes. The deposit shall be forfeited if occupancy occurs before final inspection or extends after a temporary occupancy permit expires. It shall also be forfeited if the exterior is not finished within 2 years of the date the permit is issued.

3.11 Razing and Demolition.

(1) **Demolition Permit Required.** No person, firm or entity may cause the demolition of any structure or part of a structure greater than 400 square feet in area without having first applied for and obtained a demolition permit from the Building Inspector. No person, firm or entity may undertake any steps to demolish the structure prior to receiving a permit. This section shall not apply to any agricultural building.

(2) **Application.** An application for a permit to demolish all or part of a building shall include the following information:

- (a) The name and address of the owner of the building on date of application and, if different, on date of demolition;
- (b) The name, address and telephone number of the contractor(s) performing the demolition work;
- (c) The date upon which demolition is to commence;
- (d) The date by which demolition shall be complete;
- (e) A list of all hazardous waste and hazardous and toxic substances (as defined by Sec. NR 181.12 and NR 158.03(4), Wis. Admin. Code as amended from time to time) contained in the building, a statement as to whether the building contains asbestos (as defined by Sec. 140.04(1)(a), Wis. Stats), and a detailed description of the method to be used in removing, transporting and disposing of any hazardous waste, hazardous and toxic substances, and asbestos;
- (f) A detailed description of how and where the waste materials resulting from the demolition will be transported and disposed of (including the description of the route to be used by trucks in hauling the waste);
- (g) A description of the method of demolition to be used; and
- (h) A description in detail of all methods to be used to prevent water runoff and soil erosion from the site to neighboring properties and to prevent releasing unreasonable amounts of dust from the site.
- (i) Along with the application for permit for demolition, the applicant shall present a release from all utilities serving the property, stating that their respective service connections and appurtenant equipment such as meters and regulators have been removed or sealed and plugged in a safe manner.

(3) Demolition. Demolition shall be conducted in a manner that is safe and that does not adversely affect the environment.

(4) Clearing and Leveling The Site. (a) The site of any demolition shall be properly cleared of debris, rubbish and pavement and shall be properly graded and leveled to conform with the adjoining grade of the neighboring property; and when so graded and leveled, the site shall be seeded, sodded or treated in some other manner acceptable to the building inspector so as to prevent blowing dust, dirt, or sand. Excavations remaining after demolition shall be filled, graded and leveled off, not later than 30 consecutive days after demolition is completed.

(b) Excavations from demolished buildings or structures shall not be filled with any materials subject to deterioration. The building inspector, upon notification by the permit holder, the owner or his/her agent, in writing and upon forms provided by the building inspector for that purpose, shall within 72 hours inspect each excavation, or part thereof, before filling any excavation.

(c) It shall be unlawful to fill any such excavation without inspection and approval of the building inspector. Voids in filled excavations shall not be permitted. In the event of the unavailability of the building inspector to conduct an inspection within the 72 hours after written notice; the permit holder, owner or his/her agent may retain the services of a certified, qualified municipal inspection service to obtain an opinion that approves filling of the excavation. Said opinion shall be deemed a sufficient approval by the municipality provided that a written copy of the opinion is delivered to the Clerk-Treasurer at least 48 hours before filling of the excavation commences.

(5) Removal and Disposal. Removal, transportation and disposal of all hazardous waste, hazardous and toxic substances, and asbestos shall be conducted in compliance with all applicable state, federal and local statutes, ordinances and regulations. The permit holder shall give the building inspector 72 hours written notice prior to any removal, transportation or disposal of hazardous waste, hazardous and toxic substances, and asbestos.

3.12 Moving Buildings. (1) General. No person shall move any building or structure upon any of the public right-of-ways of the Town without first obtaining permit therefore from the Building Inspector and upon the payment of required fee. Every such permit issued by the Building Inspector for the moving of a building shall designate the route to be taken, the conditions to be complied with and shall limit the time during which said moving operations shall be continued.

(2) Moving Damaged Buildings. No building shall be repaired, altered or moved within or into the municipality that has deteriorated or has been damaged by any cause (including such moving and separation from its foundation and service connections in case of moved buildings) fifty (50) percent or more of its equalized value. No permit

shall be granted to repair, alter or move such building within or into the municipality. Furthermore, if the equalized assessed value of the building is not within 20% of the buildings located within one thousand feet (1,000') of the land to which the building is proposed to be moved, no permit shall be granted unless the building is improved so that its equalized value is within 20% of the lowest equalized value of any such nearby building.

(3) Continuous Movement. The movement of buildings shall be a continuous operation during all the hours of the day, and day by day and at night until such movement is fully completed. All of such operations shall be performed with the least possible obstruction to thoroughfares. No building shall be allowed to remain overnight upon any street crossing or intersection, or so near thereto as to prevent easy access to a fire hydrant or any other public facility. Lighted lanterns shall be kept in conspicuous places at each end of the building during the night.

(4) Street Repair. Every person receiving a permit to move a building shall, within one day after said building reaches its destination, report the fact to the Building Inspector who shall thereupon, in the company of the municipal highway commissioner, inspect the streets and highways over which said building has been moved and ascertain the condition. If the removal of said building has caused any damage to any street or highway, the person to whom the permit was issued shall forthwith place them in good repair as they were before the permit was granted. On the failure of the said permittee to do so within ten (10) days thereafter to the satisfaction of the governing body, said body shall repair the damage done to such streets and hold the person obtaining such permit and the sureties on his/her bond responsible for payment of same.

(5) Conformance With Code. No permit shall be issued to move a building within or into the municipality and to establish it upon a location within the said municipality until the Building Inspector has made an investigation of such building at the location from which it is to be moved and is satisfied from such investigation that said building is in a sound and stable condition and of such construction that it will meet the requirements of this Building Code in all respects. A complete plan of all further repairs, improvements and remodeling, with reference to such building, shall be submitted to the Building Inspector, and he/she shall make a finding of fact to the effect that all such repairs, improvements and remodeling are in conformity with the requirements of this Building Code and that when same are completed, the building, as such, will so comply with said Building Code. In the event a building is to be moved from the municipality to some point outside of the boundaries thereof, the provisions, with respect to the furnishing of plans and specifications for proposed alterations to such building, may be disregarded.

(6) Bond. (a) Before a permit is issued to move any building over any public way in this municipality, the party applying for said permit shall make a cash deposit to the municipality in a sum, to be fixed by the municipality, which sum shall not be

less than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00). Said cash deposit shall be held for indemnification of the municipality for any costs or expenses incurred by it in connection with any claims for damages to any persons or property, and the payment of any judgment, together with the costs or expenses incurred by the municipality in connection therewith, arising out of the removal of the building for which the permit is issued.

(b) The bond required by (a) shall be further conditioned upon the permittee erecting adequate barriers and within forty-eight (48) hours, filling in such excavation or adopting and employing such other means, devices or methods approved by the Building Inspector and reasonable adopted or calculated to prevent the occurrences set forth herein. The Building Inspector may waive the time lines in this paragraph if the Building Inspector, after investigation, determines that the excavation exposed by the removal of such building from its foundation is not so close to a public thoroughfare as to constitute a hazard to persons, particularly, children under 12 years of age.

(7) Insurance. The Building Inspector shall require, in addition to said bond above indicated, public liability covering injury to one person in the sum of not less than Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000) and for one accident, aggregate not less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000), together with property damage insurance in a sum not less than Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000), or such other coverage as deemed necessary.

(8) Town Board. (a) Before any permit to relocate a building may be issued, the Town Board shall examine the application for the permit and approve the application by a majority vote.

(b) The application shall include exterior elevations of the building at its proposed new location; accurate photographs of all sides and views of the same; in case it is proposed to alter the exterior of said building, plans and specifications of such proposed alterations, and a site plan showing the location of the building on the final resting site.

(c) The Town Board shall not grant a permit unless the Board has taken a view of the building proposed to be moved and of the site at which it is to be located.

(d) The Town Board may not issue a permit for relocation of a building unless it finds that the exterior appearance and design of the building to be moved or moved and altered will be consistent with the exterior appearance and design of the buildings already constructed or in the course of construction in the immediate neighborhood, or with the character of the applicable district established by the zoning ordinances of the municipality. No permit shall be granted if the relocation will cause a substantial depreciation of the property values of the neighborhood to which the building is proposed to be relocated.

(e) In case the applicant proposed to alter the exterior of said building after moving the same, he/she shall submit, with his/her application papers, complete

plans and specifications of the proposed alterations. Before a permit shall be issued for a building to be moved and altered, the applicant shall deposit a cash bond of not less than \$5,000 with the Town to secure the timely completion of all proposed exterior alterations to said building, as set forth in the plans and specifications. This bond shall be in addition to any other bond or surety which may be required by other applicable ordinances of the municipality.

(f) No occupancy permit shall be issued for said building until the exterior alterations proposed to be made have been completed.

(9) Whenever an application for relocation of a building is made to the Building Inspector, he/she shall request a meeting of the Town Board to consider the application. The Building Inspector shall inform the Town Board whether or not the application complies, in all respects, with all other ordinances of the municipality. The Town Board may, if it desires, hold a public hearing on the permit.

3.13 Occupancy Permit. If the Building Inspector, after completing all required inspections, finds that a building has been constructed in accordance with the applicable codes, then the Inspector shall issue an occupancy permit. If the building fails to comply with the codes in minor respects which do not threaten the safety, health or welfare of the building's occupants, the Inspector may issue a temporary occupancy permit for a specified term. No person may have occupancy of a building until an occupancy permit is issued.

3.14 Exterior Finish Required. All buildings shall have a weather-resistant, uniform and neighborhood-compatible exterior finish. Tarpaper or similar material is not acceptable.

3.15 Maintenance of Yards. During construction or demolition, yards shall be kept free of weeds, construction debris, trash, open storage or non-licensed or disabled vehicles. Contractors and owners shall use their best efforts to prevent soil erosion, diversion of surface water or damage to adjoining property.

3.16 Fees. At the time of building permit application issuance, the applicant shall pay fees as established periodically by the Town Board. If work commences prior to permit issuances, the permit fee shall double.

3.17 Violations and Penalties. (1) Prohibition. No person, entity, or firm may construct, remodel, demolish or repair any building in a manner which violates any provision or provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) Every person, firm or entity which violates this code shall, upon conviction, forfeit not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 for each day of non-compliance, together with the costs of prosecution.

(3) Violations discovered by the Building Inspector shall be corrected within 30 days, or more if allowed by the Inspector, after written notice is given.

(4) Compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance is necessary to promote the safety, health and well-being of the community and the owners, occupants and frequenters of buildings. Therefore, violations of this ordinance shall constitute a public nuisance which may be enjoined in a civil action.

3.18 Stop Work Order. The Building Inspector may issue a stop work order for a project to prevent further non-complying work. No person, firm or entity may continue a construction project after a stop work order has been issued. The person, firm or entity which receives such a stop work order may contest the validity of the same by requesting a hearing before the Town Board. The Town Board shall hear the appeal within seven days. The Town Board shall affirm the stop work order unless the owner or contractor shows that the Building Inspector erred in determining that the construction project violated a provision or provisions of the state building codes.

3.19 Variance. The Town Board shall hear requests for variances from the building code to the extent the Town Board has authority to hear or grant variances. The Town Board shall approve, conditionally approve, or deny a requested variance. The Town Board may grant a variance from a Code requirement only if the variance is permitted by state law and if the performance of the proposed variance is equal to or greater than the code requires.

3.20 Disclaimer and Non-Liability for Damages. This ordinance shall not be construed as an assumption of liability by the municipality or the building inspector for damages because of injuries sustained or property destroyed by any defect in any dwelling or equipment.

This ordinance shall take effect after adoption by the Town Board and publication.

Dated July 1, 2003

TOWN BOARD, TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD

James Ripp, Chair

Mary Hellenbrand, Supervisor I

James Pulvermacher, Supervisor II

Don Hoffman, Supervisor III

Rene3 Ripp, Supervisor IV

I, Sherri Endres, the Clerk of the Town of Springfield, hereby certify that the Town Board of Springfield duly adopted the above ordinance, which ordinance was on file for inspection for at least two weeks prior to its adoption, and which is a codification of previous ordinances pursuant to sec. 66.035, Stats., was posted in three places within the Town on May 29, 2003.

Sherri Endres, Clerk Treasurer

CHAPTER 4

TOWN ROAD ORDINANCE

4.01 DEFINITIONS

In this Ordinance, the following words and phrases shall have the designated meaning unless a different meaning is expressly provided or the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

- (0.5) Abandonment Date - August 1, 2012, means that the town agrees to pay 100% of the vacating charges of SPR by willing land owners.
- (1) Board The Town Board of the Town of Springfield
- (2) Certified Survey Map A map of land division, not a subdivision, prepared in accordance with Section 236.34 of the Wisconsin Statutes and in full compliance with the applicable provision of this chapter. A certified survey map has the same legal force and effect as a subdivision map.
- (3) Clerk-Treasurer The Town of Springfield Clerk-Treasurer.
- (4) Town Engineer A firm or individual designated by the Town Board to advise the Town Board on a particular project; if the Town Board does not designate an engineer, the term shall be defined to mean the Town Board.
- (5) Land(s) Any real estate or interest in real estate.
- (6) Plan Commission The Town of Springfield Plan Commission
- (7) Lot A land area of thirty-five acres or less.
- (8) Parcel Contiguous lands under the control of a subdivider or subdividers not separated by streets, highway or railroad rights-of-way.
- (9) Plan A map or sketch of a proposed road prepared in conformity to the requirements of Chs. 80-86, Wis. Stats.
- (10) Public Way Any public road, street, highway, walkway, drainage way, or part thereof.
- (10.3) Road Maintenance Agreement A written agreement between the Town and the owner of a property served by a Single Purpose Road which defines the obligations of the Town to repair, plow snow and otherwise maintain a Single Purpose Road.
- (10.5) Single Purpose Road A street, road or highway which is not a thoroughfare and a limited number of residence, commercial building, or institutional use.

- (11) Street, Road, Highway A public way for pedestrian and vehicular traffic whether designated as a street, highway, road, land, way, avenue or however otherwise designated.
- (a) Arterial Streets and Highways Those streets which provide rapid movement of concentrated volumes of traffic over relatively long distances. They provide principally for movement of persons and goods between high activity area.
1. Principal Arterials Those streets serving the major interstate corridors and corridors which connect major cities and regions. These routes provide the highest level of mobility and form a continuous system with constant operating conditions under a high degree of access control.
2. Primary Arterials Those streets serving long trips between important cities and the major intra community corridors within the metropolitan area. These routes provide for a high degree of mobility under a high degree of access control.
3. Standard Arterials Streets which more commonly provide for intermediate length trips, thus serving through traffic movement in trade areas, or feeding traffic to the primary and principal arterials from lower activity area not served by such routes.
- (b) Collector Streets Those streets which provide moderate speed movement of persons and goods within large areas. They are basically local streets which usually, because of more directness of routing and higher capacity than other local streets, receive higher volumes of traffic to be distributed from or collected toward nearby arterial streets.
1. Connector Streets Those streets which perform a semi-arterial function as well as serving as distribution and land access streets.
2. Distributor Streets Those streets which perform the function of gathering and distributing traffic from and to the local streets and adjacent lands.
- (c) Local Streets Those streets which are designed for low speeds and volumes and are to provide access from low-generation land activities to the collector and arterial systems.
- (d) Marginal Access Streets Those streets which are parallel and adjacent to arterial streets and highway and which provide access to abutting properties and protection from through traffic.
- (e) Alleys Streets which provide secondary means of access for vehicular services to the back or side of property otherwise abutting a street.
- (f) Cul-de-sac Streets closed at one end with turnarounds.
- (g) Dead-end streets Streets closed at one end without turnarounds.
- (12) Subdivision A division of a parcel of land where the act of division creates either:

- (a) Five or more lots, parcels or building sites of 35 acres each or less in area; or
- (b) Five or more lots, parcels or building sites of 35 acres each or less in area by successive divisions within a period of five years.

(13) Town The Town of Springfield, Dane County, Wisconsin

4.02 STREETS AND ROADS REGULATED; PENALTIES

No person, firm, corporation, partnership, or legal entity of any kind shall construct, establish or maintain any street, highway or road, nor shall such be laid out or improvements made to land without compliance with all requirements of this ordinance and with all of the following:

- (1) The provisions of Chapter 79 of the Dane County Ordinances regarding County highway access.
- (2) The rules of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation and the Dane County Department of Transportation relating to safety of access and the preservation of the public interest and investment in the highway system if the land owned or controlled by the Builder abuts on a state or county trunk highway, respectively, or a connecting street, including, but not limited to, minimum width regulations.
- (3) All applicable Town land use plans, as adopted under sec. 60.61 of the Wisconsin Statutes, zoning ordinances, official maps, and any other ordinances and regulations.

4.03 APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF ROAD OR STREET.

- (1) Every person or party proposing to construct a road or street shall submit a written application for approval of the same to the Town. No separate application shall be required if the road or street is proposed as part of a proposed plat or certified survey map, but the roads and streets in plats or certified survey maps shall conform to the requirements of the Land Division ordinance and this ordinance.
- (2) The application shall be accompanied by a scale map prepared by a surveyor which shows the location and design of the proposed road or street. The application shall also specify the proposed name of the road or street, the parties responsible for construction of the road or street, and the anticipated schedule of construction of the road.
- (3) Before any proposed road or street is approved, the applicant shall enter into a development agreement with the Town wherein the applicant agrees to construct the road or street eighteen (18) months of the date that the application is approved. All required improvements in the plat shall be completed prior to occupancy of any structure served by the road. The Town Board may allow phased construction of streets or roads.
- (4) The Town Board shall review the proposed street or road, the plans therefor, the proposed security for the improvements, and the development agreement. The town may require

the applicant to provide additional information necessary, in the judgment of the Town, to properly review the application.

- (5) The Town Board may approve, reject or modify the application, and shall give the applicant due notice of its action.

4.04 SECURITY FOR COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.

- (1) At the time the development agreement is executed, the Builder shall file a bond, certificate of deposit, irrevocable letter of credit, or certified check, in such form as is acceptable to the Board and approved by the Town Attorney, with the Town in an amount equal to one hundred twenty five percent (125%) of the estimated cost of the required improvements as determined by the Town Engineer. Such deposit shall guarantee that such improvements will be completed according to Town Specifications by the Builder or its contractors not later than eighteen (18) months from the date that the application is approved or, where staging is permitted, that each stage will be completed by the date specified in the installation and completion schedule. Such security shall be held by the Town and either released or used in the manner specified in this ordinance. The provision of security by the applicant shall not release the applicant from its obligations under the development agreement nor prejudice the right of the Town to recover the full cost of completion of the improvements if the applicant fails to complete the same.
- (2) The State of Wisconsin, Dane County and a City, Village or Town of Dane County may, in lieu of the bond or security provisions of this ordinance, may file a resolution duly adopted by such governmental unit agreeing to comply with the provisions of this section.

4.05 CONSTRUCTION IN PHASES. The applicant may elect, with the approval of the Town board, to install the improvements in phases, provided that:

- (1) The phases are specified in the development agreement for the road or street.
- (2) Improvements constructed during the first, and each subsequent, stage, of construction shall not be accepted nor shall any occupancy permits be issued within the completed area of the subdivision or development until the security required for the next stage of construction has been posted with the Town.
- (3) The applicant shall record deed restrictions reviewed by the Town (or its designated representative) which specify that the lots included in future construction phases shall not be conveyed, transferred or sold unless the Town's approval is obtained.
- (4) Erosion control plans and measures submitted and approved shall address the erosion problems posed by the construction of the project in phases.

4.06 RESERVATION AND DEDICATION OF LAND.

- (1) All or any part of a street, an arterial street, drainage way or other public way which has been approved by the Town shall be dedicated to the public by the applicant in the

locations and dimensions indicated on the plan or map approved by the Town. The Town hereby finds that dedication of the land underlying streets or roads is a reasonable and necessary condition for the Town's agreement, by accepting said road or street, to maintain the same for the welfare of the public.

- (2) All roads in the Town of Springfield shall be four (4) rods in width of right-of-way. Any road which was originally constructed with less than four rods of right-of-way shall be widened to four rods during any complete reconstruction of the road.
- (3) Every developer shall, as a condition of the Town's acceptance of a road, warrant the road to be in suitable condition, good repair and free of defects, excluding ordinary wear, for a period of one (1) year from the date it is accepted for dedication. The security provided by the developer pursuant to section 4.04 of this Code shall remain in effect until the expiration of the warranty period at which time the Town Board would authorize the release of the letter of credit, certificate of deposit or other security.

4.07 STREET ARRANGEMENT.

- (1) The street layout shall conform to the arrangement, width and location indicated on any official map, land use plan or component neighborhood development plan of the Town. In areas for which plans have not been completed, the street layout shall recognize the functional classification of the various types of streets and shall be developed and located in proper relation to existing and proposed streets, to the topography, to such natural features as streams and tree growth, to public convenience and safety, to the proposed use of the land to be served by such streets, and to the most advantageous development of adjoining areas.
 - (a) Arterial Streets shall be arranged so as to provide ready access to centers of employment, centers of governmental activity, community shopping areas, community recreation and points beyond the boundaries of the community. They shall also be properly integrated with and related to the existing and proposed system of major streets and highways and shall be, insofar as practicable, continuous and in alignment with existing or planned streets with which they connect.
 - (b) Collector Streets shall be arranged so as to provide ready collection of traffic from residential areas and conveyance of this traffic to the major street and highway system and shall be properly related to the mass transportation system, to special traffic generators such as schools, churches, shopping centers and other concentrations of population, and to the major streets into which they feed.
 - (c) Local Streets shall be arranged to conform to the topography, to discourage use by through traffic, to permit the design of efficient storm and sanitary sewerage systems, and to require the minimum street area necessary to provide safe and convenient access to abutting property.
 - (d) Proposed Streets shall extend to the boundary lines of the tract being subdivided unless prevented by topography or other physical conditions or unless, in the opinion of the Town Board, such extension is not necessary or desirable for the coordination of the layout of the subdivision or for the advantageous development of the adjacent tracts. Temporary turnarounds shall be required where the street ends at the boundary of the subdivision. The road right of way shall continue to the adjacent lands and connect to

roads constructed on such lands if approved by the Town Board.

(e) Arterial and Highway Protection. Whenever the proposed subdivision contains or is adjacent to a major highway, adequate protection of residential properties, limitation of access and separation of through and local traffic shall be provided by reversed frontage, with screen plantings contained in a non-access reservation along the rear property line, or by the use of frontage streets.

(f) Reserve Strips controlling access to roads or highways are prohibited except where control of such strips is placed with the Town under conditions approved by the Town Board.

4.08 STREET NAMES AND NUMBERING

- (1) Street names and building numbers shall be assigned in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 76 of the Dane County Ordinances.
- (2) The following designations shall be used only in the situations indicated:
 - a. Lane - a street, one block long, not ending in a cul-de-sac.
 - b. Circle - a cul-de-sac of nine lots or more.
 - c. Court - a cul-de-sac of eight lots or less.

4.09 STREET DESIGN STANDARDS

- (1) Minimum Right of Way. The minimum right-of-way for all proposed streets and roads shall be 66 feet or such other width as is specified by the Town land use plan, official map or neighborhood development study; or if no width is specified therein, the minimum widths shall be 66 feet.
- (2) Cul-de-Sac Streets. All cul-de-sac streets shall conform to the following standards:
 - (a) Streets designed to have one end permanently closed shall not exceed 1,600 feet in length.
 - (b) Except as provided in Section 6.08 (4)(2)3, streets which are designed to have one end permanently closed shall terminate in a circular turnaround having a minimum right of way diameter of 150 feet, and a minimum paved diameter of 100 feet. The reverse curve on a cul-de-sac shall have a 100 foot minimum radius when the bulb is centered on the street and 100 foot minimum radius when the bulb is offset.
 - (c) In areas zoned B-1, B-2, C-1, C-2, Industrial or other commercial zone, all streets which are designed to have one end permanently closed, shall terminate in a circular turnaround having a minimum right-of-way of 175 feet, and a minimum paved diameter of 120 feet.
 - (d) The land surrounding the cul-de-sac bulb ends shall be divided into a minimum of four lots. The land surrounding the bulb shall be defined as the land which fronts on the curved portion of the bulb to and including a line drawn perpendicular from the point where the curve of the bulb begins.
- (2.5) Single Purpose Road Standards. The Town Board may establish a different set of standards applicable to Single Purpose Roads. The standards which are in effect at the time a property owner enters into a Road Maintenance Agreement shall apply to that road during the term of

the Agreement. The Town shall adopt its Single Purpose Road standards by resolution and post them on the Town's web site.

- (3) Street Grades and Radii of Curvature. Unless necessitated by exceptional topography and subject to the approval of the Town, the street grades and radii of curvature shall conform to the Design Standard in the Dane County Subdivision Ordinance and the Town Road Ordinance. In the event of a conflict between the County and Town standards, the Town shall determine which standard shall be applied, on the basis of which standard is best suited to the estimated traffic load of the proposed road.
- (4) Ditches shall be constructed whenever storm sewers are not required by the Town Board.
- (a) Roadside ditches shall not exceed 10% of grade nor have less than a 1% grade. The maximum ditch capacity for a 5-year intensity storm shall be not more than the values tabulated as follows:

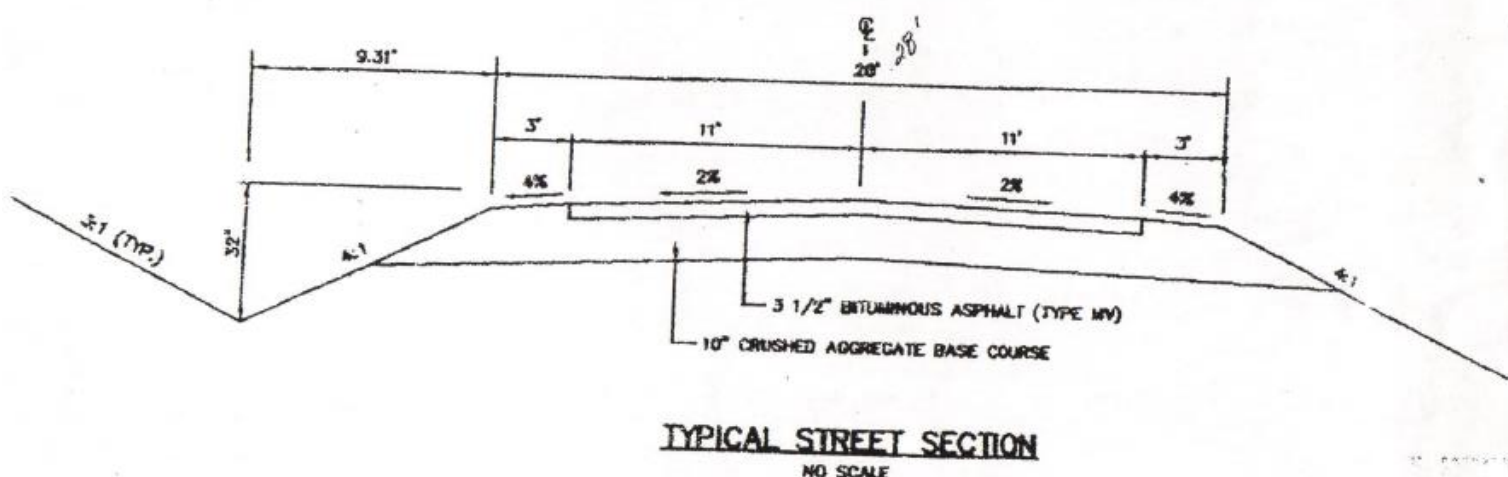
<u>Ditch Grade %</u>	<u>Q (c.f.s.)¹</u>
1	2.34
2	3.78
3	4.14
4	4.86
5	5.22
6	5.76
7	6.30
8	6.84
9	7.20
10	7.74

(b) Ditches shall be restored with 4" topsoil, fertilizing, seeding and mulching in accordance with the current Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, State of Wisconsin Department of Transportation.

¹ Quantity (cubic feet per second).

- (c) Where ditches are required, streets shall be constructed as indicated in Figure 1.
- (5) All roads in the Town of Springfield shall be constructed according to the specifications stated in this section, as depicted in figure 2.

FIGURE 2. TYPICAL ROAD



- (6)
 - (a) All roads shall have a bituminous paved surface.
 - (b) The paved surface shall be at least 22 feet wide with 3-foot wide aggregate shoulders and roadside ditches with a minimum of two feet in depth. The road shall have a gravel base at least 10 to 12 inches in depth. The pavement shall be laid in a binder course of asphalt which is at least 2 inches in thickness.
 - (c) The final course of a street serving residential property shall be at least 2 inches thick with TAC coat to the road base. In a commercial zone, the final course shall be two inches thick. The final course shall be applied within ninety (90) days of the occupancy of the sale of the last lot served by the road. A lot shall be deemed to have "occupancy" when a structure on the lot may lawfully be sold and inhabited, regardless of whether or not that lot is sold or construction is commenced. Prior to laying of the TAC coat on surface course, the builder shall cause any cracks or other defects in the binder base course to be filled and/or patched.
 - (d) All areas which are disturbed in the course of construction shall be fertilized, seeded and mulched. The Town may require sodding of surfaces which have a slope of more than 2:1 or are otherwise susceptible to erosion.
- (7) The work for road construction shall be inspected by the Town as described in this paragraph. The Town shall inspect the road when subgrade is prepared; after the aggregate base course is installed but before the binder course is laid; after the binder course has been laid; before top course is laid, and, after completion of the entire road. The road's builder shall reimburse the Town for all fees incurred by the Town to perform these inspections.
- (8) Upon approval by the Town of the completed road, the builder shall dedicate, by appropriate deed, a 66-foot side strip of real estate whose central line is the newly constructed road.

4.10 STREET/ROAD SIGNS COSTS.

The Builder shall be responsible for the initial cost of the street/road signs for new roads. The Town will order and install the signs after construction of the subdivision roads. The

Builder will be billed for the cost and installation. The Builder will also be responsible for payment of any signing fees imposed on the Town by the County or other authority. Payment will be required prior to issuing any building permits.

4.11 WAIVER

Where, in the judgment of the Town Board, it would be inappropriate to apply the provisions of this Ordinance to a proposed street or road because extraordinary or undue hardship resulting from the characteristics of the land would result, the Town Board may waive or modify any requirement of this ordinance, but only to the extent a waiver is found to be just and proper. The Town Board shall grant such relief only where it will not be detrimental to the public good, impair the intent and purpose of this ordinance, or impair the desirable general development of the community in accordance with the land use plan. Any applicant who requests a waiver of a provisions of this ordinance shall make a written application for a waiver and file the application with the Town Clerk-Treasurer. The Town Board shall hold a public hearing on the application not less than 10 days nor more than 45 days after the date on which the request is filed. The Town Clerk-Treasurer shall mail a notice of the hearing to all adjacent landowners and to the County Highway Department. The waiver application shall state the basis for the application and the specific hardship which is claimed to exist. Any waiver, exception, or variance which is granted pursuant to this section shall be made in writing, shall state the reasons which justified it, and shall be filed with the Town Clerk-Treasurer.

4.12 REQUIRED IMPROVEMENTS PROCEDURE

- (1) **PLANS AND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS.** Prior to commencing construction of any required improvement, the applicant shall prepare construction plans and specifications and submit them to the Town Engineer or designee for review and approval. The Town Engineer may require the submission of the following plans and accompanying construction specifications before authorizing construction or installation of the improvements:
 - (a) Street plans and profiles showing existing and proposed grades, elevations and cross sections of required improvements.
 - (b) Storm water and surface water drainage plans.
 - (c) Such additional plans or information as may be required by the Town Engineer.
 - (d) Plans and specification for all utilities and underground facilities.
- (2) **PRIVATE CONTRACTS.** The Builder shall engage one general contractor whose qualifications have been approved by the Board for each major phase of construction (grading, utilities, streets) or one general contractor for a contract which includes more than one phase of construction.
- (3) **SCHEDULING.** All scheduling of the contemplated improvements shall be approved by the Town Engineer. Construction may not be commenced on any phase of construction until all approvals and conditional requirements are satisfied and a copy of the private contract has been filed with and approved by the Board. Construction shall not proceed until all State of Wisconsin approvals are granted.

(4) STREET GRADING

(a) The Builder shall furnish standard drawings which indicate the existing and proposed grades of streets shown on the plan, and after review of design engineering work on the streets by the Town Engineer and approval of street grades by the Board, the applicant shall grade or cause to be graded the full width of the right of way of the streets proposed to be dedicated, including the vision clearance triangle on corner lots. In those cases where existing street right of way is made a part of the applicant's plan or abuts the area included in the plan, he/she shall grade or cause to be graded that portion of the right of way between the existing pavement and the property line. The bed for the roadways in the street right of way shall be graded to sub-grade elevation. The Town Engineer shall inspect the proposed street before grading and approve all grading within right of way. The street grading shall extend for a sufficient distance beyond the right of way to insure that the established grade will be preserved. The grading of rights of way for principal and primary arterials shall only be required where necessary to provide access to the streets or lots in the plan. Lots which abut principal and primary arterials shall be graded to proposed street grade or to a grade approved by the Town Engineer prior to the sale of affected properties.

(b) The Builder shall engage a licensed professional engineer to set sub-base grade in accordance with approved centerline grade and cross section; and to set grades necessary to comply with other grading requirements, including vision clearance on corner lots, centerline and lot line grades for green ways, terrace grading for abutting streets and other required grades. The grading program shall consist of the following elements:

1. The stripping and removal of all topsoil, debris and vegetation within the street right of way.
2. Grading of full street right of way to a tolerance of 0 to 0.2 feet below proposed centerline grade. Fill sections shall be constructed of approved materials, which do not include topsoil, debris, vegetation, etc.
3. Grading beyond right of way to insure that the established grade will be preserved.
4. Grading of vision clearance triangle on corner lots (Maximum embankment of three (3) feet above curb elevation within a triangle formed by two intersection street line or their projections and a line joining points on such street lines located 25 feet from the street intersection).
5. Where the public green way is included in the project the Builder is responsible for an acceptable continuous drainage way in the green way as determined by the Town Engineer.
6. All additional grading, where applicable of lots abutting green ways, terraces of streets abutting plat, public easements for sanitary sewer and sidewalk, and other requirements of ordinances and special conditions of plat approval. There shall be a plan for disposal of any surplus soil or earth.
7. Where a natural drainage way exists which has acceptable hydraulic capacities including alignment and grade as determined by the Town Engineer, construction will not be required and the existing natural growth shall be preserved. When such natural growth is not preserved by action of the applicant or his/her agent, he/she shall be responsible for repairing the disturbed areas by sodding. However, in certain locations, as determined by the Town Engineer, where the hydraulic capacities including alignment and grade are not acceptable, then such alignment, grade and slopes shall be improved by the applicant to the interim

minimum requirements of a ten-foot wide ditch bottom with four to one side slopes, all to be seeded.

(c) The applicant shall install permanent pipes or culverts at a grade designated by the Town Engineer under all streets crossing a green way or drainage way. Said installation shall be in accordance with the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction of the Department of Transportation of the State of Wisconsin. All costs of the installation shall be the responsibility of the applicant. The permanent pipe or culvert shall not be installed prior to the installation of a street crossing a green way unless done pursuant to written agreement between the Engineer and the applicant. Culverts required across intersections for temporary street drainage, shall be furnished and installed by the Builder at his expense. All temporary culverts installed by the Builder shall be completely removed when the streets are constructed to standards and the area restored to as near to original condition as possible as determined by the Town Engineer.

(d) All ditching and culvert installation shall be done in strict accordance with grades approved by the Engineer. The applicant's engineer shall be responsible for setting all required grades in the field for construction purposes.

- (5) **STREET CONSTRUCTION.** After completion of the underground utilities and approval thereof, the streets shall be constructed.
- (6) **CHANGE ORDERS.** When extra work not specified in the contract is required to complete the project, the Town will notify the Builder or his/her engineering representative. No extra work shall proceed until the Builder or his/her representative has entered into a written agreement for the additional work.
- (7) **EROSION CONTROL.** The applicant shall take all steps necessary to prevent the erosion, siltation, sedimentation, washing and blowing of dirt and debris caused by grading, excavations open cuts, side slopes, and other activities by the applicant or his/her contractors. Reasonable methods of control shall include, but not be limited to, seeding and mulching, sodding, berm construction, pond construction, and watering. In such cases where the method of control has failed, the builder shall clean up the materials which have been displaced prior to construction of additional improvements. Plans for erosion control shall be submitted to the Town Engineer for review and approval before any land surface disturbances are made. The Engineer's decision may be appealed to the Board.
- (8) **FLOOD PLAIN/SHORE LAND.** All provisions of Dane County Ordinances relating to flood plain and SHORE LAND zoning are incorporated herein and adopted by reference.
- (9) **INSPECTION.** Prior to commencing any work within the subdivision, the applicant shall make arrangements with the Town Engineer to provide for adequate inspection. The Town Engineer shall inspect and approve all completed work prior to acceptance of the road or any release of the securities deposited pursuant to this Ordinance.

4.13 ACCEPTANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS

- (1) After the applicant has installed all required improvements, he/she shall notify the Town Engineer in writing that the work is complete and ready for final inspection. The Town

Engineer shall inspect the improvements and forward a letter to the applicant indicating his/her approval or disapproval. When the improvements have been approved by the Town Engineer, the Clerk-Treasurer will prepare a final billing for engineering, inspection and legal fees and submit it to the applicant for payment. In addition, the applicant and all general contractors shall file lien waivers or affidavits, in a form acceptable to the Town and approved by the Town Attorney, evidencing that there are no claims, actions or demands for damages, based upon contract or tort arising out of or in any way related to the project and that no monies are owed to any surveyor, mechanic, sub-contractor, material man or laborer.

- (2) Resolution When the engineering, inspection, and legal fees have been paid and when the necessary lien waivers and affidavits have been filed, a resolution accepting the project will be prepared and presented to the Town Board.
- (3) Security Release The security furnished pursuant to Section 4.04(1) shall remain in full force for a period of one year after the completion of the project and acceptance by the Board unless partially released as hereinafter provided. The security shall be held to guarantee the work performed pursuant to private contracts against defects in workmanship and materials. If any defect appears during the period of the guarantee, the applicant or its contractor shall, at its expense, install replacements or perform acceptable repairs. In the event that the applicant fails to install the replacement or perform the repairs, the Town may do so and deduct the cost thereof from the security deposit. Unless defects have appeared and have not been repaired, the Town shall release the security to the applicant upon expiration of the one year guarantee period.
- (4) **ENGINEERING, INSPECTION AND ATTORNEY FEES**
 - (a) The applicant shall pay all engineering, inspection, consulting and legal fees incurred by the Town for services performed by or on behalf of the Town in conjunction with the design, inspection and review of any application for approval of a road, with the drafting of legal documents, and with such inspections as the Town Engineer deems necessary to assure that the construction of the required improvements is in compliance with the plans, specifications and ordinances of the Town or any other governmental authority. Consulting, engineering, inspection and legal fees shall be the actual costs to the Town on the basis of submitted invoices plus twice (2x) the actual payroll costs for time spent by any employees of the Town. Such fees may be billed monthly, or upon completion of the project as determined by the Board.
 - (b) To guarantee payment of the engineering, inspection and attorneys fees, the applicant shall deposit the sum of \$1,000.00 plus \$100.00 for each lot or parcel served by the road with the Town Clerk-Treasurer at the time that the application for approval is first filed. If such fees are paid timely, the deposit will be refunded at the time that the road is accepted by the Town. In the event that the applicant fails to pay such fees within fourteen (14) days of the time when the Town submits its bill therefore, the Town may deduct the amount of such fees from the security deposit.

4.14 OFFENSES AND PENALTIES.

- (1) No residential lot served by the road may be occupied until the binder course provided for in this Ordinance has been installed and approved by the Town. The Town shall not issue any building permit for any structure served by the road until the road binder course

has been completed and approved.

- (2) No person may deposit, place or leave any materials, or plant vegetation, on a Town road, within the right-of-way of the road, or in the ditches of a town road, which materials obstruct the use of the road, render the surface slippery or hazardous, or which may damage persons or property. This prohibition shall include, but not be limited to: glass, garbage, gravel, stones, machinery, cans, or other material, but shall not include salt, sand, calcium chloride or other materials used in maintenance of Town roads.
- (3) No person may plant, maintain or permit vegetation or plants on any private premises adjacent to a highway which obstructs the view of the operator of a motor vehicle approaching an intersection, or which obscures or conceals any traffic sign on a Town road. Every person shall endeavor to reasonable trim, cut and otherwise prevent vegetation or plants from obstructing visibility at intersections or of signs.
- (4) No person may build or reconstruct a fence or any other structure within the thirty three feet (33') of right-of-way of a Town road, measured from the centerline of said road. Any fence which existed prior to the construction of the road may be maintained, but may not be replaced.
- (5) No person may cultivate, crop, or otherwise work any land located within the right-of-way of a Town road, including the planting of trees.
- (6) No person may, by operation of a motor vehicle, spillage of chemicals, operation of machinery or other action, damage a Town road.
- (7) Any person, firm, or corporation who fails to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100) nor more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) plus all applicable assessments and the costs of prosecution of each violation. Each day a violation exists or continues shall constitute a separate offense.
- (8) Every violation of this ordinance is declared to be a public nuisance. In addition to the penalties provided in this ordinance, the Town may abate such a nuisance. The Town shall give written notice to the landowner or person who is in violation of the ordinance giving the person a reasonable time to correct the violation. In the event the violation is not corrected, the Town may take such action within its right-of-way as is necessary to abate the nuisance, including removal of any material which is encroaching upon or obstructing the right-of-way, or trimming of vegetation which is intruding on the right-of-way. The Town may charge the responsible party for the cost of abating the nuisance, and if said charges are unpaid, assess them against the violator's property as a special charge.
- (9) In addition to the other remedies herein, the Town may commence an action for

injunctive relief against an alleged violator seeking to compel the violator to cease and desist from violating this Ordinance.

- (10) Charges for removal of obstructions, litter, debris or material from highway. The Town's highway patrol employee may order the person or persons responsible for placing obstructions, litter, material or debris on a Town highway to remove the same. If the person responsible fails to remove the obstructions, litter, material or debris within twenty four (24) hours, the Town may remove the same. The Town may charge the responsible person or persons for the cost of the removal by sending an invoice to the last-known address of the responsible person or persons. If the responsible person or persons do not pay the charges before the 15th day of September, the unpaid charges shall be levied against the real property of the responsible person or persons as a special charge pursuant to sec. 66.60 (16), Wis. Stats., and shall be a lien against said real property pursuant to sec. 66.60 (15), Wis. Stats.

4.15 SPEED LIMITS ON TOWN ROADS.

- (1) Enactment. Pursuant to sec. 349.11(3), Stats., the Town finds, on the basis of a traffic study performed by the Dane County Transportation Department, that the following speed limits, varying from the presumptive limits in the statutes, should be adopted.
- (2) **Twenty five MPH.** The speed limit on the following described portions of town roads in the Town of Springfield, Dane County shall be twenty-five miles per hour for all vehicles:

Bittersweet Court - From its intersection with Sunrise Ridge Trail northerly to its end.

Blue Spruce Court - From its intersection with Pine Cone Circle southerly to its end.

Church Road - From its intersection with County Trunk Highway AK@ southerly to a point 0.12 of a mile south of its intersection with County Trunk Highway AK@.

Clover Hill Dr - From its north intersection with Hickory Run to its south intersection with Hickory Run.

Dahmen Drive - From its north intersection with Hickory Run to its south intersection with Clover Hill Drive.

Foxtail Trail - From its intersection with Greenbriar Road southerly to its end.

Harvest Hill Court - From its intersection with Harvest Hill Road northerly to its end.

Harvest Hill Road - From its intersection with Wipperfurth Road to its intersection with Harvest Hill Court.

Hickory Run - From its intersection with Kick-a-boo Road to its west intersection with Clover Hill Drive.

Hickory Trail - From its intersection with Enchanted Valley Road southerly and westerly

to its end.

Oak Circle Drive - From its north intersection with Scenic Ridge Trail southerly and easterly to its end.

Overlook Court - From its intersection with Scenic Ridge Trail easterly to its end.

Pine Cone Circle - From its intersection from Enchanted Valley Road southerly and westerly to its intersection with Hickory Trail.

Poelma Drive - From its intersection with State Trunk Highway 19 northerly to its end.

Rusty Lane - From its intersection with Wipperfurth Road easterly to its end.

Sagebrush Trail - From its intersection with Hickory Trail southerly to the Town of Springfield south town line.

Scenic Court - From its intersection with Scenic Ridge Trail westerly to its end.

Scenic Ridge Trail - From its intersection with County Trunk Highway K northerly to its north intersection with Oak Circle Drive.

Shamrock Glen Circle - From its intersection with High Road westerly to its end.

Springfield Circle - From its intersection with Lodi-Springfield Road easterly to its end.

Springhelt Drive, along its entire length.

Sunrise Ridge Trail - From its intersection with Enchanted Valley Road to its intersection with Schneider Road.

Sutzfey Circle, along its entire length.

Town & Country Lane - From its intersection with U.S. Highway 12 westerly to its end.

Wildrose Court - From its intersection with Foxfire Trail easterly to its end.

- (3) **Thirty MPH.** The speed limit on the following described portions of town roads in the Town of Springfield, Dane County shall be thirty miles per hour for all vehicles:

Martinsville Road - From its intersection with County Trunk Highway P westerly to a point 0.79 of a mile west of its intersection with County Trunk Highway P.

- (4) **Thirty five MPH.** The speed limit on the following described portions of town roads in the Town of Springfield, Dane County shall be thirty-five miles per hour for all vehicles:

Enchanted Valley Road - From a point 0.16 of a mile east of the Town of Springfield west town line easterly, southerly and westerly to the Town of Springfield south town

line.

Schneider Road - From its intersection with Vosen Road westerly to its intersection with Enchanted Valley Road and for the .35 mile portion of the road to the East of Enchanted Valley Road.

- (5) **Forty MPH.** The speed limit on the following described portions of town roads in the Town of Springfield, Dane County shall be forty miles per hour for all vehicles:

Capital View Road - From its intersection with Schneider Road southerly to the Town of Springfield south town line.

Greenbriar Road - From its intersection with U.S. Highway 12 easterly to its intersection with High Road.

High Road - From its intersection with Balzer Road southerly to its intersection with Greenbriar Road.

Schneider Road - From the point which is .2 miles west of the intersection with Capitol View Road to the point which is .15 miles East of the intersection with Capitol View Road.

Woodland Drive - From a point 1.00 miles west of its intersection with Lodi-Springfield Road to a point 1.60 miles west of its intersection with Lodi-Springfield Road.

- (6) **Forty-Five MPH.** The speed limit on the following described portions of town roads in the Town of Springfield, Dane County shall be forty-five miles per hour for all vehicles:

Koch Road - From its intersection with Vosen Road easterly to its intersection with Bronner Road.

Vosen Road - From its intersection with Schneider Road southerly to Koch Road.

Pheasant Branch Road - from Middleton City limits to County Highway K

Balzer Road - from High Road to the Town of Westport limits.

- (7) Future speed limit changes. The Town Board may adopt changes to speed limits using the following procedure:
- (a) The Town Board shall adopt a motion requesting that the Dane County Highway and Transportation Department conduct a study of the traffic on the road in question. The Board may engage an engineering firm if the County cannot provide timely service.
 - (b) After the report of the County has been received, the Town Board shall place on the regular meeting agenda the issue of revising the speed limit on the road in question. The Board may accept comments from the public.
 - (c) The Board may, after consideration of the report of the County and other information, adopt the recommended speed limit. The speed limit shall be added to this Ordinance by the Clerk-Treasurer.

4.16 PARKING ON PAVED ROAD SURFACE PROHIBITED.

- (1) Pursuant to sec. 349.13 Wis. Stats., no motor vehicle may park, stop or stand on the paved portion of any Town road within the Town of Springfield.
- (2) Exceptions. The prohibition of subsection (1) does not apply to:
 - (a) The temporary stopping or leaving of a motor vehicle where the motor vehicle has become disabled while on the highway to such an extent that it is impossible to move the motor vehicle.
 - (b) The stopping of a motor vehicle to avoid conflict with other traffic or to comply with traffic signs, signals or the directive of a law enforcement officer.
 - (c) The stopping of a vehicle of a public utility, telephone or electric cooperative where necessary to maintain, install, repair, construct or inspect service, provided that appropriate warning signs or signals are placed near the stopped vehicle.
- (3) The parking restrictions adopted by the Town shall be communicated to the public by means of signs which comply with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.
- (4) Any vehicle owner or operator who violates the restrictions in subsection (1) shall forfeit the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) per violation, which shall be assessed by issuance of a citation.
- (5) The Town may cause the removal of a vehicle parked in violation of a restriction enacted pursuant to subsec. (1), and may charge the operator or owner for the costs of the removal and storage.

4.17 MAILBOX.

- (1) Commencing on the effective date of this ordinance, no person, corporation, partnership, proprietorship or other legal entity may install any mailbox on or adjacent to a Town road of the Town of Springfield, unless the mailbox meets the standards contained in this ordinance. Existing mailboxes shall not be required to conform to these standards, but any repair or replacement of the mailbox shall result in the mailbox being reconstructed so as to comply with the standards herein. As used in this section, the term “repair” or “maintenance” does not include painting or remounting of a mailbox.
- (2) Standards.
 - (a) No mailbox may be constructed so that the posts or any portion of the mailbox infringes upon the shoulder or road surface of the Town. An infringement shall include an encroachment of the air space above the Town’s right-of-way.
 - (b) Every mailbox shall be installed such that the support post is set back a minimum of 24 inches from the edge of the shoulder of the Town road.
 - (c) The mailbox itself shall be mounted so as to be at least 46 inches above the surface of the shoulder of the road.
 - (d) The front edge of the mailbox shall be aligned with the outside edge of the road’s shoulder.
 - (e) The mailbox itself shall be constructed of appropriate material and should be of a kind

which has been approved by the Postmaster General of the United States.

(f) The Town shall make a pamphlet available to property owners explaining these standards. However, the pamphlet shall not be construed as part of this ordinance.

- (3) The Town of Springfield shall not be responsible for the cost of replacing any mailbox which is constructed in violation of the requirements of this section, regardless of whether or not the box was constructed prior to the effective date of this ordinance.
- (4) Any person who constructs or installs a new mailbox in the Town of Springfield shall comply fully with the requirements of this ordinance. In the event that an existing mailbox is repaired or maintained [other than as defined in subset 4.17 (1)], the mailbox shall, at that time, be made a conforming mailbox.
- (5) Every pre-existing mailbox in the Town of Springfield shall be required to meet the standards contained in this ordinance ten (10) years after the effective date of this ordinance.

4.18 DRIVEWAYS (Amended 12/7/2004, 10/5/2010 & 3/27/2014)

The following regulations apply to construction or modification of private driveways located on lands in the Town of Springfield, which private driveways provide access to buildings originally constructed or substantially modified after the effective date of this ordinance. Existing driveways are not required to meet the standards herein, but shall be brought into compliance with these standards at such time as the driveway is resurfaced, regraded, or a new driveway culvert is installed.

(1) Approval Required

- a. In this ordinance, the term driveway is defined as private driveway, road, field road, or other traveled way giving access from a public highway to one or more buildings located or to be constructed on adjacent lands.
- b. No person shall establish, construct, resurface, improve or rework a driveway connected to a road right of way without first obtaining a Driveway Permit from the Town Board of Supervisors, or designee. Re-graveling of previously constructed driveways does not require a permit. Application forms and information should be obtained from the Town Clerk. Prior to consideration of the application by the Town Board or designee, the applicant shall submit to the Town Clerk a driveway construction plan which shall accurately describe the location of the proposed driveway and the specifications required by Section (3) of this ordinance for the driveway's construction.
- c. Erosion control measures/permit may be necessary; subject to decision of the Town Board or its' designee.
- d. All driveway permit applications must include an informal site drawing. Those over 100 feet in length may be subject to review by the town engineer and may have to provide a professional site plan; all at the applicants expense. This shall be decided by the Town Board or its' designee.
- e. No building permit for new residential construction will be issued until the driveway is constructed according to the specifications of this ordinance. The only exception will be the final application of gravel which may occur after

heavy equipment needed for building activities will no longer be using the driveway.

- f. With approval of the Town Board or designee, the driveway permit may be issued to allow for the excavation of the site to provide for site preparation and to provide fill for the proposed driveway.
- g. A non-refundable \$150.00 fee must be submitted with each driveway application.
- h. The permit is valid for a period of three years and to the original owner only.

2. GENERAL PROVISIONS, FIELD ROADS

Culverts are required for all field roads accessing Town roads, unless waived by the Town Board or designee, and all costs involved are the responsibility of the property owner. A driveway permit is required from the Town Board or its' designee for all field roads. Field roads are not required to meet the other standards established for driveways by this section.

Landowners may install or use only the defined points of access to the right-of-way in each field. If a field road access is discontinued or abandoned for more than two (2) years, the field road access shall be lost and may not be used unless a new field road access permit is granted by the Town.

Field road access points shall be at least 15 feet from the extended street line at all intersections. A field road access allows access to a Town road solely for agricultural purposes and may not be converted to residential or other uses unless the Town issues a driveway permit authorizing the modification.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, CULVERTS

- a. Culverts are required for all residential driveways, unless waived by the Town Board or designee, and all costs involved are the responsibility of the property owner.
- b. Culverts accessing agricultural lands from town roads require a permit from the Town Board unless waived by the Town Board or designee prior to installation and all costs shall be the responsibility of the property owner.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, OTHER

- a. No poured concrete, stone, brick, wood or other types of end-walls/head walls shall be constructed on the highway right of way. The highway right of way for town highways is 33 feet from the centerline of the highway.
- b. Permits to cross the County or State right of way are to be obtained from those respective highway departments and the actual driveway permit from the right of way to the building site must be obtained from the Town. The cost of this town permit will be \$150.00
- c. There are non-refundable fees that must be submitted with each residential driveway application and culvert permits. See the established fee listing.

3) SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, MODIFICATION IMPROVEMENTS, OR RELOCATION OF DRIVEWAYS:

- a. No land with a grade of more than 25 percent shall be disturbed for the construction, establishment, reworking or improvement of a driveway, if the driveway is 100 feet or greater in length
- b. An engineer's plan showing adequate erosion control measures is required for any segment of the proposed driveway which disturbs land with a grade of more than 20 percent and less than or equal to 25 percent.
- c. The driveway shall be constructed with a minimum roadway of 12 feet in width and minimum shoulder of 1 foot on each side having a slope of 1 foot of vertical rise for 6 feet of horizontal distance. Please refer to the Typical Driveway Section shown on the attached Exhibit A for further information.
- d. Each driveway shall have a culvert at the ditch line where the driveway meets the public road, unless a special permission is obtained from the Town Board or designee. The culvert shall be at least 18 inches in diameter and 30 feet in length, constructed of "corrugated metal pipe" with approved metal end walls. HDPE culverts and end walls could be approved by the town board or designee.

Gauge minimums are:

<u>Pipe Diameter</u>	<u>Gauge</u>
15 to 24 inches	16
30 to 36 inches	14
42 to 54 inches	12
60 to 72 inches	10
78 to 84 inches	8

- e. Backfill Material
Material used for backfill shall be of a quality acceptable to the Town Board or designee and shall be free from frozen lumps, wood, or other extraneous or perishable materials. The minimum cover, measured from the top of the pipe to the top of the subgrade, shall be six (6) inches.
- f. A driveway which is at least 24 feet in length shall have a maximum 5 percent grade at the point where the driveway enters onto a public road. A slight dip across the driveway shall be placed just before the culvert at the entrance to the public road to prevent debris from washing onto the public road. See Exhibit "B".
- g. Curves in the driveway shall have an inside radius of not less than 36 feet.
- h. Maximum grade of the entire driveway or any given segment of the driveway shall not exceed 12 percent.
- i. Side banks shall be seeded promptly to control erosion.
- j. Once the construction of the driveway has begun, all specified erosion control measures, including retaining walls, ditching, culverts, crowning, mulching and matting shall be completed within 180 days.
- k. The driveway must have at least six (6) inches of four (4) inch rock on the roadbed, covered with two (2) inches of 3/4 inch gravel, within the road right of way.
- l. All costs of construction of said driveway, including the cost of the culverts and engineer's plan, if required, shall be paid by the property owner

requesting the permit.

- m. An area twelve (12) feet each side of the centerline of the driveway and a height sufficient to permit the safe passage of emergency vehicles must be clear of obstructions. In cases where such clearing would be environmentally damaging, the Town Board or designee may waive the restrictions. If the driveway is over 100 feet, bump outs will be required every 400 feet or wherever a line of site is obstructed (hills or corners) a traffic pass needs to be incorporated.
- n. Concrete pavement may only come to the right of way and not to the road edge, unless a written, signed waiver has been approved by the Town Board and filed with the Clerk Treasurer. The Town will not be responsible for replacement of concrete pavement when it is disturbed or removed in the course of reconstruction or repair of Town roads, or by snowplowing or other maintenance of the road by the Town.
- o. Joint driveways will not be permitted without prior review and specific approval by the Town Board of the Joint Driveway Agreement establishing the proposed joint driveway and the manner of its construction, maintenance and use. Joint driveway agreements shall be recorded against all properties served by the joint driveway, through a formal document recorded in the office of the Dane County Register of Deeds.
- p. The number of driveways to serve an individual residential or commercial property fronting on a street shall be one (1) , except where deemed necessary and feasible by the Town Board or designee for reasonable and adequate service to the property, considering the safety, convenience and utility of the street, and driveways may be approved for commercial and other use areas where deemed reasonable.
- q. Any costs of relocating utilities shall be the responsibility of the property owner with approval of the Town Board or designee necessary before any utility may be relocated and the driveway installed.
- r. Any of the above requirements may be varied by the Town Board in such instances where the peculiar nature of the property or the design of the street may make the rigid adherence to the above requirements impossible or impractical.
- s. No driveway shall be closer than fifteen (15) feet to the extended street line at an intersection. At street intersection a driveway shall not provide direct ingress or egress to or from the street intersection area and shall not occupy areas of the road way deemed necessary by the Town for effective traffic control or for highway signs or signals.
- t. The Town Board designee shall perform two inspection(s) on every driveway:
 - (1) once final grading is completed, prior to pouring
 - (2) after the surfacing or pouring has been completed.***Twenty-four hour notice is required for inspections. Inspections are performed Monday thru Friday only.

4) SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DRIVEWAYS:

The following regulations are applicable to driveways serving commercial or industrial establishments:

- a. No part of a private driveway located within the dedicated area of a public

road shall, except as hereinafter provided, have a width greater than thirty (30) feet measured at right angles to the centerline of said driveway, except as increased by permissible radii. In instances where the nature of the commercial or industrial activity or the physical characteristics of the land would require a driveway of greater width than herein specified, the Town Board in its discretion may permit a driveway of additional width.

- b. The angle between the center line of the driveway and the curb line or road edge shall not be less than 70 degrees.

5) APPLICATION PROVISIONS:

The Town, notwithstanding the construction of such driveway, reserves the right to make any changes, additions, repairs or relocations with the dedicated portion of the Town Road at any time, including relocation, reconstruction, widening and maintaining the road without compensating the owner of such private driveway for the damages or destruction of such private roadway. If repairs are necessary due to the disruption of current surfaces that may include, but are not limited to concrete, colored or imprinted, and/or blacktop the town will reserve the right to replace such surfaces with a minimum of two (2) inches of blacktop or gravel.

6) REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ENGINEER'S PLAN

- a. The Town Board or designee may require the applicant to obtain a plan prepared by a professional engineer licensed by the State of Wisconsin (hereinafter an engineer's plan) prior to the construction or the modification of any proposed driveway. An engineer's plan is required:
 1. For a driveway or segment of a driveway whose construction requires the disturbance of the land with a slope of 20 percent or more and less than or equal to 25 percent;
 2. For a driveway or segment of a driveway whose construction requires a retaining wall or other special erosion control measure as determined by the Town Board or its authorized designee; or
 3. When the Town Board requests a plan for reasonable cause.
- b. The engineer's plan will including the following:
 1. The precise location of the driveway or segment(s) of the driveway which require(s) an engineer plan.
 2. Grade of the driveway showing no segment exceeding 12 percent.
 3. Location and structure of any retaining walls.
 4. Location and size of any culverts.
 5. Cross section of the driveway.

6. Mulching, matting, or other erosion control measures.

7. Material and specifications plan.

c. When an engineer's plan is required, no construction of a driveway may commence until the engineer's plan is approved by the Town Board or designee, a Town Driveway Permit is issued and, when applicable, any necessary approvals are obtained from Dane County or the State of Wisconsin (Wis. Stats. Section 86.07)

d. The preparation of an engineer's plan does not guarantee the approval of a driveway permit application.

7) EXISTING DRIVEWAYS AND FIELD ROADS

When washing or other conditions created by existing driveway or field roads become a potential hazard to a public road, the Town Board or designee shall notify the owner(s) of the land through which the driveway passes of such condition(s). Any property owner failing to correct such condition(s) within 30 days after notice by the Town Board or designee shall be subject to the penalties of this ordinance and shall also be liable for any costs incurred by the Town to eliminate the hazard as provided in Wis. Stats. Section 66.60(16).

8) PENALTIES

a. Should a driveway be constructed or modified in a way which violated the provisions of this ordinance, the owner(s) of the land through which the driveway passed shall pay a fine equal to 3 times the fee chargeable for the permit application, whether or not that fee has been paid. The owner(s) of the land shall also make the corrections indicated by the Town Board within a reasonable period of time determined by the Town Board. The Town Board or designee may request the Clerk Treasurer to send a letter of notice to any property owner not adhering to this ordinance requesting compliance.

b. If the owner(s) of the land through which the driveway passes do(es) not make the required corrections within the time specified, the Town Board shall determine the cost of correcting violations of the provisions of this ordinance including when necessary the return of disturbed land to its original condition. That cost shall be paid to the Town by the owner(s) of the property through which the driveway passes, as provided in Wis Stats. Section 66.60(16).

4.19 REGULATING THE WEIGHT OF VEHICLES ON TOWN ROADS

The Town Board of the Town of Springfield, Dane County, do ordain as follows:

Section 1 - Statement of Purpose

In the interest of public safety on Town roads, the roads and streets, or portions thereof, of the Town of Springfield are hereby declared to have special weight limitations as set forth herein, because, in the absence of such special limitations, there is a likelihood that

they would be seriously damaged or destroyed. Such limitations are adopted pursuant to Sec. 349.16, Wis. Stats., which is hereby adopted by reference and made a part of this Ordinance.

Section 2 - Weight Limitations

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a vehicle which weighs more than ten (10) tons on Town roads, streets or portions thereof, except when necessary for the purpose of delivering and moving supplies or other necessary commodities to or from any farm, place of business or residence fronting on any such roads, and except when necessary for the purpose of leaving or returning to a terminal or place of garaging a vehicle; however, such operator shall leave such road and re-enter roads not prohibited by such weight limitation at the point closest to its immediate destination and shall take the most direct route to his destination. Town vehicles engaged in official duties, milk trucks, fuel trucks, school buses and emergency vehicles, shall be exempt from the general weight restrictions of this Section.

Section 3 - Notice; Signs

Appropriate weight limitation signs shall be erected on Town roads and/or streets. At all times a map showing the location of the signs shall be on file with the Town Clerk/Treasurer.

Section 4 - Seasonal Weight Limitations

In addition to the permanent weight restrictions on Town roads, the Town Chairperson may impose special seasonal weight limitations on any Town road or portion thereof which, because of weakness of the roadbed due to deterioration or climatic conditions or other special or temporary condition, would likely be seriously damaged or destroyed in the absence of such special limitations. When such seasonal weight limitations are in effect, the pick-up and delivery exceptions to Section 2 above shall not be applicable, except by written permission of the Town Board/designee.

Section 5 - Penalty for Violation

The penalty for violation of any provision of this Ordinance shall be a forfeiture as hereinafter provided, together with the costs of prosecution imposed and provided in Sections 345.20 to 345.53, Wis. Stats. The forfeiture for a first violation of any provision of this Ordinance shall not be less than Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars. The forfeiture for second or subsequent offenses shall not be less than One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars. In addition, any person violating this ordinance shall pay the actual cost of repairing all damage caused by the overweight vehicle.

Section 6 - Enforcement

This Ordinance shall be enforced in accordance with the provisions of Sections 345.20 to 345.53, Chapter 800, and Section 66.12, Wis. Stats.

Section 7 - Severability

If any section, clause, provision or portion of this Ordinance is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall not be affected.

Section 8 - Effective Date

This Ordinance shall take effect the day after its publication pursuant to law.

4.20 SINGLE PURPOSE ROADS

- (1) It is declared to be the policy of the Town of Springfield that Single Purpose Roads impose a disproportionate expense and burden on the Town. Further, the Town finds that continued maintenance of these Single Purpose Roads at Town expense is inequitable, in that these roads are functionally equivalent to driveways, which the Town does not maintain.
- (2) On or before the Abandonment Date [August 1, 2012], the Town of Springfield shall vacate and abandon all Single Purpose Roads unless the owner of the property served by the Single Purpose Road has entered into a Road Maintenance Agreement with the Town.
- (3) In order to implement subsection (2), on or before June 30, 2012, the Town shall send a written notice to each owner of a Single Purpose Road ("Notice"). The Notice shall inform the owner that the Town intends to vacate the Single Purpose Road serving the Owner's property unless the Owner enters into a Road Maintenance Agreement with the Town.
- (4) The Road Maintenance Agreement shall specify:
 - a. The improvements to be made to the Single Purpose Road to bring it up to the standards established by the Town Board;
 - b. The Owner's obligation to pay for any improvements above the Town's standards.
 - c. Future road cost may be charged to the SPR owners in 2013 depending on future budget issues.
 - d. The timeline for maintenance and improvements on SPR will be determined by the Town Board.
 - e. Moneys for improvements above the Town's SPR standard will be secured by the Town from all parties before work proceeds.
- (5) If the owner of a Single Purpose Road does not enter into a Road Maintenance Agreement with the Town within six months of the date of the Notice provided for in subsection (2) above, the Town shall commence proceedings to vacate the Single Purpose Road.

Dated July 1, 2003

TOWN BOARD, TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD

James Ripp, Chair

Mary Hellenbrand, Supervisor I

James Pulvermacher, Supervisor II

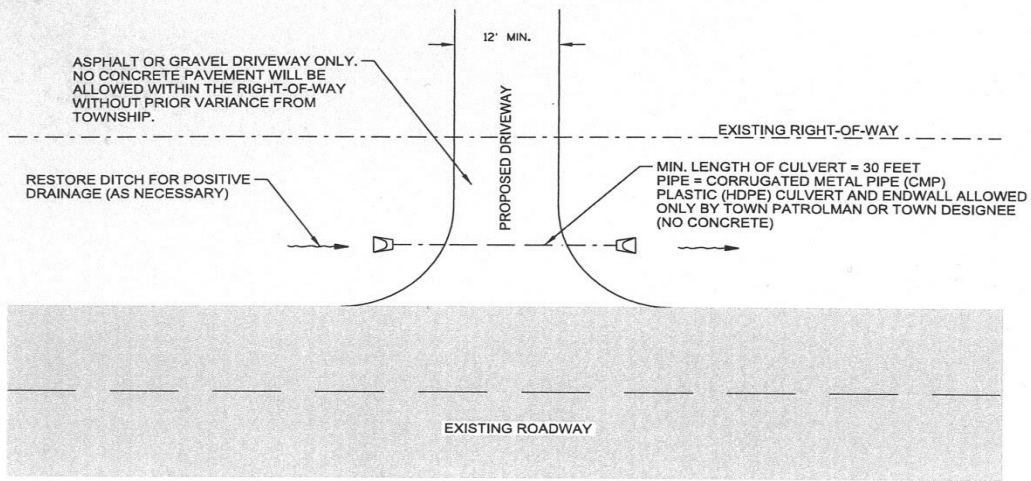
Don Hoffman, Supervisor III

Rene' Ripp, Supervisor, IV

I, Sherri Endres, the Clerk of the Town of Springfield, hereby certify that the Town Board of Springfield duly adopted the above ordinance, which ordinance was on file for inspection for at least two weeks prior to its adoption, and which is a codification of previous ordinances pursuant to sec. 66.035, Stats., was posted in three places within the Town on May 29, 2003.

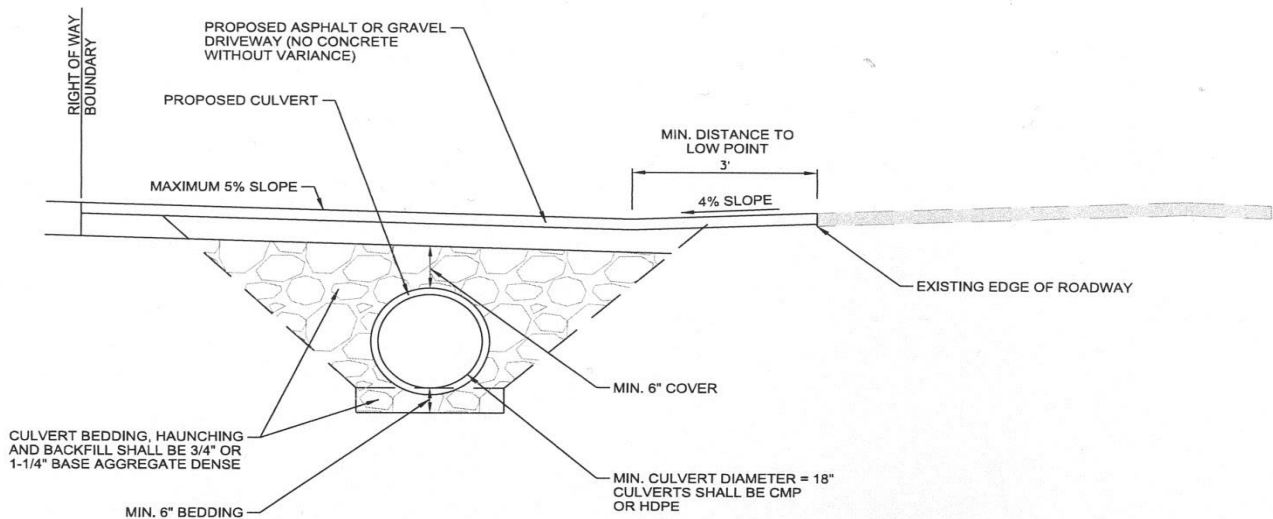
Sherri Endres, Clerk-Treasurer

EXHIBIT A



TYPICAL DRIVEWAY APPROACH PLAN VIEW

SCALE: NONE



TYPICAL DRIVEWAY APPROACH CROSS SECTION

NOTES:

1. DRIVEWAY MUST BE INSPECTED BY TOWNSHIP AT INSTALLATION AND AT TIME PRIOR TO FINAL ASPHALT OR GRAVEL SURFACING. ANY VARIATION FROM TYPICAL PLAN MUST BE APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE TOWN BOARD
2. MINIMUM LENGTH OF CULVERT = 30 FT. CULVERT PIPE SHALL BE CORRUGATED METAL PIPE (CMP) WITH AN 18" MINIMUM DIAMETER. PLASTIC (HDPE) CULVERT AND ENDWALL ALLOWED ONLY BY TOWN PATROLMAN OR DESIGNEE. CONCRETE PIPE WILL NOT BE ALLOWED.

SHEET
00388021

DRIVEWAY APPROACH STANDARD
TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD
DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

PROJECT NO.: 00388021
PLOT DATE: 10/21/2013
SCALE: AS SHOWN

F.S.:
DRAWN BY: ES
CHECKED BY:

MSA
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

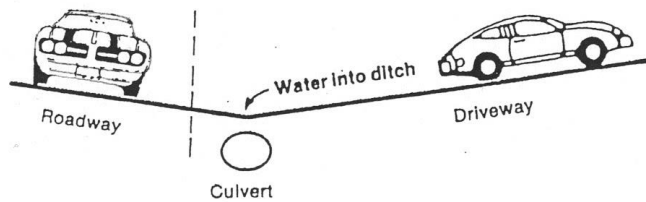
TRANSPORTATION • MUNICIPAL
DEVELOPMENT • ENVIRONMENTAL
2901 International Lane Madison, WI 53704
608-242-7779 1-800-446-0679 Fax: 608-242-5664
Web Address: www.msa-ps.com
© MSA PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

EXHIBIT B

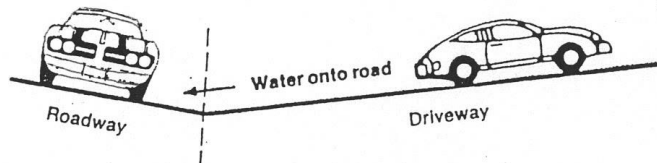
Driveways

Driveways can block drainage and cause flooding. Culverts should be required to maintain normal ditch drainage. A minimum 18" diameter is recommended.

Driveways should be built so that they either slope away from the road or are graded with the low point over the culvert. This prevents water from washing onto the road from driveways.



Proper Driveway



Improper Driveway

Chapter 5

Police Ordinances

5.01 DEFINITIONS

In this Ordinance, the following words and phrases shall have the designated meaning unless a different meaning is expressly provided or the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

Alarm System. An electronic, mechanical, ultrasonic or other kind of device which is designed to detect unauthorized entry to property, fires on property or other situations which require response to the property by a public safety officer.

Board The Town Board of the Town of Springfield.

Clerk-Treasurer The Town of Springfield Clerk-Treasurer.

Fire Chief The person designated as the director of the fire department which provides fire protection to the property on which a violation has allegedly occurred.

Person Any natural person, firm, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, entity or other organization.

Public Safety Officer Any police officer, fire fighter, deputy sheriff, emergency medical technician, ambulance driver, hazardous materials team member or marshal.

5.02 OPEN BURNING AND FIRE CONTROL

Prohibition. No person may build, start, maintain or set a fire in the Town of Springfield except as expressly permitted in this ordinance.

Permits. Persons who wish to set or use fire in a manner which is authorized in this ordinance may obtain a permit from the municipal fire department serving the property. The permit shall be obtained, free of charge, from the appropriate Fire Chief or the Chief's designee. The permit authorizes its holder to set and use fire only as specified in the permit. The permit may contain any appropriate conditions for protection of the public, such as making fire extinguishers available and providing appropriate personnel to supervise the burn. The permit does not constitute a determination that any particular fire is safe.

Authorized Fires. The following uses of fire are authorized if a permit for the same has been issued by the Fire Chief or designee:

Controlled burning of grass and vegetation, with permission of the landowner, for environmental management purposes, provided that fire suppression equipment and personnel are available at all times as directed by the permit.

Campfires in fire pits located in established campgrounds or parks, which shall not require a permit.

Ceremonial bonfires; and campfires. Campfires require a permit if the campfire is more than five feet in diameter, or is constructed outside of a fireplace, pit or enclosure.

Controlled burning of dry leaves and other non-offensive yard waste, except that no burning may occur on days on which the prevailing winds may endanger others or cause spread of the fire. Any such burning shall take place not less than 30 feet from any residence, and off of the pavement or curb of the road. No household waste or chemicals may be incinerated in such a burn.

Operation of an incinerator or refuse burning barrel, without a permit, if the device has a fireproof wire mesh cover and air opening of no more than one-half inch ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") in diameter. However, the only materials which may be incinerated are: unpainted and untreated wood, paper or cardboard generated by the property owner. No person may burn wet rubbish, oils or petrochemicals; asphalt, plastic or rubber products. Burning barrels shall be located at least 30

feet from adjoining residences and five (5) feet from property lines, and may be placed only in side yards or rear yards.

Other burning as authorized on a one-time basis by the Fire Chief or designee, but not as an alternative to recycling or proper household waste disposal.

The Fire Chief shall have the authority to ban all outdoor fires during periods of dry or windy weather when the Fire Chief determines that it is necessary to do so for the protection of the public.

Any person setting or maintaining a fire is strictly responsible for all damages caused by that fire. Any person who has been determined to have caused fire damage to the property or person of another may be barred by the Fire Chief from obtaining any permits under this ordinance. Such person may be restored to burning privileges by the Board if the Board determines that the person has provided reasonable assurances that they will exercise their burning privileges reasonably.

5.03 INTERFERENCE WITH PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS.

No person may interfere with the efforts of any public safety officer to discharge that officer's lawful duties. As used in this section, the term "interfere" means to impede, obstruct, hamper, burden, or increase the difficulty of the response of a public safety officer.

5.04 DOGS BARKING OR AT LARGE

No person may cause, allow or permit a dog owned by the person to run at large in the public streets or highways, or on the property of others without the property owners' permission. No person may cause, allow or permit a dog owned by the person to bark for a period of time in excess of five minutes, except while the dog is actively engaged in lawful hunting or tracking activities.

5.05 FALSE ALARMS AND INTERFERENCE WITH ALARMS.

No person may communicate the existence of an emergency or otherwise request the assistance of a public safety officer if there is no basis in fact for the request for services.

No person may negligently or inadvertently cause a request for assistance to be made to a public safety by a defective or improperly functioning alarm system.

Any person who violates any provision of this ordinance may be required to reimburse the public safety agency for the actual costs of the public safety response.

Any person who violates subsec (1) of this ordinance shall forfeit not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000 for each violation.

Any person who violates subsection (2) of this ordinance shall forfeit not less than \$50 for the first offense, \$150 for the second offense and \$250 for the third offense. In addition to all other penalties imposed by law, the violator may be required to repair the malfunctioning alarm system. If repairs are ineffective, the violator may be required to disconnect the malfunctioning alarm system or to render it inoperable.

5.06 VANDALISM AND GRAFFITI.

No person may intentionally destroy or damage the property of another, or deface the property of another by writing, painting, marking, scratching or otherwise making any mark or drawing on such property.

Any person who violates subsection (1) shall be required to forfeit not less than \$250 nor more than \$2,000. In addition to any other penalties imposed by law, upon conviction, such violator shall be required to pay the entire cost of repairing, replacing, cleaning or otherwise restoring the damaged, destroyed or defaced property to its original condition. If the violator is under eighteen (18) years of age, the parents or guardians of the violator shall be liable for such damages.

5.07 DEPOSITING POLLUTANTS AND FOREIGN MATERIALS.

No person may deposit, leave, discharge or place any of the following materials in a roadway, cemetery, park, or on the property of another:

household garbage;
any chemical for which a materials safety data sheet exists and is required to be maintained by the Community Right to Know Act;
industrial sludge, effluent, residue or matter, the disposal of which is regulated by federal or Wisconsin law.

This ordinance does not apply to:

Application of agricultural or lawn treatment chemicals in a manner which is consistent with their labeling;
Storage of materials at a recycling center or a licensed solid waste disposal site;
Disposal of industrial wastes or other sludge in a manner which is approved by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, provided that all reasonable efforts are made to reduce odors and to prevent any run-off of such sludge.

Whoever violates subsection (1) shall forfeit not less than \$250 nor more than \$2,000, and shall be required to reimburse any party which abates the pollution for the actual cost of such abatement.

5.08 ENFORCEMENT.

The Dane County Sheriff's Department is hereby expressly authorized and requested to enforce these ordinances when it may appear that a violation of the same has occurred.

The Board may enforce these ordinances by directing the Town Attorney to commence a forfeiture action pursuant to Wisconsin Statutes.

If the Town of Springfield shall incur any expense in abating a nuisance or otherwise remedying a deficiency which is a violation of these ordinances, the offender shall reimburse the Town. If the offender fails to do so, the Town may collect the unpaid amounts as special charges against any real property owned by the offender which is located in the Town.

Pursuant to secs. 60.23(23) and 66.119, Stats., the Town Board of the Town of Springfield hereby elects to utilize the citation method of enforcement of those ordinances of the Town which have a forfeiture penalty.

The forms used to issue citations shall include the following:

- (a) The name and address of the alleged violator.
- (b) The factual allegations describing the alleged violation.
- (c) The time and place of the offense.
- (d) The section of the ordinance violated.
- (e) A designation of the offense in such manner as can be readily understood by a person making a reasonable effort to do so.
- (f) The time at which the alleged violator may appear in Court.
- (g) A statement which in essence informs the alleged violator:
 - 1. That the alleged violator may make a cash deposit of a specified amount to be mailed to a specified official within a specified time.
 - 2. That if the alleged violator makes such a deposit, he or she need not appear in Court unless subsequently summoned.
 - 3. That if the alleged violator makes a cash deposit and does not appear in Court, either he or she will be deemed to have tendered a plea of no contest and submitted to a forfeiture and a penalty assessment imposed by s.165.87, Wis. Stats., not to exceed the amount of the deposit or will be summoned into Court to answer the complaint if the court does not accept the plea of no contest.

4. That if the alleged violator does not make a cash deposit and does not appear in Court at the time specified, an action may be commenced against the alleged violator to collect the forfeiture and the penalty assessment imposed by s. 165.87, Wis. Stats.
5. A direction that if the alleged violator elects to make a cash deposit, the alleged violator shall sign an appropriate statement which accompanies the citation to indicate that he or she read the statement required under (g) above and shall send the signed statement with the cash deposit.
6. The form of the citation to be used by Town of Springfield is on file in the office of the Clerk-Treasurer and is adopted by reference.

The Town of Springfield hereby authorizes the Town Road Patrolman to issue citations for violation of Ordinance 18-D, related to highways.

5.09 CABLE TELEVISION FRANCHISES.

- (1) Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. §541(a)(1) and sec. 66.082, Stats., the Town of Springfield enacts the following Cable TV Ordinance.
- (2) The purpose of this ordinance is to encourage the provision of cable television service to the residents of the Town of Springfield on a basis consistent with the public interest and consistent with applicable law.
- (3) Franchise. The Town may, from time to time, grant a franchise for the provision of cable TV services to the residents of the Town of Springfield. Said franchise shall authorize the conduct of a cable television distribution system and all related and appurtenant business, together with the necessary installation, construction, operation and maintenance of said system. Said franchise shall be granted subject to the terms, conditions and reservations included in this ordinance. No person, corporation, firm or entity may provide cable television service for compensation to any property in the Town of Springfield unless the Town has issued a franchise.
- (4) Nonexclusivity. The grant of a cable TV franchise by the Town is nonexclusive and shall not be construed to prohibit the Town from granting, modifying or regulating services provided by any other cable TV operator to the residents of the Town of Springfield. No vested rights, other than those contractual obligations created by this agreement, shall be deemed to have been created on the part of the Company. The Town expressly reserves its full legislative authority with respect to all regulatory matters not precluded by the operation of federal or state law.
- (5) Area of Franchise. The provisions of this franchise agreement shall be applicable to the entire area of the Town of Springfield. No franchisee may make any decision as to the provision of cable TV services based on the low-income status of any resident or residents of the Town of Springfield, as required by the provisions of 47 U.S.C. §541(3).
- (6) Scope of Franchise. The franchise granted herein shall include, without disparagement by way of enumeration, the authority to design, construct, and install a cable TV system; the right to install satellite dishes, antennas, microwave relay towers and such other receiving devices as are necessary for the receipt of television and communication signals; the right to use public right-of-way within the Town for the purpose of running cables, accessing poles or otherwise installing service runs throughout the Town; the right to install and connect cables or other mechanisms for the interconnection of the distribution system to individual subscribers; the right to install and operate electronic equipment necessary and appurtenant to the operation of the system; the right to install and construct network apparatus; the right to install service connections from distribution lines to individual service recipients and to do all other necessary and proper actions in connection with the lawful operation of a cable system.
- (7) Notwithstanding the grant of the franchise, the operator shall at all times assure that in its operations, construction, maintenance and design of the system, the safety of all persons within the Town is protected; that the functionality and appearance of all property is protected and promoted.

(8) The grant of a franchise pursuant to this ordinance does not constitute a delegation of the authority of condemnation possessed by the Town pursuant to Chapter 32, Stats., and that any easements which are utilized by the franchisee must be vested and in existence as of this time.

(9) Compliance With Applicable Law. The franchisee's operations are subject to regulations, of varying extent, by the federal, state and town governments. These regulations include Title 47, sec. 521, *et. seq.*, sec. 66.082, Stats., and the Cable TV Ordinance of the Town of Springfield.

(10) Rate Regulation. The Town of Springfield does not, at the present time, plan to exercise any rate regulatory authority reserved unto it by 47 U.S.C. §543. However, the Town possesses such authority subject to the conditions of that statute and may, in the sole discretion of the Town, should decide at some future date to impose rate regulation.

(11) Access Channel. The Town of Springfield does not, at the time of the execution of this agreement, contemplate the requirement of public access channel. However, the Town does reserve, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. §531(a), to, at any future time in its sole discretion, exercise the right to require the franchisee to provide a suitable channel for the telecasting of public access or public interest programs similar in character to those broadcast on the public access channel of the TCI Cablevision system currently installed in the City of Madison.

(12) Term of Agreement. Franchise agreements shall be for the term of fifteen (15) years, commencing with the date of its execution. The agreement shall be renewable at the option of the franchisee for an additional two (2) terms of five (5) years each. In the event that renewal is sought, the franchisee shall give notice to the public and the Town as required by 47 U.S.C. §546 during that six-month period which begins with the date which is thirty-six (36) months prior to the expiration of the initial term of this agreement. During said renewal notice period, the franchisee shall endeavor to ascertain public sentiment with respect to its operations in order to provide commentary to the Town with respect to the suitability of renewal of the franchise. This obligation of notice shall also apply to the two (2) five-year extensions hereof.

(13) Transfer of System Ownership. The franchisee is required by federal law to give notice to the Town of its intent to transfer the cable system, and also is required to do so pursuant to sec. 66.082(5), Stats. The Town's consent shall be required prior to any transfer. A transfer is defined as including the conveyance of forty percent (40%) or more of the ownership interest in the Company. The Town shall be given notice of the transfer of any interest equal to or exceeding ten percent (10%) of the total ownership interests in the franchisee at the time of the transfer.

(14) Customer Service Requirements. The Town of Springfield does not now contemplate monitoring or imposing requirements with respect to the manner in which customer services are provided by the franchisee. However, the Town expressly reserves the right, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. §552, to adopt such standards for customer services as may be, in the sole discretion of the Town, necessary to protect the public interest, if the Town determines that said regulations are required.

5.10 RECYCLING AND SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL.

(1) The purpose of this Ordinance shall be to maintain and protect public health and sanitation by removal of garbage, rubbish, and other waste material generated in the Town of Springfield, to eliminate dispersal of garbage, waste, and other waste material along the streets, roads, and other public and private properties in and near the Town of Springfield, and to provide a comprehensive Town recycling program. The Town of Springfield finds participation in a mandatory source separation recycling program appropriate in this jurisdiction to conserve available, local landfill capacity. The Town further finds it appropriate to participate in both county-wide and state-wide recycling programs to conserve energy, recycle valuable resources, and to protect public health, welfare and the environment. The Town also finds participation in these programs appropriate to achieve consistency with county-wide recycling policies to ensure that the waste generated in the Town will be able to be delivered to the county-owned landfills and to the county owned material recycling facilities.

Definitions. The following definitions shall be applicable in this Ordinance:

- (a) Collector/Hauler. The contractor or entity chosen by the Town Board to handle, transport, and dispose of the solid waste, recyclables and non-recyclables generated in the Town, or, person or persons contracting with waste generators for these services, and will enforce preparation standards for recyclable materials as well as ensure community compliance with this source separation recycling program.
- (b) Commercial Waste. Waste of whatever material generated by any industrial or business establishment where any trade, occupation, industry or commerce is conducted.
- (c) Corrugated Cardboard. Heavy duty Kraft paper packaging material with a corrugated medium between two (2) flat paper liners, and does not include paperboard such as for cereal or laundry detergent boxes or holders for six-pack or twelve-packs of beverage cans or bottles.
- (d) Curb. The back edge of curb and gutter along a paved street or where one would be if the street was paved and had curb and gutter.
- (e) Demolition Waste. That portion of solid waste from the repair, remodeling, construction or reconstruction of buildings, such as lumber, roofing and sheathing scraps, rubble, broken concrete, asphalt, plaster, conduit, pipe, wire, insulation, and other like materials resulting from the demolition of buildings and improvements.
- (f) Dwelling Unit. A place of habitation occupied by a normal single-family unit or a combination of persons who may be considered as equivalent to a single-family unit for the purposes of this Ordinance.
- (g) Garbage. Discarded materials resulting from the handling, processing, storage and consumption of food.
- (h) Glass. Glass bottles, jars and containers and does not include window glass, drinking glasses, pyrex, light bulbs or other non-container glass.
- (i) Good Faith. Reasonable efforts to adhere to the policies, standards and rules of this mandatory source separation recycling program.
- (j) Hazardous Waste or Hazardous Substance. Those wastes or substances defined as such in NR 181, Wis. Adm Code (including all amendments provided thereto) as provided therein pursuant to Sec. 144.62, Wis. Stat., or other acts pursuant to authority vested in the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to describe and list materials as such and also includes in the meaning of "hazardous waste" or "hazardous substance" as described herein. Those solid wastes or substances found in household waste [notwithstanding the household waste exclusion provided in NR 181.12(4)(a), Wis. Adm Code].
- (k) Lead-acid Batteries. Automotive and related batteries that are comprised of lead plates with an acid electrolyte, and does not include nickel-cadmium batteries, dry cell (flashlight) batteries or batteries used in calculators, watches, hearing aids or similar devices.
- (l) Major Appliance. A residential or commercial air conditioner, clothes dryer, clothes washer, dishwasher, freezer, microwave oven, oven, refrigerator, stove, water heater or any other item commonly referred to as a white good.
- (m) Metal Cans. Tin coated steel cans, bi-metal cans, aerosol and aluminum cans used for food and other non-hazardous materials but excluding cans that held paint, paint-related products, pesticides or other toxic or hazardous substances.
- (n) Multi-family Dwelling. A residential building intended to be the residence of three (3) or more independent family units. For purposes of this Ordinance, a duplex shall be considered as two separate single-family dwellings.
- (o) Newsprint. That portion of newspapers (newspapers and advertising circulars normally accompanying newspapers) or periodicals and advertising circulars-printed on newsprint which remain in substantially original condition at the time of disposal such that the material is suitable for commercial-grade recycling. "Newsprint" does not include the paper commonly used in the production of magazines, books, and other physical media for written material or paper which is not suitable for recycling

purposes, or is in a state which makes separation unreasonable or unduly expensive, or reasons which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- i. The paper has been put to another use, such as wrappings for other wastes, and is thus rendered unfit for commercial recycling;
- ii. The paper is no longer flat and folded to the approximate dimensions of its original condition;
- iii. The paper is mixed in with commercial or municipal litter or refuse as a result of the failure of citizen or business invitees to separate newspapers from other discarded materials outdoors or in publicly accessible areas of buildings;
- iv. The paper has been damaged or altered by any other means so as to make recycling impossible or unduly difficult.

(p) Non-recyclable Material. All items of waste not recyclable except hazardous waste or hazardous substances.

(q) Other Paper. All paper excluding newsprint materials or materials specifically excepted in the definition of "newsprint" and "corrugated cardboard" but shall include grades of fiber materials with available markets for recycling.

(r) Oversize and Bulky Waste. Large items such as furniture, mattresses, carpeting, construction or demolition materials of substantial dimensions, brush and other large items whose proportions are not easily reduced.

(s) Person. Any individual, corporation, organization, association, local governmental unit, as defined in Sec. 66.229(1), Wis. Stats., state agency or authority or federal agency.

(t) Plastic Container. A blow-molded plastic bottle made of high density polyethylene (HDPE) or a plastic bottle or jar made of polyethylene terephthalate (PET), but does not include HDPE containers that are not blow molded, including but not limited to, containers for yogurt, cottage cheese, butter, margarine, ice cream and similar products.

(u) Preparation Standards. Criteria provided establishing acceptable good faith limits for introduction of materials into the source separation recycling program involving either transport to a material recycling center or temporary storage of such materials.

(v) Recyclable Material. Identified materials meeting preparation standards and shall include the following; newspapers; corrugated cardboard; (unbroken) brown, green and clear container glass; aluminum, bi-metal and tin-coated steel cans; blow-molded HDPE and PET plastic containers; tires (regardless of size); used oil; lead-acid batteries; and large batteries; and large appliances. "Recyclable material" further means identified materials meeting preparation standards where economical markets or short-term storage are available and shall include the following: other paper; polystyrene foam; PVC containers; polypropylene containers; HDPE and PET containers other than bottles; types of plastic containers labeled "other"; and other materials determined to have economical markets available.

(w) Refuse. Combustible and non-combustible materials including, but not limited to: paper products, wood, metal, glass, cloth and products thereof in unrecoverable condition; litter and street rubbish not including yard waste; uncontaminated ashes; and building materials such as wood, concrete, glass, plaster and other intermixed materials produced in construction or demolition of structures. "Refuse" for purposes of this Ordinance shall not include "oversize or bulky waste."

(x) Residential Solid Waste. All solid waste that normally originates in a residential environment from residential dwelling units.

(y) Residential Unit. Each living unit in the Town of Springfield designed for permanent living quarters, including single-family dwellings and units in duplexes, tri-plexes, and multi-family units and each unit in a residential condominium project.

(z) Scavenging. The uncontrolled and unauthorized removal of materials at any point in solid waste management.

(aa) Solid Waste. Garbage, refuse and all other discarded or salvageable solid materials, including solid waste materials, resulting from industrial, commercial and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solids or dissolved material in waste water effluents or other common water pollutants.

(bb) Solid Waste Storage. Safe, environmentally sound short-term containment of materials and for recyclables shall involve preserving materials in a condition meeting preparation standards.

(cc) Tires. For collection purposes shall mean rubber tires, from automobiles and light trucks, and other tires whose size is less than 1100 x 24.5, which are removed from rims.

(dd) Used Oil. Any contaminated petroleum-derived or synthetic oil including but not limited to the following: engine and other mechanical lubricants; hydraulic and transmission fluid; metalworking fluid; and insulating fluid or coolant.

(ee) Yard Waste. Leaves, grass clippings, yard and garden debris, including clean woody vegetative material no greater than six (6) inches in diameter and holiday trees, but does not include tree stumps, extensive root systems or shrubs with intact root balls.

(3) Mandatory Recycling and Applicability. This Ordinance shall apply to all persons, entities and waste generating activities within the limits of the Town of Springfield and includes but is not limited to all waste generated by all residential and commercial activities. No person shall mix with nonrecyclables for collection by the Town's authorized collector, any material except recyclable material and only in such manner as set forth herein.

(4) Recyclable Materials and Preparation. All recyclable materials shall be separated from other nonrecyclable garbage and refuse. Recyclable materials shall be left for collection by the Town's authorized collector/hauler by placing all recyclable materials in the special recycling containers provided by the Town or the Town's authorized collection service. Recyclable materials shall consist of:

(a) Glass. Brown glass, green glass and clear glass shall be empty, rinsed, clean, unbroken, and have metal covers and caps removed.

(b) Cans. All aluminum, tin, steel, copper and other metal cans shall be empty, rinsed and have labels removed (with ends removed and flattened where possible), except that paint and oil cans may not be recycled.

(c) Plastic Containers. Plastic containers shall be rinsed and have any metal or plastic rings/caps removed. Plastic containers with handles left for collection by the Town's collection service shall not be tied together and should be placed next to the recycling container.

(d) Corrugated Cardboard. Corrugated cardboard shall be flattened, empty, free of food debris, bundled in eight (8) inch or ten (10) inch bundles, and be placed beside the recycling container for collection. Waxed cardboard may not be recycled.

(e) Newsprint. All newsprint shall be bundled pursuant to Section 6 below.

(f) Aluminum. All products made of aluminum, including aluminum cans, foil, wrappers, pie pans, and containers for prepared dinners or other foods, screen frames, and lawn chairs shall be clean and flattened.

(g) Tires. Tires, as defined in Subsection (b), shall be less than 1100 x 24.5 in size, and removed from rims.

(h) Additional Materials/ Standards. Furthermore, additional preparation standards may be provided by notice to generators of waste and collectors/haulers or by amendment to this Subsection when other materials become recyclable dependent upon available economic markets.

(5) Nonrecyclable Materials Designated. Nonrecyclable materials shall include the following:

(a) Glass – All pyrex glass, window glass, light bulbs, ceramics, mirrors, broken glass and china shall be considered nonrecyclable.

(b) Plastics – Rigid cottage cheese containers, plastic wraps, egg cartons, Melamine-type plastics, and all forms of polystyrene foam shall not be placed with recyclable materials but shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed for other nonrecyclable refuse.

(c) Glossy Paper – All waxed paper, waxed cardboard, envelopes with gum labels, glossy paper, magazines and envelopes with plastic windows shall be considered nonrecyclable paper.

(d) Other Materials – All other garbage and refuse not qualifying as recyclable materials.

(6) Newsprint Recycling.

(a) No person in the Town of Springfield shall dispose of newsprint with nonrecyclable refuse, except for such newsprint rendered unfit for recycling. This Subsection shall apply to all persons, governmental operations and business, commercial, retail and industrial enterprises however organized and of whatever type, if such refuse is to be deposited in a Dane County landfill.

(b) Newsprint left for collection and recycling shall be bundled with heavy string or cord, securely tied in both directions, and be left beside the recycling container. No newsprint bundled for recycling shall weight in excess of twenty-five (25) pounds nor shall such bundle exceed the height of ten (10) inches. Newsprint may be recycled in any other lawful manner. Newsprint shall not be placed in containers with other nonrecyclable refuse or garbage.

(c) All garbage, refuse and other nonrecyclable materials shall be collected, removed and disposed of pursuant to the Town's agreement with the designated collector/hauler or persons' private agreements with collectors/haulers. Newsprint and other recyclables placed for recycling shall become the property of the Town of Springfield or its authorized collector.

(7) Disposal of Nonrecyclable Materials.

(a) Nonrecyclable materials shall be separated from recyclable materials and shall be placed for collection by the Town's authorized collector.

(b) All nonrecyclable materials shall be placed in proper containers or plastic garbage bags not exceeding a capacity of thirty (30) or forty (40) gallons and/or a net weight of fifty (50) pounds. All refuse material not suitable for placement in containers or bags shall be placed in bundles or broken into sizes small enough to be easily handled and shall be equipped with suitable handles and tightfitting covers and shall be watertight. All garbage containers shall be kept in a neat, clean, and sanitary condition at all times. All garbage containers for residential units shall be of metal, durable plastic, or other suitable, moisture-resistant materials, including heavy-duty refuse disposal plastic bags. Metal garbage cans shall be of sufficient thickness to resist denting during normal handling by collection crews. Plastic garbage bags shall be closed with a tie and shall consist of plastic materials not damaged by freezing and not susceptible to melting. They shall be capable of being handled during hot and cold weather without damage during normal handling by collection crews. Plastic bags shall be of sufficient strength to allow lifting and loading of contents without tearing.

(c) Requirements for Multi-Family Dwellings. Owners of multi-family dwellings shall provide adequate containers for handling and collection of recyclable materials enabling tenants to ensure separation of recyclables and ensuring that recyclables meet preparation standards. The following shall be acceptable means of providing containers: (1) providing two containers for each dwelling unit with one container being for glass, metal cans and plastic containers and the other container being for bundles of corrugated cardboard and newspapers with some special provision for lead-acid batteries and tires; (2) providing a series of containers for the complex of sub-units thereof with unique containers for each type of recyclable to be shared in common by occupants of the multi-family dwelling not including provisions for major appliances or used oil; with sufficient, separate containers to achieve good faith separation of recyclables based upon size of the multifamily dwelling, and the handling, transportation and processing

requirements for the collector/hauler. Containers shall be clearly designated and marked as to the recycles contained therein, and containers shall be maintained in a clean, safe and watertight condition. Owners of multi-family dwellings shall exercise good faith to assure that residents and occupants comply with recycling requirements of this Ordinance. Owners of multi-family dwellings shall notify tenants at the time of renting or leasing the dwelling and semiannually thereafter of the recycling programs provided in this paragraph. Additionally, owners of the multi-family dwellings shall provide for the collection of recyclable materials separated from solid waste by tenants and delivery of the aforementioned recyclables to a material recycling facility when volumes are in excess of the Town collector/hauler contract.

(d) It shall be the duty of every occupant, tenant, or proprietor of any residential unit to provide and at all times keep in a suitable place readily accessible to the refuse collector, garbage containers capable of holding all garbage which would ordinarily accumulate on such premises between the times of successive collections. The owner of any multiple dwelling shall furnish or require the tenant thereof to furnish proper garbage containers. Garbage containers located at multiple dwellings shall be marked so as to indicate the residential unit to which they belong.

(8) Mandatory Separation of Materials for Composting; Yard Wastes.

(a) No person in the Town shall, by curbside collection, dispose of deciduous materials, such as yard waste, grass clippings and leaves, with other refuse that may be lawfully left for collection. Yard waste, such as grass clippings and leaves, may be brought to a composting site designated by the Town of Springfield, if any.

(b) The Town Board shall prepare regulations, standards and schedules as necessary to make effective all provisions of this Ordinance. Periodically, upon a schedule adopted by the Town, the Town Board may prepare notices and distribute other information to persons and entities generating waste within the Town for the purpose of informing the public about the requirements dictated by this mandatory source separation recycling ordinance.

(9) Nondisposable Materials. It shall be unlawful for any person to place for regular collection any of the following wastes:

- (a) Hazardous waste;
- (b) Toxic waste;
- (c) Chemicals;
- (d) Explosives or ammunition;
- (e) Drain or waste oil or flammable liquids;
- (f) Large quantities of paint;
- (g) Dead animals;
- (h) Trees and stumps;
- (i) Gravel and concrete;
- (j) Construction debris;
- (k) Animal or human waste;
- (l) White goods (unless as a special haul item);
- (m) Tires;
- (n) Christmas trees;
- (o) Bedding and furniture;
- (p) Appliances.

(q) The aforementioned materials shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed by federal or state laws, or as provided for herein.

(r) Materials that the Town collector will dispose of for a separate fee may be disposed of by special arrangement between the waste generator and said Town collector.

(s) Hot or cold ashes.

(10) Hospital/Medical Wastes. It shall be unlawful for any person to place for collection any pathogenic hospital or medical wastes. Such items as needles and syringes may be disposed of as long as they are contained to eliminate injury to disposal personnel.

(11) Building Waste. All demolition waste resulting from remodeling, construction, or removal of a building, roadway, or sidewalk shall be disposed of by the owner, builder, or contractor. Building materials of any kind will not be disposed of by the Town or its collection service.

(12) Alteration of Recyclable Materials. It shall be unlawful to intentionally alter recyclable materials so as to render them as nonrecyclable material.

(13) Restriction on Time of Placement.

(a) All receptacles and containers for nonrecyclable and recyclable materials that are placed adjacent to the public street for collection as designated by the collector shall be placed adjacent to the public street not earlier than twenty-four (24) hours before the regular collection time and shall be removed from the curbside collection point within twenty-four (24) hours after the regular collection time.

(b) The time for collection shall be determined by the authorized collector, as approved by the Town Board.

(14) Refuse from Outside of Town. It shall be unlawful to bring refuse from outside the Town of Springfield limits into the Town limits for disposal unless specifically authorized by written agreement with the Town.

(15) Title to Refuse and Recyclable Materials.

(a) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, title to the refuse and recyclable material placed for collection and disposal by the Town or its agents shall vest in the Town of Springfield as soon as it is placed for collection. It shall be a violation of this Ordinance for any person unauthorized by the Town to collect or pick up or cause to be collected or picked up any recyclable materials that are placed for disposal by the Town or by any authorized agent. Any and each such unauthorized collection or scavenging of recyclable materials in violation hereof shall constitute a separate and distinct offense punishable as provided for herein. Nothing herein shall be construed to allow for scavenging, removal, transportation, or resorting of refuse which has been placed for disposal under this Ordinance. Any such scavenging or separation of refuse that has been placed for disposal by the producer of said refuse shall be deemed a violation of this Ordinance.

(b) This Ordinance shall not prohibit the actual producers of recyclable materials or the owners of residential units or nonresidential units upon which recyclable materials have been accumulated from personally collecting, conveying, and disposing of recyclable materials, provided such producers or owners do not violate the intent of this Ordinance.

(16) Garbage Accumulation; When a Nuisance. The accumulation or deposit of garbage, trash, or putrescible animal or vegetable matter in or upon any lot or land or any public or private place within the Town which causes the air or environment to become noxious or offensive or to be in such a condition as to promote the breeding of flies, mosquitos, or other insects, or to provide a habitat or breeding place for rodents or animals, or which otherwise becomes injurious to the public health is prohibited and declared to constitute a nuisance. Refuse areas shall be kept in a nuisance – and odor free condition. Refuse shall not be allowed to accumulate. Violation will result in the occupant and/or owner being notified to clean up his/her area with continued violations resulting in the owner being prosecuted under provisions of this and other Town Ordinances.

(17) Improper Placement. No persons shall deposit, throw, or place any garbage, offal, dead animals, combustible refuse or other deleterious matters in any park, lane, alley, street, public grounds or public place within the Town, nor place any garbage, offal, dead animals or other refuse matter upon any private property not owned by such person without such person's consent. If not deemed noncollectible, these

materials may be placed for collection on the owner's property if the same is enclosed in proper vessels or containers which shall be watertight and kept so with tightly fitting covers.

(18) Special Haul Items. It shall be unlawful for any person receiving residential garbage collection with the Town of Springfield to set for regular collection special haul items. Such special haul items may be disposed of by contracting directly with private collectors at the rates in effect at the time.

(19) Interference with Authorized Collector. No person other than an authorized collector shall collect or interfere with any waste after it shall have been put into a garbage receptacle and deposited in the proper place for the collector, nor shall any unauthorized person molest, hinder, delay or in any manner interfere with any authorized garbage collector in the discharge of his/her duties.

(20) Other Prohibited Practices in Collection and Handling of Recyclables. No person, persons or other entity generating waste within the Town shall do any of the following:

(a) Deposit or cause to be deposited any recyclable material at any authorized collection point when the site is closed or not operating.

(b) Deposit or cause to be deposited any waste material whether recyclable or not in or upon any public street, public waters, or public grounds in the Town except at authorized locations within appropriate packaging or placed into appropriate containers during specifically authorized collection periods if any are provided.

(c) Deposit or cause to be deposited any recyclable materials in any container not specifically intended for the collection of that type or group of recyclable material.

(21) Violations; Penalties.

(a) Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be subject to a penalty which shall be as follows:

i. First Offense. Any person found in violation of any provision of this Section as a first offender shall receive a warning notice requiring compliance and may be subject to having refuse in violation of the provisions herein not collected.

ii. Second and Subsequent Offenses. Any person found guilty of violating any part of this Ordinance who has previously been notified of being in violation or been convicted of violating the same Ordinance within one (1) year shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit not less than Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00) nor more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for each such offense, together with costs or prosecution and, if default of payment of such forfeiture and costs, shall be imprisoned in the County Jail until such forfeiture and costs of prosecution are paid, but not exceeding six (6) months.

(b) Each violation and each day a violation continues or occurs shall constitute a separate offense. Nothing in this Ordinance shall preclude the Town from maintaining any appropriate action to prevent or remove a violation of any provision of this Ordinance.

(22) Special Collections for Violations. If any entity, including those receiving collection from a private firm, is found in violation of the collection and storage requirements of this Chapter and fails to comply with a notification and/or requirements of this Chapter and fails to comply with a notification and/or citation, the Town Chairperson shall be empowered to order a special collection to remove such violation. The person shall be notified of such special collection and the charges therefore. The special collection shall be made; and if billing plus \$50 is unpaid, the bill shall be considered a lien on the property and shall be placed on the tax bill. A person shall not use the special collection provision of this Chapter to circumvent requirements for collection by a private firm.

(23) Severability. The provisions of Ordinance shall be held to be minimum requirements and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal of any other power granted by the Wisconsin Statutes or pertinent Dane County Ordinances in their interpretation and application. Because this Ordinance creates a comprehensive, mandatory source separation recycling program in our community, where any terms or requirements or interpretations consistent with state and county law shall control. If any provision of this

Ordinance is found to be invalid or unconstitutional or if the application of this Ordinance to any person or circumstance is invalid or unconstitutional, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the other provisions or applications of this Ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid or unconstitutional provisions or applications.

(24) Contracting with Collector/Hauler.

(a) The Town finds that the purposes of the Ordinance will be better served by limiting collection of waste activities to a minimum and to that end the Town will contract with an independent contractor to provide waste collection services in accordance with this Ordinance. If any person needs a service in excess of that provided by such collector/hauler pursuant to the collection contract with the Town, such person is free to contract, at such person's cost, for such additional services as may be required or desired.

(b) The Town shall be authorized to place the pro-rata cost of such collector/hauler's fee for such services on the tax bill for the real property from which such waste is generated. Said amount so placed on the tax bill for each year in advance of such services and when so placed shall have the same force and effect as real estate taxes and shall be paid as in the same manner as real estate taxes.

(c) The Town and the collector/hauler shall establish pick-up times for the collection of collectible wastes.

(25) Condominiums and Multi-Family Dwellings. Each condominium association in the Town shall be responsible for establishing compliance with this Ordinance by the owner of each condominium unit, and shall submit its plan for compliance to the Town for approval and shall submit for approval of the Town any changes in such plan. Such plan may provide for the purposes of this Ordinance. Each condominium unit shall be treated the same as a single residential dwelling or the entire condominium shall be treated for such purposes as a multi-family dwelling [Section 5.10(7)(c)]. In approving such a plan, the Town shall consider which plan under the circumstances would better promote the purpose of this Ordinance. Each owner of a multi-family building, with the consent of the Town, shall have the option of treating each unit within said building as a single-family residence or comply with the requirements of Section 5.10(7)(c), except that duplexes shall be treated as two single-family residences.

(26) Commercial Buildings. The owners of commercial, retail, industrial and governmental facilities shall provide adequate separate containers for the disposal of recyclable materials as defined herein and shall regularly notify all users of said premises of such facilities, including employees, agents and customers of county and municipal recycling requirements.

(27) Agricultural Operations. Nothing in this Ordinance is intended to apply to the disposal of or the accumulation of agricultural or farm wastes, products or feed accumulated upon property used in the ordinary course of farming.

(28) Federal and State Regulations. It is expected that from time to time federal and state statutes and regulations will require that items other than the items which have been deemed to be recyclable herein shall be recycled. In such event, this Ordinance shall be deemed to include and shall require such other items to be recyclable hereunder.

5.11 ABANDONMENT OF VEHICLES

(1) No person shall leave unattended any motor vehicle, trailer, semi-trailer or mobile home on any public highway or private or public property within the Town of Springfield for such time and under such circumstances as to cause the vehicle to reasonably appear to have been abandoned.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, whenever any vehicle has been left unattended without the permission of the property owner for more than twenty-four (24) hours, the vehicle is deemed abandoned and constitutes a public nuisance. A motor vehicle shall not be considered an abandoned motor vehicle when it is out of ordinary public view, or when

designated as not abandoned by a duly-authorized Town or county official pursuant to town or county Ordinance.

(3) Impoundment of Abandoned Vehicles. Any vehicle in violation of this section shall be impounded until lawfully claimed or disposed of under this Section, except that if it is deemed by a duly-authorized Town or county representative that the cost of towing and storage charges for the impoundment would exceed the value of the vehicle, the vehicle may be junked or sold by the Town or county prior to expiration of the impoundment period upon determination by the sheriff having jurisdiction that the vehicle is not stolen or otherwise wanted for evidence or other reason. All substantially complete vehicles in excess or nineteen (19) model years of age shall be disposed of in accordance with this section.

(4) Agent of Town For Removal of Abandoned Vehicles. The Town Chairperson, or upon his/her authorization, any other member of the Town Board or the Town Clerk-Treasurer shall be the authorized Town representative to make all determinations required by this Ordinance.

(5) Costs of Impoundment and Forfeiture For Abandoned Vehicles

(a) The owner of any abandoned vehicle shall pay the costs of towing, storage and disposal of the vehicle, as well as any other costs of impounding and disposing of the vehicle.

(b) In addition to the payment of the costs of impounding as required by Section 3(a) hereof, the owner of any abandoned vehicle shall be required to pay to the Town a forfeiture of fifty dollars (\$50.00).

(6) Notice to Vehicle Owner; Sale of Abandoned Vehicles

(a) Any vehicle which is deemed abandoned by the representative of the Town of Springfield pursuant to section (4) of this Ordinance shall be kept in storage for at least 10 days after a notice of the impoundment has been sent by certified mail to the vehicle owner at the address shown by the owner on the motor vehicle registration.

(b) The notice shall advise the owner of the owner's right to reclaim the abandoned vehicle upon payment of the accrued costs and forfeiture. The notice shall include the year, make model and serial number of the abandoned vehicle. The notice shall state that the owner's failure to exercise the owner's right to reclaim the vehicle shall constitute a waiver of all right, title and interest in the motor vehicle, pursuant to sec. 342.40(3)(c), Wis. Stats.

(c) The Town may dispose of any motor vehicle which has not been reclaimed within the 10 day period following mailing of the notice required by this subsection. The Town shall dispose of an abandoned vehicle by auction or sealed bid as the Town deems advisable. The Town may, if no bids are received, junk the vehicle and add the costs of junking the vehicle to the amount owed the Town by the vehicle owner.

(d) If the Town chooses to dispose of an abandoned vehicle by sealed bid or auction, notice of the auction or acceptance of bids shall be given in the same matter as notices of the meetings of the Town Board are made.

(e) In the event the Town sells an abandoned vehicle, the Town Clerk-Treasurer shall advise the Department of Transportation of the sale on a form supplied by the Department of Transportation.

(7) Conformity With Section 342.40, Stats. In addition to the provisions contained herein, all of the provisions of sec. 342.40 of the Wisconsin Statutes are hereby incorporated in this Ordinance, except those which are inconsistent with any of the foregoing provisions. This ordinance shall be construed in conformity with sec. 342.40 except insofar as this ordinance exercises the discretion of the Town to vary from the provisions of that statute.

This ordinance shall take effect after adoption by the Town Board and publication.

Dated July 1, 2003

TOWN BOARD, TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD

James Ripp, Chair
Mary Hellenbrand, Supervisor I
James Pulvermacher, Supervisor II
Don Hoffman, Supervisor III
Rene3 Ripp, Supervisor IV

I, Sherri Endres, the Clerk of the Town of Springfield, hereby certify that the Town Board of Springfield duly adopted the above ordinance, which ordinance was on file for inspection for at least two weeks prior to its adoption, and which is a codification of previous ordinances pursuant to sec. 66.035, Stats., was posted in three places within the Town on May 29, 2003.

Sherri Endres, Clerk-Treasurer

Town of Springfield

CHAPTER 6
LAND DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE

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6.01 DISCLAIMER ABOUT THIS ORDINANCE AND THE PROCESS

(1) All persons reviewing the provisions of this ordinance should be aware that the Town of Springfield is only one of a number of governmental bodies which may have jurisdiction over proposed land divisions or developments. The Town of Springfield cannot make any representations or approvals on behalf of any other governmental body. No land division may be made unless all required approvals have been given.

(2) No statement or actions by any official, employee or agent of the Town of Springfield should be construed or taken as binding act upon the Town. The Town acts only through adoption of a resolution, motion or ordinance by the Springfield Town Board at a lawfully conducted Town Board meeting. This includes, but is not limited to, interpretation of this ordinance.

(3) The Town of Springfield has no responsibility whatsoever for assuring that land and/or buildings sold in the Town are in compliance with any ordinances, regulations or rules. The Town also assumes no responsibility for the suitability of any property whose subdivision has been approved by the Town Board.

(4) Applicants for development projects are advised that the Town may decide to obtain expert advice on a proposed development. That advice may include, without limitation, engineering, environmental, planning, legal or water resource or other advice. The Town does not pay for such advice, and will require the applicant to agree to pay for these consultants as a condition of accepting an application.

6.02 THE PURPOSE OF THIS ORDINANCE AND AUTHORITY TO ADOPT IT.

(1) **TITLE.** This Chapter shall be known as the Land Division Ordinance of the Town of Springfield and will be referred to in this Chapter as “this Chapter” or “this Ordinance.”

(2) **AUTHORITY.** The Town of Springfield has elected to exercise Village powers. Therefore, these regulations are adopted under the authority granted by Sections 61.35, 62.23, 66.0217, and 236.45 of the Wisconsin State Statutes.

(3) **PURPOSE.** The purpose of this ordinance is to maintain the high quality of life and beautiful physical environment which exists in the Town of Springfield. To secure that end, this Ordinance regulates and controls the division of land within the corporate limits of the Town of Springfield in order to promote the public health, safety and general welfare of the community. This Ordinance also is intended to allow the Town to plan for the future delivery of public services and to avoid the need to provide public services in an uneconomic or inappropriate manner.

(4) **INTENT.** The intent of this Ordinance is to implement the Comprehensive Plan of the Town, and thereby, to promote the public health, safety, convenience and general welfare of the community. The regulations are designed to lessen congestion in the highways and streets, to foster the orderly layout and use of land; to secure safety from fire, panic and other dangers; to provide adequate light and air; to discourage overcrowding of the land; to protect the community's agriculture base; to facilitate adequate provision for transportation, public water and sewerage, schools, parks, playgrounds and other public necessities; and to allow the division of large tracts of land into smaller parcels where such proposed divisions meet the requirements of this Ordinance. The regulations are made with the reasonable consideration of, but not limited to, the present character of the Town and its environs, with the objectives of conserving the value of the land and improvements placed thereon, providing the most appropriate environment for human habitation, protecting farming and open spaces, and providing for the most appropriate use of land in the Town of Springfield.

(5) **ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS.** This ordinance shall not be construed to repeal, abrogate, annul, impair, or interfere with any existing easements, covenants, agreements, rules, regulations or permits previously adopted or issued pursuant to laws. However, where this ordinance imposes greater restrictions, the provisions of this ordinance shall govern.

(6) **INTERPRETATION.** In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this ordinance shall be held to be minimum requirements and shall be liberally construed in favor of the Town and shall not be deemed a limitation or repeal of any other power granted by the Wisconsin Statutes.

(7) **SEVERABILITY.** In the event that a court should determine that a portion of this ordinance is invalid, the remaining portions of the ordinance shall stand and be valid, and shall be construed as a complete enactment.

6.03 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS ORDINANCE.

In this Chapter the following words and phrases shall have the designated meaning unless a different meaning is expressly provided or the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(1a) **ADEQUATE PUBLIC FACILITIES.** Means sufficient transportation facilities, on-site wastewater treatment and private water supply to accommodate a proposed land development.

(1) **BOARD.** The Town Board of the Town of Springfield.

(2) **CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP.** A map of land division, not a subdivision, prepared in accordance with Section 236.34 of the Wisconsin Statutes and in full compliance with the applicable provision of this chapter. A certified survey map has the same legal force and effect as a subdivision map.

(3) **CLERK.** The Town of Springfield Clerk.

(3a) **CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT.** A form of subdivision development in which residences are located in close proximity on small lots which are surrounded or buffered by an area of open space.

(4) **COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN.** A map of land division, not a subdivision, prepared in accordance with Section 236.34 of the Wisconsin Statutes and in full compliance with the applicable provision of this chapter. Such a plan shall specify and clearly illustrate the location, relationship, and nature of all primary and secondary uses, public and private easements, public and private roads, pedestrian paths and common open space.

(5) **COPY.** A true and accurate copy of all sheets of the original subdivision plat or certified survey map.

(5a) **DEVELOPER.** A person proposing or constructing a subdivision or other land division.

(6) **DIVIDE.** To convey, record, survey, parcel, split or in any other manner alter an interest in real property so as to cause a parcel of land to be allotted, allocated, severed, split or rendered into smaller parcels of land.

(7) **GREENWAY.** An open area of land, the primary purpose of which is to carry stormwater on the ground surface in lieu of an enclosed storm sewer. Greenways may serve multiple purposes in addition to their principal use including but not limited to, vehicular, bicycle, and

pedestrian traffic, sanitary sewers, water mains, storm sewers, storm water retention basin, park development and other related uses.

(7a) INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT. The Agreement between the City of Middleton and Town of Springfield providing for a defined boundary and agreed on pattern of land uses.

(8) LAND DIVISION. A division of a parcel of land which is not a subdivision and which results in the creation of a new or remaining parcel or building sites of **39.0** acres each or less in area, regardless of whether the act of division also creates one or more lots, parcels or building sites on 40.0 acres or more.

(9) LAND(S). Any real estate or interest in real estate.

(10) LOT. A land area of 39.0 acres or less.

(11) COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. The Town of Springfield's plan for guiding and shaping the growth or development of the Town and neighborhoods therein, adopted under sec. 66.1001, Wis. Stats.

(12) OFFICIAL MAP. A map indicating the location, width, extent of the existing and proposed street, highway, parkways, parks and playgrounds in future development adopted or amended by the Town Board pursuant to Section 62.23(6) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(13) OUTLOT. A parcel of land, other than a lot, building site, or block, so designated on the plat or certified survey map.

(14) PARCEL. Contiguous lands under the control of a developer or developers not separated by streets, highway or railroad rights-of-way.

(15) PLAT. A map of a subdivision prepared in conformity to the requirements of Ch. 236, Wis. Stats.

(16) PLAN COMMISSION. The Town of Springfield Plan Commission.

(17) PRELIMINARY PLAT. A map showing the salient features of a proposed subdivision or land division, as described in this ordinance, submitted to the Town for purposes of preliminary consideration, prior to all final plats and, when required, prior to all land divisions.

(18) PUBLIC WAY. Any public road, street, highway, walkway, drainageway, or part thereof.

(19) REPLAT. Process of changing, or the map or plat which changes, the boundaries of a recorded subdivision plat or a part thereof. The division of a block, lot or outlot within a recorded subdivision plat without changing the exterior boundaries of said block, lot or outlot is not a replat but a land division.

(20) RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNIT. A single family dwelling or the part of a duplex, apartment, residential condominium or other multiple family dwelling occupied by one family or one distinct set of inhabitants.

(21) SEWER SERVICE. The public sanitary sewer service provided by the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District and a Sanitary Districts of the Town of Springfield.

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(22) **SHORELAND.** Any land lying within 75 feet of the ordinary high water mark of a navigable waterway.

(22a) **STORMWATER.** The portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, channels or pipes into a defined surface water channel or a constructed infiltration facility.

(23) **STREET, ROAD, HIGHWAY.** A public way for pedestrian and vehicular traffic whether designated as a street, highway, road, land, way, avenue or however otherwise designated.

(A) Arterial Streets and Highways Those streets which provide rapid movement of concentrated volumes of traffic over relatively long distances. They provide principally for movement of persons and goods between high activity area.

- i. Principal Arterials Those streets serving the major interstate corridors and corridors which connect major cities and regions. These routes provide the highest level of mobility and form a continuous system with constant operating conditions under a high degree of access control.
- ii. Primary Arterials Those streets serving long trips between important cities and the major intracommunity corridors within the metropolitan area. These routes provide for a high degree of mobility under a high degree of access control.
- iii. Standard Arterials Streets which more commonly provide for intermediate length trips, thus serving through traffic movement in trade areas, or feeding traffic to the primary and principal arterials from lower activity area not served by such routes.

(B) Collector Streets Those streets which provide moderate speed movement of persons and goods within large areas. They are basically local streets which usually, because of more directness of routing and higher capacity than other local streets, receive higher volumes of traffic to be distributed from or collected toward nearby arterial streets.

- i. Connector Streets Those streets which perform a semi-arterial function as well as serving as distribution and land access streets.
- ii. Distributor Streets Those streets which perform the function of gathering and distributing traffic from and to the local streets and adjacent lands.

(C) Local Streets Those streets which are designed for low speeds and volumes and are to provide access from low-generation land activities to the collector and arterial systems.

(D) Marginal Access Streets Those streets which are parallel and adjacent to arterial streets and highway and which provide access to abutting properties and protection from through traffic.

(E) Alleys Streets which provide secondary means of access for vehicular services to the back or side of property otherwise abutting a street.

(F) Cul-de-sac Streets closed at one end with turnarounds.

(G) Dead-end Streets Streets closed at one end without turnarounds.

(24) **DEVELOPER.** Any person, firm, corporation, partnership or other entity which divides or proposes to divide land in any manner which results in a land division or subdivision.

(25) **SUBDIVISION.** A division of a parcel of land where the act of division creates either:

(A) Five or more lots, parcels or building sites of 39 acres each or less in area; or

(B) Five or more lots, parcels or building sites of 39 acres each or less in area by successive divisions within a period of five years.

(26) **STRUCTURE.** Anything which has the capacity to contain, used for the occupation or shelter of man or animal or for the storage, receiving, retaining or confining of personal property, the use of which requires permanent location on the ground or attachment to something having permanent location on the ground. The term does not include the facilities and appurtenances of public utilities other than buildings.

(27) **TOWN.** The Town of Springfield, Dane County, Wisconsin.

(27a) **TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS (TDR).** A town program that requires a developer of land in certain areas identified for development in the comprehensive plan to contribute to the conservation of land in other areas identified in the plan for long-term preservation, but only if such developer elects to develop at a density that exceeds policies normally applicable in the Agricultural Preservation District as described in the Comprehensive Plan. The TDR program is part of the town's overall farmland preservation, rural character preservation, and growth management strategy. The rules for the town's TDR program are established in the town's comprehensive plan and by policy of the Town Board, both of which may be amended from time to time. This ordinance does not create or recognize property rights. It merely allows exchange among property owners of development potential permitted under zoning and other police power regulations.

(28) **TREASURER.** The Town of Springfield Treasurer.

(29) **UTILITY EASEMENT.** An easement to place, replace, maintain or move utility facilities.

(30) **WETLAND.** Real estate which has been delineated as a wetland by the official wetland boundary maps of Dane County.

6.04 WHAT LAND DEVELOPMENTS ARE COVERED BY THIS ORDINANCE.

(1) These regulations shall apply to all land and condominium developments within the Town of Springfield.

(2) Unless specifically exempted by law, all cities, villages, towns and counties are required to comply with this chapter and obtain all necessary permits for projects occurring within this chapter's jurisdiction. State agencies are required to comply when Wisconsin Statutes Section 13.48(13) applies. The construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of State highways and bridges by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation are exempt when Wisconsin Statutes Section 30.12(4)(a) applies.

(3) The provisions of this ordinance as they apply to division of tracts of land into less than five

(5) parcels shall not apply to:

(a) Transfers of interests in land by will or pursuant to court order;

(b) Leases for a term not to exceed 10 years, mortgages or easements;

(c) The sale or exchange of parcels of land between owners of adjoining property if: (i) additional lots are not thereby created; and (ii) the lots resulting are not reduced below 40,000 square feet with a minimum 150 foot width at the building line, 66-foot right-of-way for roads, and (iii) the lots created have applicable offsets, setback requirements or such other minimum size required by Town Ordinance, Dane County Ordinances or Chapter 236 of the Wisconsin Statutes or any other applicable laws or ordinances.

6.05 THE PROCESS OF TOWN REVIEW OF PROPOSED LAND DEVELOPMENTS.

(1) REVIEW DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS AND PLANS. Developers are responsible, before preparing a proposal, for reviewing the Town's development standards and plans to assure that their plans meet the requirements contained in those standards.

(2) INFORMAL CONFERENCE. Before formally submitting an application for a proposed land division or subdivision, the applicant is encouraged to bring a concept plan to the Plan Commission for a pre-submission conference as provided for in sec. 6.07.

(3) EXTRATERRITORIAL REVIEW. In the case of lands lying less than three miles from the corporate limits of the City of Middleton or one and one-half miles from the Village of Waunakee, the applicant should consult with the village or city to determine whether the plat is subject to review by the village or city. The applicant and not the Town of Springfield, is responsible for all extraterritorial review and requirements.

(4) STAGES. Informal review includes a preliminary conference. Formal review of land divisions shall include the preliminary plat and final plat, which are provided for herein. Certified survey maps shall be reviewed in one phase.

(5) COST OF REVIEW. All costs of review by the Town shall be paid by the party proposing the land division.

6.06 LAND DEVELOPMENTS REQUIRED TO MEET TOWN STANDARDS.

All land divisions must comply with the standards of this Chapter.

(1) COMPLIANCE. No subdivision, land division, replat, or condominium development within the jurisdiction of this chapter shall be entitled to be approved or recorded without compliance with all requirements of this chapter that are in effect when a subdivider submits a preliminary plat, certified survey map, or condominium plat, and with the following:

(a) The provisions of Wis. Stats. Chapters 703, 80.08, and 236, including § 236.45(2)(ac).

(b) All other Town ordinances that are in effect when a subdivider submits a preliminary plat, certified survey map, or condominium plat, including but not limited to the zoning ordinance and any official map ordinance.

(c) The comprehensive plan in place when a subdivider submits a preliminary plat, certified survey map, or condominium plat.

- (d) All other master plans, comprehensive plans, and components of such plans prepared by state, regional, county or municipal agencies, when such plans have been duly adopted by the Town Board when a subdivider submits a preliminary plat, certified survey map, or condominium plat.
- (e) The provisions of Wis. Admin. Code Chapter SPS 385 for subdivisions, land divisions, or replats not served by public sanitary sewer.
- (f) All other applicable state statutes, administrative rules, county ordinances, and all intergovernmental agreements to which the Town is a party.

(2) LAND SUITABILITY.

- (a) No land shall be subdivided or divided if the land is determined by the Town Board, with the advice of the Plan Commission, to be not readily or appropriately developable.
- (b) A determination that land is not suitable for development shall be made on the basis of evidence. Prior to making a determination that land is unsuitable for development, the Town shall provide the specific basis for its proposed determination to the land developer, and afford the developer a hearing at which the developer may present evidence and argument on the issue.
- (c) Land is not developable if:
 - 1. the land has unsuitable soils based on the Dane County Soil Survey or soil data which identify the area as unsuitable for development;
 - 2. the land is located in a floodplain;
 - 3. the land proposed for building sites is located less than 75 feet from the ordinary high water mark of a lake, stream or river, or the delineated edge of a wetland,
 - 4. the land is proposed to be used in a manner contrary to the zoning or comprehensive plan of the Town.
 - 5. the land on which the development is proposed has a slope of more than 20 percent
- (d) In determining that land is unsuitable, the Town may rely on adopted official soil maps which identify soils which have limitations for residential or commercial development, or on other reliable soil information.

(3) SURFACE WATER DIVERSION. No land shall be divided or subdivided if the town determines, on the basis of evidence, that the development thereof would, despite the provision of stormwater management required by applicable ordinances, create a substantial probability of material damage or injury to adjoining properties through alteration in the flow of surface water.

(4) DESIGN REVIEW. The proposal shall comply with the Town's design standards for land divisions.

(5) STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. The proposal shall comply with the requirements of Subchapter II, Chapter 14, Dane County Code, related to erosion control and storm water management.

(6) THERMAL PROTECTION. Certain portions of the Town of Springfield are located within the watershed of streams which have been determined to be thermally sensitive. In these areas,

development may not be approved unless the Developer demonstrates that the development will not cause thermal pollution of streams and surface waters.

6.07 TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS.

(1) The town hereby establishes a transfer of development rights (TDR) program. The rules of the TDR program are established in the town's comprehensive plan and by policy of the Town Board. The town may condition approval of the plat or certified survey map on compliance with such rules. The town may require verification from the subdivider that TDR program rules, including a recordable agricultural conservation easement or easements pertaining to "sending areas," have been met before the town provides required signatures on the final plat or certified survey map, before the subdivider records the final plat or certified survey map, and/or before building permits are issued for the affected lots.

6.08 THE PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE.

(1) It is recommended that, prior to the filing of an application for the approval of a certified survey map or a preliminary plat, the developer or divider shall consult with the Town Plan Commission to obtain its advice and assistance. This consultation is neither formal nor mandatory, but is intended to inform the developer of the purpose and objectives of these regulations, any applicable master plans and plan implementation devices and to otherwise assist the developer in planning the development. No such consultation shall in any manner bind the Town Plan Commission or the Town Board to approve a plat or certified survey map. Further, no developer may rely upon or cite any advice or information provided by the Town Plan Commission or Town Board as evidence of the official actions of the Town.

6.09 THE PRELIMINARY PLAT.

(1) Before submitting a final plat for approval, the developer shall prepare and submit to the Town:

- (a) a preliminary plat,
- (b) The completed Town of Springfield Site Assessment Checklist and all documentation required that checklist;
- (c) the written application for approval; and
- (d) the required application fees.

(2) The preliminary plat may include the entire contiguous area owned or controlled by the developer even though only a portion thereof is proposed for development at the time.

(3) Every preliminary plat shall be prepared according to the following requirements:

- (a) General. A preliminary plat shall be required for all subdivisions and shall be based on a survey by a land surveyor registered in this state. The plat map shall be prepared in conformance with the requirements of Ch. 236, Wis. Stats., the Dane County Subdivision Ordinance, applicable surveying standards and other applicable legal requirements.

(b) The preliminary plat shall show all plat data as required by Dane County Subdivision Ordinance.

(c) The developer shall provide road and street plans and profiles showing existing ground surfaces, proposed and established street grades, including extensions for a reasonable distance beyond the limits of the proposed subdivision when requested. All elevations shall be based upon USGS data, and plans and profiles shall be approved by the Town Board, with the advice of the Town Road Supervisor. Streets plans shall conform in all respects to applicable zoning ordinances, the Town Plan, and the road standards of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation.

(e) The Town Board shall require submission of a draft of all prospective covenants which the developer intends to regulate land use in the proposed subdivision and otherwise protect proposed development. No covenant may be recorded without the prior approval of the Town Board. All covenants which insure to the benefit of the public shall be drafted so as to be enforceable by the Town. Commercial plats shall contain standard drainage, public utility, street maintenance and construction erosion control covenants in a form prescribed by the Town.

(f) The surveyor preparing the preliminary plat shall certify on the face of the plat that he has fully complied with the provisions of this ordinance.

(g) All preliminary and final plat submittals shall include components, and/or be accompanied by narrative, demonstrating how applicable provisions of the Town's transfer of development rights program and comprehensive plan will be met, including but not limited to applicable conservation neighborhood design standards.

(h) All preliminary and final plat submittals shall be accompanied by proposed private covenants, and the following shall be included in such covenants and on the face of the plat: "Through Section 823.08 of Wisconsin Statutes, the Wisconsin Legislature has adopted a right-to-farm law. This statute limits the remedies of owners of later established residential property to seek changes to pre-existing agricultural practices in the vicinity of residential property. Active agricultural operations are now taking place and may continue on lands in the vicinity of the Plat of _____. These active agricultural operations may produce noises, odors, dust, machinery traffic, or other conditions during daytime and evening hours."

(4) The developer shall file fifteen (15) copies of the plat and the application with the Clerk at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the meeting of the Town Plan Commission at which action is desired. The developer shall also submit fifteen (15) copies of the Site Assessment Check list and all supporting documentation. The Town Plan Commission may waive the requirement that the preliminary plat include the entire area owned by the developer where it is unnecessary to fulfill the purpose of the ordinance and undue hardship would result from strict enforcement of this provision. Where a developer has control of lands which are equal to or in excess of 80 acres in area, or are smaller parcels separated only by existing public roads, in lieu of a preliminary plat on the entire area, the developer may elect to submit a comprehensive development plan.

(5) The Clerk shall forward five (5) copies of the preliminary plat to the Town Plan Commission which shall examine it for conformity with all ordinances, administrative rules and regulations and for compliance with any applicable Town master plan.

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(6)

(a) The Town Plan Commission shall recommend approval, conditional approval or rejection of the proposed plat to the Town Board.

(b) If approval or conditional approval is recommended, the preliminary plat shall be referred to the Board for consideration. The Town Board shall then approve, conditionally approve, or reject the preliminary plat.

(c) One copy of the plat shall be returned to the developer, the developer's surveyor, or engineer with the date and action endorsed thereon. If the plat is approved conditionally or rejected, the conditions of approval or reasons for rejection shall be endorsed thereon or attached thereto.

(d) Unless the time is extended by written agreement between the developer and the Board, failure to complete the action therein required within ninety (90) days of filing of the preliminary plat constitutes an approval of the preliminary plat.

(7) Approval or conditional approval of a preliminary plat shall entitle the final plat to approval provided the final plat conforms substantially to the preliminary plat, including any conditions of that approval, conforms to applicable requirements in Section 6.06, and is submitted within 36 months of the last required approval of the preliminary plat, unless extended by the Town Board. Previous preliminary plat approvals shall not constitute grounds for approval upon resubmission.

6.10 THE FINAL PLAT.

(1) The developer shall prepare and file six (6) copies of the final plat together with a written application for approval with the Clerk within six months of the approval of the preliminary plat and at least fourteen (14) days prior to the meeting of the Town Board at which action is desired.

(2) The Clerk shall forward two (2) copies of the plat to the Town Board. The Town Board shall examine it for conformity with the preliminary plat and any conditions or approval, with the requirements of this ordinance, and with the requirements of any other ordinances, statutes, administrative rules and regulations, or local plans which may be applicable to it. The Plat shall be prepared in conformity with the following standards:

(a) A final plat prepared by a land surveyor registered in this state shall be required for all subdivisions. It shall comply in all respects with the requirements of this Chapter, Section 236.20 of the Wisconsin Statutes and the Dane County Subdivision Ordinance.

(b) The final plat shall show, correctly and on its face, in addition to the information required by Section 236.20 of the Wisconsin Statutes and this ordinance, the following:

(i) Exact length and bearing of the centerline of all streets.

(ii) Exact street width along the line of any obliquely intersecting street.

(iii) Size of culvert, if any, for each driveway of each lot in the land division.

(iv) All land reserved for future public acquisition or reserved for the common use of property owners within the plat.

(v) Special restrictions required by the Town Board relating to access control along public ways or to the provisions of planting strips.

(3) All improvements required by this Chapter shall be made or guaranteed in the manner described in this Chapter. If the final plat meets the requirements listed in Section 6.09(6), the Town shall approve the final plat of the subdivision within sixty (60) days from the date officially submitted to the Town Clerk.

(4) The Town Board shall require that restrictive covenants or deed restrictions be filed with the final plat. Any easements noted on the plat for the benefit of private parties, including adjacent landowners, shall be embodied on in written easement deeds which shall be recorded.

(5) All final plats shall meet all the surveying and monuments requirements of Section 236.15 of the Wisconsin Statutes. All final plats shall provide all the certificates required by Section 236.21 of the Wisconsin Statutes; and, in addition, the surveyor shall certify that he/she has fully complied with all the provisions of this ordinance.

(6) The Town Board shall approve or shall reject the plat. The Town Board shall indicate the reasons for any rejection of the plat. One copy of the plat shall then be returned to the developer, the surveyor, or engineer with the date and action endorsed thereon, and if approved or rejected, the conditions or requirements of approval or reasons for rejection shall be endorsed thereon or attached thereto. Unless the time is extended by written agreement between the developer and the Board, failure to complete the action required herein within sixty (60) days of filing the final plat shall constitute an approval of the final plat.

(7) The final plat may, if permitted by the Town Board, include only that portion of the approved preliminary plat which the developer proposes to record at this time.

(8) After the final plat has been approved by the Board and the contract and security filed in accordance with this ordinance, the developer shall submit the final plat to the Clerk. After the developer has executed the development agreement to provide all required improvements, has posted the security required by this ordinance and such agreement, has paid all fees imposed pursuant to the ordinance and agreement, plus any area assessments, and after the developer has met all other requirements in the ordinance and agreement, the Clerk shall execute the certificate inscribed upon the face of the plat or certified survey attesting to the approval thereof and return it to the developer for recording. The Clerk shall cause the certificate inscribed upon the plat attesting to such approval to be duly executed. The plat shall be returned to the developer for recording.

(9) After the final plat has been approved by the Town Board, all associated conditions satisfied, state agency review under Section 236.12 of Wisconsin Statutes completed, all required fees paid, any required covenants and deed restrictions filed, and a development agreement and sureties insuring their installation filed, the Town Clerk shall cause the certificate inscribed upon the plat attesting to such approval to be duly executed and the plat returned to the subdivider for recording with the County Register of Deeds. The plat must be recorded within 12 months after the date of the last Town Board approval of the plat and within 36 months after the first

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approval, or the Town approval shall be deemed void. Recording fees shall be paid by the subdivider. The subdivider shall provide a recorded copy of the plat to the Town Clerk in the requested format(s) within 10 days of its recording.

6.11 LAND DIVISION BY A CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP.

(1) A certified survey map which has been approved by the Town Board, and meets all of the requirements of Section 236.34 of the Wisconsin Statutes and of this ordinance, may be utilized to create a land division as defined in Section 6.03. The Board resolution approving the certified survey map shall be reproduced legibly on the face of the certified survey map. All unpaid or outstanding taxes, assessments and special assessments shall be paid prior to the approval unless determined otherwise by the Town Board.

(2) An applicant for a land division by CSM shall file ten (10) copies of the certified survey map and a written application for approval with the Clerk. An applicant shall submit ten (10) copies of the Town's site assessment checklist and all supporting documentation. The certified survey map must be prepared in conformance with the submittal requirements of Chapter 236 of the Wisconsin Statutes and the Dane County Subdivision Ordinance, and also include or be accompanied by the following:

- (a) Demonstration of how applicable provisions of the Town's transfer of development rights program and comprehensive plan will be met, including but not limited to applicable residential development siting standards.
- (b) The following note on the face of the certified survey map: "Through Section 823.08 of Wisconsin Statutes, the Wisconsin Legislature has adopted a right-to-farm law. This statute limits the remedies of owners of later established residential property to seek changes to pre-existing agricultural practices in the vicinity of residential property. Active agricultural operations are now taking place and may continue on lands in the vicinity of this certified survey map. These active agricultural operations may produce noises, odors, dust, machinery traffic, or other conditions during daytime and evening hours."

(3) The Town Board shall within sixty (60) days approve, approve conditionally, or reject the certified survey map based on a determination of conformance with the provisions of this ordinance. One copy of the certified survey map shall be returned to the developer with the date and action endorsed thereon or attached thereto. Unless the time is extended by written agreement between the developer and the Board, failure to complete the action required herein within sixty (60) days of the filing of the map shall constitute an approval of the certified survey map.

(4) After the certified survey map has been approved by the Town Board, the development agreement has been executed and recorded, the security filed in accordance with this ordinance and any fee imposed pursuant to this ordinance has been paid, the developer shall submit the certified survey map to the Clerk. The Clerk shall cause the certificate inscribed upon the map attesting to such approval to be duly executed. The certified survey map shall be returned to the developer for recording.

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(5) After the certified survey map has been approved by the Town Board, all associated conditions satisfied, any required state agency review completed, all required fees paid, and any required covenants, deed restrictions, development agreement, and surety filed, the Town Clerk shall cause the certificate inscribed upon the map attesting to such approval to be duly executed and the map returned to the subdivider for recording with the County Register of Deeds. The certified survey map must be recorded within 12 months after the date of the last Town Board approval of the map and within 36 months after the first approval, or the Town approval shall be deemed void. Recording fees shall be paid by the subdivider. The subdivider shall provide a recorded copy of the map to the Town Clerk in the requested format(s) within 10 days of its recording.

(6) GENERAL. A certified survey map prepared by a surveyor registered in this state shall be required for all land divisions. It shall comply in all respects with the requirements of Section 236.34 of the Wisconsin Statutes and conform to the requirements of the Dane County Subdivision Ordinance.

(7) INFORMATION REQUIRED. A sketch showing the present zoning and any proposed zoning change for the land division and all adjacent lands shall be submitted along with the map. The map itself shall show correctly on its face, in addition to the information required by section 236.34 of the Wisconsin Statutes, the following:

- (a) All existing buildings, watercourses, drainage ditches and other features pertinent to proper division.
- (b) Setbacks or building lines required by Town Ordinance.
- (c) All lands reserved for future acquisition.
- (d) Date of map.
- (e) Size of culvert, if any, for the driveway of each lot.

(8) CERTIFICATES.

- (a) The surveyor shall certify on the face of the map that the surveyor has fully complied with all the provisions of this ordinance. The Board shall certify its approval on the face of the map.
- (b) The following certificate of approval shall be provided legibly on the face of the map:
“This certified survey, including any dedications shown thereon, has been duly approved by the Town Board of the Town of Springfield, Dane County, Wisconsin, on _____, 20____, _____ Clerk”

(9) CRITICAL BUILDING LOCATIONS. Any building or structure and its location on the lot shall be dimensioned to the nearest 0.1 foot where the building or structure is to be located within five (5) feet of the proposed property boundaries or the zoning yard requirements, or such other requirement as is consistent with the subdivision regulations of Dane County.

(10) DEDICATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED. Any land division effectuated by a certified survey shall be subject to the provisions of this ordinance concerning the reservation
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and dedication of land; and, unless a waiver is granted, the provisions of this ordinance concerning required improvements.

6.12 CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

(1) **CONSTRUCTION PLANS.** Prior to commencing construction of any required improvement, the developer shall prepare construction plans and specifications and submit them for Town Board review and approval, following a recommendation from the Town Engineer. The Plans shall include:

- (a) Street plans and profiles showing existing and proposed grades, elevations and cross sections of required improvements.
- (b) Stormwater and surface water drainage plans.
- (c) Erosion control and restoration plans.
- (d) Plans and specification for all utilities and underground facilities.
- (e) Such additional plans or information as may be required by the Town Engineer or specified in the development agreement.

(2) **PRIVATE CONTRACTS.** All contractors, subcontractors, and material suppliers performing services related to installation of public improvements to serve a subdivision or land division shall be subject to the approval of the Town Board.

(3) **SCHEDULING AND CONDITIONS PRECEDING CONSTRUCTION.** All scheduling of the contemplated improvements shall be approved by the Town Road Supervisor or Town Engineer. Construction may not be commenced on any phase of construction until all approvals and conditional requirements are satisfied, and the development agreement is executed and any preconditions to construction in such Agreement are satisfied.

(4) **STREET GRADING.**

- (a) The developer shall furnish standard drawings which indicate the existing and proposed grades of streets shown on the plat, and after review of design engineering work on the streets by the Town Road Supervisor or Town Engineer, the developer shall grade or cause to be graded the full width of the right-of-way of the streets proposed to be dedicated, including the vision clearance triangle on corner lots. In those cases where existing street right-of-way is made a part of the developer's plat or abuts the plat, the developer shall grade or cause to be graded that portion of the right-of-way between the existing pavement and the property line. The bed for the roadways in the street right-of-way shall be graded to sub-grade elevation. The Town Road Supervisor or Town Engineer shall inspect the proposed street per specifications in the development agreement. The street grading shall extend for a sufficient distance beyond the right-of-way to ensure that the established grade will be preserved. The grading of rights-of-way for principal and primary arterials shall only be required where necessary to provide access to the streets or lots in the plat. Lots which abut principal and primary arterials shall be graded to proposed street grade or to a grade approved by the Town Road Supervisor or Town Engineer prior to the sale of affected properties.

(b) The developer shall engage a licensed professional engineer to set sub-base grade in accordance with approved centerline grade and cross section; and to set grades necessary to comply with other grading requirements, including vision clearance on corner lots, centerline and lot line grades for greenways, terrace grading for abutting streets and other required grades. The grading program shall consist of the following elements:

1. The stripping and removal of all topsoil, debris and vegetation within the street right-of-way.
2. Grading of full street right-of-way to a tolerance of 0 to 0.2 feet below proposed centerline grade. Fill sections shall be constructed of approved materials, which do not include topsoil, debris, vegetation, etc.
3. Grading beyond right-of-way to insure that the established grade will be preserved.
4. Grading of vision clearance triangle on corner lots (Maximum embankment of three (3) feet above curb elevation within a triangle formed by two intersection street line or their projections and a line joining points on such street lines located 25 feet from the street intersection).
5. Where the public greenway is included in the plat, the developer is responsible for an acceptable continuous drainageway in the greenway as determined by the Town Road Supervisor.
6. All additional plat grading, where applicable, lot abutting greenways, terraces of streets abutting plats public easements for sanitary sewer and sidewalk, and other requirements of ordinances and special conditions of plat approval. There shall be a plan for disposal of any surplus soil or earth.

(5) **SIZING AND OVERSIZING OF DRAINAGEWAYS.** The cost of constructing storm sewer and storm water drainage including retention basins which serve the plat or project but which are not necessary to serve the entire drainage basin or subbasin in which it is located shall be borne solely by the developer. Those costs which are attributable solely to increasing the capacity of the required storm sewer and storm water drainage facilities to enable them to serve the entire drainage basin or subbasin shall be paid by the Town and recovered through area charges or special assessments levied against all benefited properties. Any costs to be borne by the developer under this subsection shall be paid before the final plat is inscribed by the Town Clerk or before any building permit is issued. Any area charges levied pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to adjustment based upon the Consumer Price Index. In making such adjustments the year that the area charges for the drainage basin or subbasin were established shall be used as the base year.

(6) **UTILITIES.**

(a) If the developer elects to install underground utilities and the standard street improvement in the same year, provision must be made for mechanical compaction of all ditches for underground utilities that fall within the street right-of-way.

(b) Prior to commencing construction of any required utilities, the developer shall submit and have approved by the Town Road Supervisor and Town Engineer, a final construction

schedule, plans, specifications and contract, including all changes necessary to meet Town approval conditions.

(7) **GREENWAYS.** Greenways included within platted or re-platted area shall receive the following prescribed treatment by the owner of the land division.

(a) The developer shall be responsible for an acceptable continuous drainageway through the proposed plat as determined by the Town Road Supervisor. The developer shall furnish the Town Road Supervisor a plan outlining the greenway boundaries and location of existing drainageways, if any. In addition, the developer shall furnish to the Town Road Supervisor a set of cross-sections (on 50' stations) of the greenway oriented upon a base line as prescribed by the Town Road Supervisor. Where a natural drainageway exists which has acceptable hydraulic capacities including alignment and grade as determined by the Town Road Supervisor, construction will not be required and the existing natural growth shall be preserved. When such natural growth is not preserved by action of the developer or an acting agent, the developer shall be responsible for repairing the disturbed areas by sodding. However, in certain locations, as determined by the Town Road Supervisor, where the hydraulic capacities including alignment and grade are not acceptable, then such alignment, grade and slopes shall be improved by the developer to the interim minimum requirements of a ten-foot wide ditch bottom with four to one side slopes, all to be seeded.

(b) The developer shall install permanent pipes or culverts at a grade designated by the Town Road Supervisor under all streets crossing a greenway or drainageway. Said installation shall be in accordance with the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction of the Department of Transportation of the State of Wisconsin. All costs of the installation shall be the responsibility of the developer. The permanent pipe or culvert shall not be installed prior to the installation of a street crossing a greenway unless done pursuant to written agreement between the Engineer and the developer. Culverts required across intersections for temporary street drainage, shall be furnished and installed by the developer at the developer's expense. All temporary culverts installed by the developer shall be completely removed when the streets are constructed to standards and the area restored to as near to original condition as possible as determined by the Town Road Supervisor.

(c) The Town Road Supervisor or Town Engineer shall review the property prior to and after the installation of utilities.

(d) All ditching and culvert installation shall be done in strict accordance with grades approved by the Engineer. The developer's engineer shall be responsible for setting all required grades in the field for construction purposes.

(e) In order to assure proper drainage, the ground elevation along any lot line common with the boundary of a greenway shall not be less than four (4) feet above the flowline of the greenway, or where designated to an elevation established by the Engineer, prior to the sale of affected properties. The flowline grade shall be established by the Engineer. All lot grading and building elevations shall provide for positive drainage. Grading or filling within the greenway limit is prohibited except as authorized by the Engineer. The Town Road Supervisor shall inspect all work before it is certified as complete.

(8) **STREET CONSTRUCTION.**

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(a) General. After construction of the underground utilities and Town inspection and approval thereof, the streets shall be constructed.

(b) Standard Street Improvements.

1. Standard street improvements may include, in the sole discretion of the Town Board, concrete curb and gutter, and ornamental street lights and shall include bituminous binder course and bituminous surface course.
2. The developer shall prepare final plans and specifications for the standard street improvements and submit them, together with all soil sub-grade data obtained by its soils engineer, to the Town Road Supervisor and Town Engineer.
3. Upon written approval by the Town Road Supervisor and Town Engineer, the developer may proceed to construct the standard street improvements. Standard street improvements shall be installed to the boundary line of the subdivision unless the street culminates in a cul-de-sac, the topography or other physical conditions make it impossible to do so, or unless this requirement is waived, in writing, by the Town Board.
4. The street/road shall be constructed to Town Specifications as described in the Town Highway Development Ordinance, or as otherwise prescribed by or pursuant to the development agreement.

(c) Inspection of Street Improvements. The Town Road Supervisor or Town Engineer shall inspect all street and other public improvements, and all associated requirements in the development agreement met, before such improvements are accepted by the Town Board. The developer shall warranty each improvement for one (1) year from the date of its acceptance by the Town.

(9) **CHANGE ORDERS.** When extra work not specified in the contract is required to complete the project, the Town will notify the Developer or the engineering representative. No extra work shall proceed until the Developer or the representative has entered into a written agreement for the additional work.

(10) **EROSION CONTROL.** The developer shall take all steps necessary to prevent the erosion, siltation, sedimentation, washing and blowing of dirt and debris caused by grading, excavations open cuts, side slopes, and other activities by the developer or the contractors, pursuant to the requirements of Dane County's erosion control permit and the development agreement. Reasonable methods of control shall include, but not be limited to, seeding and mulching, sodding, berm construction, pond construction, and watering. In such cases where the method of control has failed, the developer shall clean up the materials which have been displaced prior to construction of additional improvements. Plans for erosion control shall be submitted to the Town Road Supervisor and Town Engineer for review and approval before any land surface disturbances are made. Such decision may be appealed to the Board.

(11) **FLOOD PLAIN/SHORELAND.** All provisions of Dane County Ordinances relating to flood plain and shoreland zoning are incorporated herein and adopted by reference.

(12) **INSPECTION.** The Town Road Supervisor or Town Engineer shall inspect and approve all completed work on public improvements prior to their acceptance and any release of the securities deposited pursuant to this ordinance and the development agreement. Any work performed without inspection may be required by the Town to be redone at the expense of the developer.

(13) **DRIVEWAYS.** Each lot in a land division shall be served by a driveway which meets the requirements of this Ordinance and the Town of Springfield Driveway ordinance.

(14) **STREET/ROAD SIGNS COSTS.** The developer shall be responsible for the initial cost of the street/road name signs for new roads. The Town will order and install the signs after construction of the subdivision roads, or on such other schedule as may be approved by the Town Road Supervisor. The developer will be billed for the cost and installation and must reimburse the Town for such expense prior to the Town issuing any building permits, or any further building permits if some have already been issued.

(15) **ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.**

(a) **Final Acceptance.** After the developer has installed all required improvements, the developer shall notify the Town Road Supervisor and Town Clerk in writing that the work is complete and ready for final inspection. The Town Road Supervisor or Town Engineer shall inspect the improvements and forward a recommendation to the Town Board for its acceptance by resolution. Following such acceptance, the Town Clerk shall provide a letter to the developer indicating the Board's action plus a billing for engineering, inspection and legal fees and submit it to the developer for payment. In addition, the developer and all general contractors shall file lien waivers or affidavits, in a form acceptable to the Town and approved by the Town Attorney, evidencing that there are no claims, actions or demands for damages, based upon contract or tort arising out of or in any way related to the project and that no monies are owed to any surveyor, mechanic, sub-contractor, supplier, or laborer.

(b) **Partial Acceptance.** The developer may request partial acceptance of the public improvements from the Board under the procedure in subsection (a) at the following stages: completion of the binder course of asphalt, completion of the surface course of asphalt, completion of all remaining public improvements required for that phase, or as otherwise specified in the development agreement.

(c) **Security Release.** The security furnished pursuant to Section 6.13(9) shall remain in full force for a period after the completion of the project and acceptance by the Board as specified in the development agreement, unless partially released as provided therein, subject to the limitations in Section 6.13(9)(g). The security shall be held to guarantee the work performed pursuant to private contracts against defects in workmanship and materials. If any defect appears during the period of the guarantee, the developer or its contractor shall, at its expense, install replacements or perform acceptable repairs. In the event that the developer fails to install the replacement or perform the repairs, the Town may do so and deduct the cost thereof from the security. Unless defects have appeared and have not been repaired, the Town shall release the security to the developer upon expiration of the warranty period in Section 6.12(8)(c) and the development agreement.

6.13 DESIGN STANDARDS.

(1) **STREET ARRANGEMENT.** In any new subdivision the street layout shall conform to the arrangement, width and location indicated on any official map, master plan or component neighborhood development plan of the Town. In areas for which plans have not been completed, the street layout shall recognize the functional classification of the various types of streets and shall be developed and located in proper relation to existing and proposed streets, to the topography, to such natural features as streams and tree growth, to public convenience and safety, to the proposed use of the land to be served by such streets, and to the most advantageous development of adjoining areas. Each lot of the subdivision or land division shall have access to a public street which is, at a minimum, sufficient to allow ingress and egress of motor vehicles.

- (a) Arterial Streets shall be arranged so as to provide ready access to centers of employment, centers of governmental activity, community shopping areas, community recreation, and points beyond the boundaries of the community. They shall also be properly integrated with and related to the existing and proposed system of major streets and highways and shall be, insofar as practicable, continuous and in alignment with existing or planned streets with which they connect.
- (b) Collector Streets shall be arranged so as to provide ready collection of traffic from residential areas and conveyance of this traffic to the major street and highway system and shall be properly related to the mass transportation system, to special traffic generators such as schools, churches, shopping centers and other concentrations of population, and to the major streets into which they feed.
- (c) Local Streets shall be arranged to conform to the topography, to discourage use by through traffic, to permit the design of efficient storm and sanitary sewerage systems, and to require the minimum street area necessary to provide safe and convenient access to abutting property.
- (d) Proposed Streets shall extend to the boundary lines of the tract being subdivided unless prevented by topography or other physical conditions or unless, in the opinion of the Town Board, such extension is not necessary or desirable for the coordination of the layout of the subdivision or for the advantageous development of the adjacent tracts. Temporary turnarounds shall be required where the street ends at the boundary of the subdivision. The road right-of-way shall continue to the adjacent lands and connect to roads constructed on such lands if approved by the Town Board.
- (e) Arterial and Highway Protection. Whenever the proposed subdivision contains or is adjacent to a major highway, adequate protection of residential properties, limitation of access and separation of through and local traffic shall be provided by reversed frontage, with screen plantings contained in a non-access reservation along the rear property line, or by the use of frontage streets.
- (f) Reserve Strips controlling access to roads or highways are prohibited except where control of such strips is placed with the Town under conditions approved by the Town Board.

(2) STREET NAMES AND NUMBERING.

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(a) Street names and building numbers shall be assigned in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 76 of the Dane County Ordinances.

(b) The following designations shall be used only in the situations indicated.

1. Lane - a street, one block long, not ending in a cul-de-sac.
2. Circle - a cul-de-sac of nine lots or more.
3. Court - a cul-de-sac of eight lots or less.

(3) **LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAYS RIGHTS-OF-WAY.** Whenever the proposed subdivision or land division contains or is adjacent to a limited access highway the design shall provide the following treatment:

(a) In Residential Districts a buffer strip at least 30 feet of depth, in addition to the normal lot depth required, shall be provided adjacent to a limited access arterial highway. As used in this section, the term "buffer strip" means an area of hedges, trees, tall grasses or other foliage which creates a visual screen between two areas. The lot depth required, including such buffer strip, shall not be less than 150 feet. The strip shall be a part of the platted lots, but shall have the following restriction lettered on the face of the plat:

"This strip reserved for the planting of trees or shrubs by the owner; the building of structures hereon is prohibited, and the rear 30 feet of the strip shall not be counted as any required yard. Maintenance of this strip is a responsibility of the lot owner."

(b) Commercial and Industrial Districts shall have on each side of the limited access highway and streets approximately parallel to and at a suitable distance from such highway for the appropriate use of the land between such highway, but not less than one hundred and fifty (150) feet.

(c) Streets Parallel to a Limited Access Highway shall, when intersecting a major street or highway which crosses said highway, be located at a minimum distance of two hundred and fifty (250) feet from said highway. Such distance, where desirable and practicable, shall be determined with due consideration of the minimum distance required for the future separation of grades by means of appropriate approach gradient

(d) Location of Local Streets in residential areas immediately adjacent to arterial streets and highways shall be avoided.

(4) **STREET DESIGN STANDARDS.**

(a) Minimum Right-of-way. The minimum right-of-way for all proposed streets and roads shall be 66 feet or such other width as is specified by the Town comprehensive plan, official map or neighborhood development study; or if no width is specified therein, the minimum widths shall be 66 feet.

(b) Cul-de-Sac Streets. Cul-de-sac street ends are prohibited unless authorized by a variance granted by the Town Board. No variance shall be granted unless the Town Board finds, after hearing, that use of cul-de-sac street ends is necessary to overcome limitations imposed by the physical characteristics of the land, so that development may occur which is consistent with the policies stated in this chapter. If the Town Board grants a variance, the cul-de-sac shall conform to the following standards:

1. Streets designed to have one end permanently closed shall not exceed 1,200 feet in length.

2. Except as provided herein, streets which are designed to have one end permanently closed shall terminate in a circular turnaround having a minimum right-of-way diameter of 150 feet, and a minimum paved diameter of 100 feet. The reverse curve on a cul-de-sac shall have a 75 foot minimum radius when the bulb is centered on the street and 100 foot minimum radius when the bulb is offset.
3. In areas zoned B-1, B-2, C-1, C-2, Industrial or other Commercial zone, all streets which are designed to have one end permanently closed, shall terminate in a circular turnaround having a minimum right-of-way of 175 feet, and a minimum paved diameter of 120 feet.
4. All cul-de-sac streets shall have an area reserved for pushing plowed snow off the end of the bulb of the cul-de-sac. The area reserved shall be calculated based on the length of the street and the snowfall data for the area in question.
5. The Town may permit the construction of loop cul-de-sacs where deemed advantageous to the Town.

(c) Street Grades and Radii of Curvature Unless necessitated by exceptional topography and subject to the approval of the Town Road Supervisor, the street grades and radii of curvature shall conform to the Design Standard in the Town Road Ordinance. In the event of a conflict between the Town and Town standards, the Town Road Supervisor shall determine which standard shall be applied, on the basis of which standard is best suited to the estimated traffic load of the proposed road.

(5) BLOCKS.

- (a) The widths, lengths and shapes of blocks shall be suited to the planned use of the land; zoning requirements; stormwater management; need for convenient access, control and safety of street traffic; and the limitations and opportunities of topography.
- (b) Blocks in residential areas shall not be less than six hundred (600) feet nor more than fifteen hundred (1500) feet in length unless otherwise dictated by exceptional topography or other limiting design factors.
- (c) Width. Blocks shall have sufficient width to provide for two tier of lots of appropriate depth except where otherwise required to separate residential development from through traffic. Width of lots or parcels reserved or laid out for commercial or industrial use shall be adequate to provide for off-street service and parking required by the use contemplated and the area zoning restrictions for such use.

(6) LOTS.

- (a) The size, shape, and orientation of lots shall be appropriate for the location of the subdivision and for the type of development and use contemplated. The lots should be designed to provide an aesthetically pleasing building site and a proper architectural setting for the buildings contemplated. Development shall be taken with due regard to property values, adjacent uses and the character of the neighborhood.
- (b) No lot may have frontage on streets on two parallel sides nor may a lot be platted so that the building will face the reverse side of the lot. The Town Board may grant a variance from this requirement where necessary, the physical characteristics of the land so require in order

to provide separation of residential development from through traffic or to overcome specific disadvantages of topography and orientation. There shall be no “flag lots,” also known as “dogleg lots” or “panhandle lots.”

(c) Residential lots to be served by private sewage disposal facilities shall comply with the rules of the State of Wisconsin and the Dane County Sanitary Code.

(d) Lots must front on and have access to a state, Town highway or approved Town road. Every lot shall front or abut on a public street or road for a distance of at least sixty-six (66) feet

(e) Side lot lines shall be substantially at right angles or radial to street lines.

(f) Lots shall follow municipal boundary lines rather than cross them.

(g) Corner lots shall have sufficient width to permit adequate building setbacks from side streets.

(h) Residential lots fronting or backing on arterial highways shall be platted with extra depth to permit generous distances between the buildings and such traffic-ways.

(i) Depth and width of properties reserved or laid out for commercial or industrial use shall be adequate to provide for the off-street service and parking facilities required by the type of use and development contemplated.

(j) Lot Sizes.

1. Each lot served by a private on-site wastewater treatment system shall have a minimum area of 1.0 acre if in the agricultural preservation area designated in the Town comprehensive plan and 1.5 acres in all other areas. The Town may require a recorded restriction on or with a final plat or certified survey map to assure such minimums are maintained.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, the Town Board may allow lots as small as 0.5 acre each if at least one of the following conditions is present:

- i. the existing size of a redevelopment area would not allow for lots of the minimum prescribed in subsection 1.
- ii. the development is served by a wastewater treatment system which uses one or more group drain fields.
- iii. the development will provide affordable single-family lots or homes that will be priced below the average per acre Dane County rural lot or home price.
- iv. smaller lot sizes would aid in the implementation of the Town’s transfer of development rights program.

3. In preparing proposed developments, the developer shall plan the lots sizes with due regard for the adjacent uses and lots. In the case of land divisions which abut other development with larger lot sizes, the lots which abut the existing development shall have a lot size which transitions from the existing development to the smaller lots which predominate in the development. The transitional lots shall be sized at least halfway between the average size of the existing platted lots and the average of the remaining new lots.

(7) EASEMENTS.

(a) Utility Lines to be Underground in Newly Developed Areas. All new electric distribution lines, all new telephone lines from which lots are individually served, all

cable television and all other common carrier services installed within a newly platted area shall be underground unless the Town Board shall specifically find after study that location, topography, soil, water table, solid rock, boulders, stands of trees, hedges or other physical conditions would make under ground installation unreasonable or impracticable. Associated equipment and facilities which are appurtenant to underground electric and communications systems, such as but not limited to, substations, pad-mounted transformers, pad-mounted sectionalizing switches and above-grade pedestal-mounted terminal boxes may be located above ground.

(b) Easement Conditions. The developer shall include appropriate easements in the plat, shall prepare appropriate easement deeds and record the same with the final plat. Easements shall be for the installation of gas, electric and communication lines. Such easements as shall be noted as “Utility Easements” on the final plat or certified survey map. Prior to approval of the final plat or certified survey map, the concurrence of the electric and communications companies serving the area as to the location and width of the utility easements shall be noted on the final plat or certified survey map. All public utility services shall be located within public utility easements or in public rights-of-way, established by plat and/or separate recorded document.

(c) Drainage Easements. Where a subdivision is traversed by a water course, drainage way, channel or stream, an adequate drainage way or easement shall be provided as required by the Town Board. The location, width, alignment and improvement of such drainage way or easement shall be subject to the approval of the Town Board. Parallel streets or parkways may be required in connection therewith. Wherever possible, the storm water drainage shall be maintained by landscaped open channels or adequate size and grade to hydraulically accommodate maximum potential volumes of flow, these sizes and design details to be subject to review and approval by the Town Road Supervisor and Town Board. Drainage easements shall maintain existing water flow patterns onto neighboring lands.

(d) Vacant Lot Maintenance Easement. The Town may require by development agreement the right (but not the obligation) to enter upon any vacant lot in the development covered by such agreement, for the purposes of inspecting, repairing, or restoring the property so that it complies with all applicable provisions of the Town’s ordinances and such agreement.

(8) **DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT.** Before any final plat or certified survey map that requires public improvements is recorded and construction commences, the developer shall enter into a development agreement with the Town following its approval by the Town Board. The Town Board may allow phased construction of plats. Each development agreement shall:

- (a) Require that contractors engaged in work on public improvements be approved by the Town Board and adequately insured for liability.
- (b) Assure that the subdivider and all contractors agree to indemnify the Town and its professional consultants for any liability arising out of the construction of the public improvements.
- (c) Provide conditions and timeframes related to the commencement and completion of the public improvements specified in the agreement.

- (d) Specify the public improvements required, and require their construction according to approved engineering plans and specifications, and enable additional water management measures not specified in the plans if the Town Engineer determines that such measures are necessary to avoid or mitigate an emergency situation regarding stormwater flow, excessively high groundwater, or flooding.
- (e) Ensure the improvements are properly installed and inspected by agents of the Town.
- (f) Provide for guarantees by the subdivider of all public improvements.
- (g) Provide security for the subdivider's performance.
- (h) Provide for the payment of required fees and the dedication of required lands and improvements.
- (i) Provide for the reimbursement of the Town for staff time, professional consultant's fees, and other costs incurred in connection with the development of the property.
- (j) Require weed, rubbish, dust, erosion, and other environmental controls.
- (k) Require the subdivider to repair damage to public roads caused by construction and maintain all public improvements, until such public improvements are accepted by the Town.
- (l) Cause the completion of an "as constructed" survey of the public improvements and retain construction and related documents.
- (m) Include such other provisions as deemed necessary or appropriate by the Town Board to carry out the intent of this chapter and other provisions of the Springfield Code of Ordinances that are applicable to the development.

(9) SECURITY REQUIRED.

- (a) At the time the development agreement is executed, the developer shall file security with the Town in an amount equal to one hundred twenty percent (120%) of the estimated cost of the required improvements as determined under the procedure in Section 236.13 (2) (am) 1d of the Wisconsin Statutes. If the developer's project will be constructed in phases, the amount of security is limited to the phase of the project that is currently being constructed.
- (b) The type of security may be a certificate of deposit, certified check, performance bond, or irrevocable letter of credit, as determined by the developer. When a certificate of deposit or certified check is posted as security, the instrument must be negotiable by the Town. When a letter of credit is posted as security, the Town must be the beneficiary. When a performance bond is posted, the requirements of Section 236.13 (2) (am) 1m of the Wisconsin Statutes apply. Each security shall otherwise be subject to Town Board and Town Attorney approval.
- (c) Such security shall guarantee that such improvements will be completed according to Town specifications by the developer or its contractors not later than eighteen (18) months from the date that the plat is recorded or, where phasing is included or permitted, that each phase will be completed by the date specified in the installation and completion schedule.
- (d) Such security shall be held by the Town and either released or used in the manner specified in this section. The provision of security by the developer shall not release the developer from its obligations under the development agreement nor prejudice the right of the Town to recover the full cost of completion of the improvements if the developer fails to complete the same.

(e) As work progresses on installation of improvements constructed as part of the contract, the Town Road Supervisor or designee, upon written request from the developer from time to time, is authorized to recommend, and the Town Board is authorized to approve, a reduction in the amount of surety. The amount of surety remaining shall be equal to 120% of the estimate of the Town Road Supervisor or designee of costs of work remaining to be completed and accepted and to insure performance of the one-year guarantee as specified in Section 6.12(13)(c) against defects in workmanship and materials on work accepted.

(f) Security shall be required for not more than 14 months after the date the public improvements for which the security is provided are substantially completed, as defined in Section 236.13 (2) (am) 2 of the Wisconsin Statutes, and upon such substantial completion, the amount of the security the developer is required to provide shall be reduced to be no more than an amount equal to the total cost to complete any uncompleted public improvements plus 10 percent of the total cost of the completed public improvements.

(g) Governmental Units. The State of Wisconsin, a school district, Dane County and a City, Village or Town of Dane County may, in lieu of the bond or security provisions of this ordinance, may file a resolution duly adopted by such governmental unit agreeing to comply with the provisions of this section.

(10) CONSTRUCTION IN PHASES. All subdivisions of more than 12 lots shall be constructed in phases except where otherwise allowed by development agreement.

(a) The phases shall be specified in the conditions of approval of the subdivision.

Construction of the second and subsequent phases may not begin until building permits have been issued for sixty percent (60%) of the lots in the preceding phase.

(b) Improvements constructed during the first and each subsequent, stage, of construction shall not be accepted nor shall any occupancy permits be issued within the completed area of the subdivision or development until the security required for the next stage of construction has been posted with the Town.

(c) The developer shall record deed restrictions reviewed by the Town (or its designated representative) which specify that the lots included in future construction phases shall not be conveyed, transferred or sold unless the Town's approval is obtained.

(d) Erosion control plans and measures submitted and approved shall address the erosion problems posed by the construction of the project in phases.

(11) RESERVATION AND DEDICATION OF LAND.

(a) Public Ways. Whenever a tract of land to be divided or subdivided abuts, includes or is adjacent to all or any part of a street, an arterial street, drainage way or other public way which has been designated in any applicable master plan or official map, said public way or street shall be incorporated into the plat and dedicated to the public or to the Town by the developer in the locations and dimensions indicated on said plan or map.

(b) Public Sites and Open Spaces. In designing a land division or subdivision, due consideration shall be given by the developer to the reservation of suitable sites of adequate area for future drainage ways or other public purposes. In the location of such facilities, consideration shall be given to the protection and preservation of scenic and historic sites,

stands of fine trees, marshes, lakes and ponds, water courses, watersheds, wetlands, wildlife habitat and ravines.

(c) Storm Water Management. The deed covenants of every land division shall provide that the Town shall have the right to maintain or repair all storm water management features, including all easements, structures and ditches, if the owner or homeowners' association fails to maintain the same after notice has been given by the Town. The Town may recover the cost of such repairs from the responsible property owners.

(12) **SURVEY MONUMENTS**. Before final approval of any plat or certified survey map within the corporate limits of the Town, the developer shall install survey monuments placed in accordance with the requirements of Section 236.15 of the Wisconsin Statutes and as may be required by the Town Road Supervisor. The Town Board may allow deferral of installation of monuments otherwise required under Section 236.15(b),(c) and (d), for a period not to exceed three (3) years on condition that the developer execute a surety bond to insure the placing of such monuments within the time required.

(13) **DEVELOPMENT DESIGN STANDARDS**. The plat or certified survey map shall adhere to residential development design standards or conservation neighborhood design standards included within the comprehensive plan, as applicable and to the extent specified in the comprehensive plan.

(14) **WASTEWATER DISPOSAL**.

(a) On site Systems. The lots shall be configured so that each lot has sufficient soil suitable for installation of private on-site wastewater treatment systems and a reserve drain field or disposal field. No land which requires holding tanks may be developed for new construction.

(b) Sanitary Sewers and Water Mains. Where public sewage treatment, storm water or water services are available, such services shall be planned in the plat and installed in the land division by the Developer. No person shall install a private well or septic system in any lot served by water or sewer services.

(c) All developments shall have easements allowing installation of public sewer interceptors and laterals and water service in the event such services later become available.

(d) Where no public water supply system is available, either a well for each parcel or a water supply system shall be installed.

(15) **STORM SEWER AND STORM WATER DRAINAGE FACILITIES**. Storm water management facilities shall be constructed according to the requirements of the Dane County Storm Water Management Ordinance.

(16) **GROUNDWATER RECHARGE**.

(a) Certain areas of the Town contain soils and subsoil formations which recharge groundwater aquifers which are vital to the Town and adjacent communities. These areas shall be designated by the Town in the comprehensive plan.

(b) In designated groundwater recharge areas, special additional restrictions shall apply:

i. Impervious surface shall be limited to 10,000 square feet per lot;

- ii. Storm water management plans shall maximize infiltration;
- iii. Construction activity compaction of the soil shall be minimized.

(17) FENCING. If the development of a land division creates a requirement for a new partition fence under Ch. 90, the developer and lot owners shall be responsible for the cost of such partition regardless of whether the owner of the adjacent land would be liable for a part of the cost under Ch. 90, Wis. Stats. Fences shall be built as right-of-way fences.

6.14 BUILDING PERMITS.

No building permits shall be issued for erection of a structure on any lot created by a land division or subdivision until all the requirements of this ordinance have been met. No construction of any kind may commence until the final plat has been recorded.

6.15 FEES.

(1) GENERAL. The developer shall pay the Town all costs incurred by the Town and all fees as hereinafter required and at the times specified.

(2) PRELIMINARY PLAT AND CERTIFIED SURVEY REVIEW FEE. The developer shall pay a fee of Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) plus Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) for each lot or parcel within the preliminary plat or certified survey to the Treasurer at the time the application or reapplication for approval of any preliminary plat or certified survey is filed.

(3) ENGINEERING, INSPECTION AND ATTORNEY FEES.

(a) The developer shall pay all engineering, inspection, consulting and legal fees incurred by the Town for services performed by or on behalf of the Town in conjunction with the design, inspection and review of any preliminary plat, certified survey, final plat, comprehensive development plan, or contract, with the drafting of legal documents, and with such inspections as the Town Road Supervisor deems necessary to assure that the construction of the required improvements is in compliance with the plans, specifications and ordinances of the Town or any other governmental authority. Consulting, engineering, inspection and legal fees shall be the actual costs to the Town on the basis of submitted invoices. Such fees may be billed monthly, or upon completion of the project as determined by the Board.

(b) To guarantee payment of the engineering, inspection and attorneys fees, the Town may require the developer to deposit the sum of \$1,000.00 plus \$100.00 for each lot or parcel within the preliminary plat or certified survey with the Town Clerk at the time that the application for approval is first filed. If such fees are paid timely, the deposit will be refunded at the time that the final plat or certified survey is approved by the Town Board or thirty days after the preliminary plat, certified survey, or final plat is rejected. In the event that the developer fails to pay such fees within fourteen (14) days of the time when the Town submits its bill therefore, the Town may deduct the amount of such fees from the security deposit. The developer shall replenish the deposit. Failure to maintain the required security balance shall constitute grounds for issuance of a "stop work" order by the Town.

(c) The developer shall reimburse the Town for the cost of time of Town officers or employees who are engaged in providing services or assistance to the developer in connection with the proposed or approved plat or land division. The developer shall also reimburse the Town for the cost of per diems, mileage and advertising or notices of any special meetings called solely to accommodate a request from the developer.

(d) The Clerk shall not sign the plat or certified survey map until such time as all fees and expenses have been paid and all dedications or fees in lieu of dedications have been paid.

(4) PARK AND RECREATION FACILITY IMPACT FEE.

(a) Intent. This section is intended to impose an impact fee in an amount based upon the number of new residential dwelling units, in order to finance the acquisition of parkland and development of park and recreational facilities, the demand for which is generated by new residential development. Collected fees shall be used to finance capital costs for new or enlarged capital improvements that substantially benefit those developments that pay the fees. The parks and recreational facility impact fee described in this subsection has been imposed under, and is authorized by, Section 66.0617 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(b) Timing. The impact fee shall be paid with each building permit application, except that a development agreement under this Chapter may provide for fee payment at an earlier date. As used in this section, the term "building permit" shall not include permits required for remodeling, rehabilitation, or other improvements to an existing structure or rebuilding a damaged or destroyed structure, which result in no increase in the number of residential dwelling units.

(c) Amount. The park and recreational facility impact fee shall be \$1,000 per residential dwelling unit. The Town Board may grant a waiver or exception to this amount if it determines that its imposition would have a substantial adverse effect on the availability of low-cost housing.

(d) Basis. The fee amount in subsection (c) is per the public facility needs assessment adopted pursuant to Resolution 2019-01 and on file with the Town Clerk. The adopted needs assessment shall also be used as the basis for expenditure of collected impact fees pursuant to this section. At the time that the Town collects each impact fee, it shall provide to the applicant or developer from which it received the fee an accounting of how the fee will be spent, which may be the needs assessment or a summary thereof.

(e) Accounting. The Town Treasurer shall place all collected impact fees in a separate segregated interest-bearing account, which shall be accounted for separately from the other Town funds. Each collected fee shall be identified by parcel number and date paid within the fund. Impact fee revenues and interest earned on impact fee revenues may be expended only for the particular capital costs for which the impact fee was imposed, unless the fee is refunded under subsection f.

(f) Refunds. Any collected impact fee that is not used within 8 years after it is collected to pay the capital costs for which it was imposed shall be refunded to the payer of such fee, along with any interest that has accumulated.

(g) Appeals. A developer or an applicant for a building permit may appeal the amount, collection, or use of the impact fee, and any property owner may appeal a decision on a claim for refund of unexpended impact fees, under the provisions of Chapter 68 of the Wisconsin Statutes. If the notice of appeal challenges the imposition of an impact fee, or the amount imposed, the developer or applicant may pay the fees imposed under protest and the building inspector shall issue any building permits withheld solely due to the nonpayment of the fees. If the applicant prevails on appeal, the Town Treasurer shall refund that portion of the fee so paid as finally determined in the appeal process.

6.16 OFFENSES AND PENALTIES.

(1) No person may subdivide land, advertise, vend, sell or convey an interest in property without first obtaining any and all necessary approvals of any land division, plat, or certified survey map required to create a legal lot.

(2) No person may construct a public improvement serving a land division without obtaining the required approval thereof.

(3) No person may construct a structure unless the structure is located on a lawful lot of record.

(4) Any person who violates this ordinance shall forfeit not less than one hundred nor more than two thousand dollars per violation plus the costs of prosecution. The Town may also obtain an injunction to forbid the violator from continuing the violation. The Town Board hereby finds that a violation of this ordinance, by reason of irreversible effects on the land, air and water resources of the Town, constitutes an irreparable injury to the Town.

6.17 WAIVER.

(1) Where, in the judgment of the Town Board, it would be inappropriate to apply the provisions of this ordinance to a land division because extraordinary or undue hardship resulting from the characteristics of the land would result, the Town Board may waive or modify any requirement, other than requirements of state law or the recording of the certified survey map or plat map, and only to the extent a waiver is found to be just and proper.

(2) The Town Board shall grant such relief only where it will not be detrimental to the public good, impair the intent and purpose of this ordinance, or impair the desirable general development of the community in accordance with the master plan.

(3) Any developer who requests a waiver of a provision of this ordinance shall make a written application for a waiver and file the application with the Town Clerk. The Town Board shall

As Amended December 17, 2019

hold a public hearing on the application not less than 10 days after it is filed. The Town Clerk shall mail a notice of the hearing to all adjacent landowners and to the Town Highway Department. The waiver application shall state the basis for the application and the specific hardship which is claimed to exist.

(4) Any waiver, exception, or variance which is granted pursuant to this section shall be made in writing, shall state the reasons which justified its and shall be filed with the Town Clerk.

(5) Neither the grant or denial of a waiver by the Town shall constitute a precedent which in any way restricts the discretion of the Town to grant or deny a similar variance request in the future.

Chapter 7

Liquor Ordinance

7.01 PROVISIONS

The provisions of Ch. 125, Wis. Stats., enumerated below and as amended from time to time, exclusive of any provisions relating to any penalty to be imposed or the punishment for the violation of such statutes, unless otherwise indicated, are hereby adopted by reference and made a part of this chapter.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 125.02 Definitions
- 125.04 General licensing requirement
- 125.07 Underage and intoxicated persons, presence on licensed premises; possession; penalties
- 125.09 General restrictions
- 125.12(1)(2) and (3) Revocations, suspensions, refusals to issue to renew
- 125.13 Report of suspension, revocation or imposition of penalty
- 125.14 Enforcement provisions

FERMENTED MALT BEVERAGES

- 125.25 Class “A” licenses
- 125.26 Class “B” licenses
- 125.28 Wholesalers’ licenses
- 125.31 Multiple licenses and permits; brewers
- 125.32 General restrictions and requirements
- 125.33 Restrictions on dealings between brewers, wholesalers and retailers
- 125.26(6) Wis. Stats.

Retail Class A Liquor License – Stores/\$250.00 + fees

Retail Class B Liquor License – Bars/\$300.00 + fees

Operators’ License – Bartenders/\$25.00 refer to:

7.02 PICNIC LICENSE

Class B Picnic Retail Wine License. A Class B Picnic Retail Wine License shall be available to a church or organization (as defined by § 125.51 (10)) has been in existence for at least six months prior to the date of the application for the sale of wine, consisting of not more than 6% alcohol by volume, at a picnic, meeting or other gathering specified on the license.

7.03 CONSENT TO INSPECTION FOR PREMISES

A condition of any license issued hereunder shall be that the licensed premises may be entered and inspected at any reasonable hour by any police officer, without any warrant, and the application for a license hereunder shall be deemed a consent to this provision. Any refusal to permit such inspection may be cause for revocation of any license issued hereunder and shall be deemed a violation of this chapter.

7.04 OPERATORS’ PROVISIONAL AND RENEWAL LICENSE

Any person who has not completed the alcohol beverage servers class but is otherwise qualified for issuance of an operators’ license, may be issued a provisional license for sixty (60) days upon payment of the required fee.

All operators' licenses subject to renewal shall be issued by the Town Clerk-Treasurer upon application and payment of the required fee. If such operator has been convicted of a misdemeanor or a felony substantially relating to the activity being licensed, the Town Board may issue or deny such renewal license

7.05 CONDITIONS OF LICENSE

No Class "B" licensee shall employ any underage person, but this shall not apply to hotels, restaurants or combination grocery stores and taverns where not more than 20% of the gross revenue is derived from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

No club shall sell intoxicating liquors except to members and guests invited by members.

No Class "A" or "B" licensee shall sell or offer to sell any intoxicating liquor to any person on credit excepting credit extended by a hotel to a resident guest or a club to a bona fide member and by grocers and druggists who maintain a credit system in connection with other purchases as well. No licensee shall sell intoxicating liquor to any person on a passbook or store order, or receive from any person any goods, wares, merchandise or other articles in exchange for intoxicating liquors.

Each licensed premises shall, at all times, be conducted in an orderly manner, and no disorderly, riotous or indecent conduct shall be allowed at any time on licensed premises.

Nude dancing in licensed establishments prohibited.

a. The Town Board of the Town of Springfield hereby finds that nude entertainment in licensed establishments poses a clear and present danger to the health, safety and welfare of the Town of Springfield. The Town finds that nude entertainment poses an unacceptable risk of undesirable secondary impacts on the Town through the tendency of nude entertainment to increase the utilization of law enforcement services, to cause prostitution, and drug use. The impact of nude dancing on surrounding churches, schools, community resources and the public is also of great concern to the Town, and forms the basis upon which the Town Board finds that the preservation of the community's safety, health and welfare outweighs any minimal impact that the ordinance has upon the exercise of the right to free expression of any person engaged in nude entertainment.

It is unlawful for any person to perform or engage in, or for any licensee or manager or agent of the licensee to permit any person, employee, entertainer or patron to perform or engage in, any live act, demonstrations, dance or exhibition on the premises of a licensed establishment which

Shows his or her genitals, pubic area, vulva, anus, anal cleft or cleavage with less than a fully opaque covering; or

Shows any portion of the female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola; or

Shows the covered male genitals in a discernibly turgid state.

Definitions. For purposes of this subsection, the term "licensed establishment" means any establishment licensed by the Town Board to sell alcohol beverages pursuant to this chapter. The term "licensee" means the holder of a retail "Class A", "Class B", or "Class C" license granted by the Town Board.

No licensed establishment may run a delivery service to sell alcohol in its original packages, or by the glass or pitcher, for private consumption by individuals in their homes, automobiles, or elsewhere.

7.06 UNDERAGE TAVERN LICENSE

License created. There is hereby created a license to be called "underage tavern license," which may be granted only to holders of Class B licenses. No Class B license holder may allow underage persons on the premises without first obtaining an underage tavern license.

Application. Any holder of a Class B license who wishes to allow underage persons on the premises shall make application to the Town Clerk-Treasurer on forms provided by the Town Clerk-Treasurer. The Town Clerk-Treasurer is authorized to consult with the Town Board and devise and revise from time to time an application form. Each application shall be submitted to the Town Clerk-Treasurer at least 15 days prior to issuance. Notice of the application shall be published as a Class I notice. The Town Board shall consider the application and the Town Board shall authorize the Town Clerk-Treasurer to issue the license.

Fee. A license fee of \$300.00 and publication charge shall accompany each application. If the license is not granted, the license fee shall be refunded.

Terms and conditions of license:

Period. The license is for a period of one year or part thereof and shall expire on June 30 following its issuance.

Consent to inspection. All license holders shall consent to warrant less inspection of premises and consent forms at any reasonable hour by police officers.

Number of events. The license allows the holder to hold a maximum of one event per month at which underage persons are allowed to be on the premises.

Notification. The holder of the license shall notify, in writing, the Police Department and the Town Clerk-Treasurer at least 48 hours in advance of the dates and hours when underage persons will be allowed on the premises and the names and addresses of all adult supervisors.

Supervision. No license holder may hold an event unless there is at least one adult supervisor 25 years of age or older for every 25 underage persons on the premises. In addition, the license holder shall assure that a person certified as a law enforcement officer who possesses a valid and current power of arrest in Dane County, Wisconsin, shall be present on the premises at all times from one-half hour before the opening of the teen night to one-half hour afterward.

Hours. The license holder shall not allow any person on the premises in violation of the curfew ordinance. No event shall be held except between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m.

Ages. No license holder shall allow any person under age 15 or over age 20 upon the premises during an event, except for the license holder, employees of the license holder and supervisors. With the above exceptions, no person not age 15 to 20 may be on the premises during an event.

Parental consent. No license holder shall allow any person under age 18 to be on the premises without the written, signed and dated consent of a parent or guardian, with address and phone number on file on the premises.

Gambling. No gambling or game of chance shall be permitted on the licensed premises.

Disorderly conduct. The licensee shall not allow any person to engage in disorderly, riotous or indecent behavior on the premises.

No alcohol consumed. No alcohol may be consumed, sold or given away to any person, regardless of age, during events.

Tobacco materials. The licensee shall not permit any minor to smoke or use tobacco, whether as cigarettes, pipes, cigars, snuff, or in any other form.

DEFINITIONS

As used in this section, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated:

EVENT – A period of time within a continuous twenty-four period when underage persons are allowed on a premises to which a Class B license and an underage tavern license have been issued.

PREMISES – Both the inside of the building and so much of the outside of the building as is owned or occupied by the license holder.

PENALTY

Revocation or suspension. Section 125.12, Wis. Stats. shall apply to proceedings to revoke or suspend underage tavern licenses. Licenses may be revoked or suspended for violation of the terms and conditions of the license or for other cause. The Town Board may initiate the procedure on its own motion.

Other. Any person who violates any provision of this section is subject to a penalty as provided in Chapter 1, General Provisions, § 1-19.

7.07 CLOSING HOURS

Indoor sales. Closing hours during which no patron or guest shall be permitted to enter or remain on a Class B licensed premises shall be as follows:

On Saturday and Sundays, between 2:30 a.m. and 6:00 a.m.

On weekdays, between 2:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m.

On January 1 of each year, no closing.

Outdoor sales.

No holder of a Class B license may sell alcohol beverage anytime between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. the following day in any place outdoors or in any building not confined by four walls.

Any holder of a Class B license authorized to sell beverages outdoors or in any building not confined by four walls may sell such alcohol beverages only as their special conditions permit as previously approved by the Town Board. Failure to comply with these rules shall subject the licensees to revocation or non-renewal for outdoor sales and consumption.

No person may consume any alcohol beverage between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. in any place open to the public which is not inside a building.

Class A Retail and Class A Combination Licenses; sale for consumption away from Class B premises. Class A premises and premises operating under a Class A Combination License may remain open for the conduct of their regular business but may not sell fermented malt beverages between 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., no person may sell fermented malt beverages on Class B premises in an original unopened package, container or bottle or for consumption away from the premises.

Sale of Class B packaged goods.

Sale Restrictions. Pursuant to §125.51 (3)(b), Wis. Stats., no person may sell intoxicating liquor in an original unopened package, container or bottle for consumption away from the premises in excess of 4 liters at any one time on any premises for which an "Class B" intoxicating liquor license or combination Class B alcohol beverage license has been issued. However, packaged goods sales of fermented malt beverages and wine from such premises may be made in any quantity.

Hours of Sale. Between the hours of 9:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M., no person may sell any packaged goods from any Class B licensed premises.

7.08 REVOCATION AND SUSPENSION OF LICENSES

Procedure. Except as hereinafter provided, § 125.12, Wis. Stats. shall apply to proceedings for the revocation or suspension of all licenses or permits granted under this chapter. Revocation or suspension proceedings may be instituted by the Board upon its own motion by adoption of a resolution.

Repossession of license or permit. Whenever any license or permit under this chapter shall be revoked or suspended by the Board or action of any court, the Clerk-Treasurer shall notify the licensee or permittee of such suspension or revocation and shall notify the Dane County Sheriff's Department, who shall take physical possession of the license or permit wherever it may be found and file it in the Clerk-Treasurer's office.

Effect of revocation of license. No license shall be issued to any person who has had a license issued pursuant to this chapter revoked within 12 months prior to application.

Hearing. The Town Board shall not refuse to renew an alcohol beverage license for nonpayment of taxes, charges, assessments, or forfeitures or failure to comply with building, plumbing, electrical, zoning and fire codes without first giving the applicant notice and hearing as set forth in § 125.12, Wis. Stats., as amended from time to time.

7.09 VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

In addition to the suspension or revocation of any license or permit granted under this chapter, any person who shall violate any provision of this chapter shall be subject to a penalty as provided in Chapter 1, General Provisions, § 1-19.

7.10 FEES

The following fees are imposed on licensees and permittees under this ordinance:

- Class A Beer \$ 50.00 (Amend 10/12)
- Class A Liquor \$250.00 (Amend 10/12)
- Class B Beer \$ 100.00 (Amend 10/12)
- Class B Liquor \$300.00 (Amend 10/12)
- Provisional Operator License \$ 25.00
- Regular Operator License \$ 25.00 (Amend 12/08)

This ordinance shall take effect after adoption by the Town Board and publication.

Dated July 1, 2003

TOWN BOARD, TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD

Donald Hoffman, Chair
David Laufenberg, Supervisor I
James Pulvermacher, Supervisor II
Art Meinholz, Supervisor III
Daniel Dresen, Supervisor IV

I, Carolyn Hacker, the Clerk of the Town of Springfield, hereby certify that the Town Board of Springfield duly adopted the above ordinance, which ordinance was on file for inspection for at least two weeks prior to its adoption, and which is a codification of previous ordinances pursuant to sec. 66.035, Stats., was posted in three places within the Town on October 22, 2012.

Carolyn Hacker, Clerk-Treasurer

Chapter 8

Mobile Home Ordinance

REGULATING PARKING, LOCATION AND LICENSING OF MOBILE HOMES PURSUANT TO 66.0435 WISCONSIN STATUTES AND PROVIDING PENALTIES.

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Springfield has adopted an ordinance providing for the regulation of mobile homes and mobile home parks in the Town of Springfield, Dane County, Wisconsin,

AND WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Springfield has determined that it is in the best interest of the Town of Springfield that said ordinance providing for the regulation of mobile homes and mobile home parks provide for an exemption to the ordinance for certain mobile homes used in conjunction of construction of projects,

THE TOWN BOARD OF THE TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD, DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN HEREBY ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

8.01 DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) "Dependent mobile home" means a mobile home which does not have complete bathroom facilities.

(b) "License" means any person licensed to operate and maintain a mobile home park under this section.

"Licensing authority" means the town wherein a mobile home park is located.

"Mobile home" is that which is, or was as originally constructed, designed to be transported by any motor vehicle upon a public highway and designed, equipped and used primarily for sleeping, eating and living quarters, or is intended to be so used; and includes any additions, attachments, annexes, foundations and appurtenances.

(e) "Mobile home park" means any plot or plots of ground upon which 2 or more units, occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes are located, regardless of whether a charge is made for the accommodation.

(f) "Nondependent mobile home" means a mobile home equipped with complete bath and toilet facilities, all furniture, cooking, heating, appliances and complete year round facilities.

"Park" means mobile home park.

"Person" means any natural individual, firm, trust, partnership, association, corporation or limited liability company.

"Space" means a plot of ground within a mobile home park, designed for the accommodation of one mobile home unit.

"Unit" means a mobile home unit.

8.02 GRANTING, REVOKING OR SUSPENDING LICENSE.

It is unlawful for any person to maintain or operate a mobile home park within the limits of the town unless the person has received a license from the town.

In order to protect and promote the public health, morals and welfare and to

equitably defray the cost of municipal and education services required by persons and families using or occupying trailers, mobile homes, trailer camps or mobile home parks for living, dwelling or sleeping purposes the town board will:

1. Establish and enforce by ordinance reasonable standards and regulations for every trailer and trailer camp and every mobile home and mobile home park in the town.
2. Require an annual license fee to operate a mobile home park per ss. 66.0435(2)(2).
3. The town board under authority of ss.66.0435(2)(d) may revoke any license or permit issued under the provisions of this ordinance.

8.03 LICENSE AND MONTHLY MOBILE HOME FEE; REVIEW.

The Clerk-Treasurer shall collect from the licensee an annual license fee of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each 50 spaces or fraction of 50 spaces within each mobile home park within its limits. See ss.66.0435(3)(b) thru 66.0435(3)(c)(1)(d).

(2)(a) There is hereby imposed upon each owner or, occupant of a mobile home a monthly parking permit fee to be paid monthly to the town clerk/treasurer by the owner or occupant of the mobile home park as per ss.66.0435(3)(c).

The town board under its discretion may allow the monthly parking permit fee to be paid every three months or six months or, as it may direct.

If the owner or occupant of a mobile home neglects to pay or, finds himself unable to pay the required parking fee at the time set by the town board, the owner of the land or location, upon which the mobile home is located shall be responsible for such parking fee and shall pay all the money the owner or occupant of such mobile home may be in arrear in the payment of such parking fee.

Any action towards the removal of wheels except for temporary purposes, or repair, or other action to attach the mobile home to the ground by means of posts, piers or foundation shall subject a mobile home to the provisions of the Dane County building and zoning ordinance as well as this mobile home ordinance.

The town board may, in its discretion and by uniform regulation, limit the number of occupants in any mobile home for reasons of health and public welfare per ss.66.0435(3) thru 66.0435(8)(h).

8.04 APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

Original application for mobile home park license shall be filed with the Clerk-Treasurer of the licensing authority. Applications shall be in writing, signed by the applicant and shall contain the following:

- The name and address of the applicant.
- The location and legal description of the mobile home park.
- The complete plan of the park.

8.05 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS TO BE FILED.

Plans and specifications in compliance with all applicable ordinances of the licensing authority and provisions of the department of health and family services shall be filed with an original application for a mobile home park. The Clerk-Treasurer, after approval of the application by the licensing authority and upon completion of the work according to the plans, shall issue the license. A mobile housing development harboring only nondependent mobile homes as defined in sub. (1)(f) is not required to provide a service building.

8.06 RENEWAL OF LICENSE.

Upon application by any licensee, after approval by the licensing authority and upon payment of the annual license fee, the Clerk-Treasurer of the licensing authority shall issue a certificate renewing the license for another year, unless sooner revoked. The application for renewal shall be in writing, signed by the applicant on forms furnished by the licensing authority.

8.07 TRANSFER OF LICENSE, FEE.

Upon application for a transfer of license the Clerk-Treasurer for the licensing authority, after approval of the application by the licensing authority, shall issue a transfer upon payment of the required \$10 fee.

8.08 DISTRIBUTION OF FEES.

The licensing authority may retain 10% of the monthly parking permit fees collected in each month, without reduction for any amounts deducted under sub. (3m), to cover the cost of administration. The licensing authority shall pay to the school district in which the park is located, within 20 days after the end of each month, such proportion of the remainder of the fees collected in the preceding month as the ratio of the most recent property tax levy for school purposes bears to the total tax levy for all purposes in the licensing authority. If the park is located in more than one school district, each district shall receive a share in the proportion that its property tax levy for school purposes bears to the total school tax levy.

8.09 MOBILE HOME PARKS.

Parking outside of camps or parks prohibited is hereby to read and provide as follows:

Parking outside of camps or parks prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to park any mobile home anywhere and at any location in the Town of Springfield other than in a licensed mobile home park. This section shall not apply to the following exemptions:

- (a) Sales displays by mobile home dealers.
- (b) The parking of one unoccupied mobile home per residential backyard which is used for recreational purposes other than on the premises and which mobile home shall not be connected with water or sanitary facilities and which shall not be inhabited. Unless a neighborhood covenant is established to restrict such action.

8.10 PERMIT FOR LOCATION, NUMBER OF PERMITS FOR LOCATION OR PER PREMISE, OUTSIDE OF PARKS.

The town board may issue permits allowing the parking of mobile homes but, not more than one permit shall be issued for any location or premise.

The person to whom such permit is granted shall be subject to the permit fee as provided for in this ordinance.

No permit shall be granted by the town board without first having received written notice from the owner, or legal agent of the owner of the land or location upon which the mobile home is parked or is to be parked, certifying to the town board that such owner of the land or location, or his legal agent is acquainted with the provision of this ordinance which, makes the owner of the land or location liable for the license number of the mobile home and the license number of the towing vehicle, also by a statement of the owner of the premises or location, or legal agent of hire, that occupant of mobile home, (in case of dependent mobile home) is permitted access to, and use of toilet facilities of owner or occupant of premise or location.

The following locations have mobile homes which are grandfathered in to allow for "mobile homes" located there prior to the passage of this ordinance and therefore do not require a permit or a monthly parking permit fee. These "mobile homes" are taxed on real estate or personal property tax rolls. They are as follows:

Cyril Statz – 6868 Meffert Rd, Section 14
Schmidt's Auto Salvage – 6918 Meffert Rd, Section 15
Thomas Hellenbrand – 5361 Rocky Hill Rd, Section 29
Merlin Shimniok – 6818 Woodland Dr, Section 11
Power Burow – 5227 Hwy 12, Section 26

These "mobile homes" may be replaced if there is catastrophic damage caused to them. Upgrades/replacements may only be allowed at the discretion of the town board. Permission to do so must be requested in writing and presented to the Town Clerk-Treasurer for action by the town board.

8.11 MOBILE HOME PARK MANAGERS.

Mobile home park managers shall have available a plan of their park numbered by lot to indicate the location of trailers in the park. Said plan shall be available for inspection by the town board or state or county officials. Said managers shall be responsible for maintaining the park in a clean and orderly manor to insure public health. A list of rules/regulations for each park shall be on file with the town Clerk-Treasurer. These shall be enforced by the park owner/operator.

8.12 TORNADO SHELTERS.

Every mobile home park licensed after the date of this ordinance's adoption shall contain a suitable shelter from tornado and wind storms. The shelter shall be constructed underground with cinder block or reinforced concrete construction and shall be of a size and construction which is sufficient to safely harbor the residents of the mobile home park during a severe storm.

8.13 PENALTIES.

Any person violating any provision of this ordinance, shall upon conviction there of be subject to a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$100.00 and the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such fines and costs of prosecution, but not to exceed thirty days for each violation. Each day that a violation occurs, shall constitute a separate offense or violation.

8.14 SEVERABILITY AND CONFLICT.

(a) If any section, sub-section, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase or portion of this ordinance is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed separate, distinct, and independent and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining parts of this ordinance.

(b) All ordinances or parts of ordinances, including the Dane County zoning ordinance under section 59.97, which are inconsistent with or contrary hereto shall apply with respect to the establishment and operation of this mobile home ordinance only if such ordinance is more restrictive than this ordinance.

8.15 EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance shall take effect after adoption by the town board and publication.

Dated July 1, 2003

TOWN BOARD, TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD

James Ripp, Chair
Mary Hellenbrand, Supervisor I
James Pulvermacher, Supervisor II
Don Hoffman, Supervisor III
Rene3 Ripp, Supervisor IV

I, Sherri Endres, the Clerk of the Town of Springfield, hereby certify that the Town Board of Springfield duly adopted the above ordinance, which ordinance was on file for inspection for at least two weeks prior to its adoption, and which is a codification of previous ordinances pursuant to sec. 66.035, Stats., was posted in three places within the Town on May 29, 2003.

Sherri Endres, Clerk-Treasurer

Chapter 9

Design Review Ordinance

9.01 INTRODUCTION.

TITLE. This Chapter shall be known as the “Design Review Ordinance of the Town of Springfield” and will be referred to in this Chapter as “this Chapter” or “this ordinance.”

AUTHORITY. This Chapter is established pursuant to the authority conferred by Sections 60.23(29), 61.34(1), 61.34(5) of the Wisconsin State Statutes, by the adoption of village powers under Section 60.10 of the Wisconsin Statutes, and under Section 10.16(10) of Dane County Zoning Ordinance.

PURPOSE. The purpose of this Chapter is to promote the public health, safety, and welfare by ensuring, to the maximum extent practicable, that future development or redevelopment of individual parcels of land in the Town of Springfield proceeds according to the Town’s goals, objectives, and policies for its physical growth and change, as expressed in this Chapter and the Town of Springfield Comprehensive Plan.

ABROGATION AND GREATER RESTRICTIONS. Other regulations and standards contained in the Dane County Land Division and Subdivision Ordinance, Dane County Zoning Ordinance, Town of Springfield Subdivision Ordinance Town of Springfield Driveway Ordinance, and Wisconsin Administrative Code pertaining to the use and development of property may apply. To the extent possible, the regulations and standards of this Chapter shall be construed to be consistent and in harmony with other applicable regulations and standards provided. However, where this Chapter imposes greater restrictions, the provisions of this Chapter shall govern.

APPLICABILITY. The following types of developments in the Town of Springfield shall be subject to the provisions of this Chapter:

- (a) Development of residential land uses consisting of three or more attached dwelling units per building.
- (b) Development of all projects in which a principal use is a commercial, industrial, or institutional use, but not including any land use that is listed as a permitted use within the A-1 Agriculture District (Exclusive) in the Dane County Zoning Ordinance.
- (c) Any new accessory use to one of the principal uses listed in subsections (a) or (b), including but not limited to signage, lighting, accessory buildings over 300 square feet in floor area, telecommunications facilities, and exterior building alterations.
- (d) Any addition to an existing use listed in subsection (a) or (b) that results in a total expansion of at least 25 percent in building floor area, outdoor storage area, or parking lot area over the area which existed as of September 21, 2014.

(e) Where developments under subsection (c) or (d) are proposed, the project, building, and site shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.02 of this Chapter to the extent practical, given existing site and building conditions.

SEVERABILITY. In the event that a court should determine that a portion of this ordinance is invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions of this ordinance.

9.02 DESIGN STANDARDS

(1) **GENERALLY**. No development subject to design review shall be commenced unless, in the determination of the Plan Commission, such development complies with each of the following design standards, except if the applicant requests and the Plan Commission grants a modification under Section 9.05. These provisions shall not apply to existing uses unless an application for a development proposal is made.

(2) SITE LAYOUT.

(a) The development shall allow for proper ingress and egress from public roads to the site at designated access points only.

Internal traffic safety shall be provided by adequate driveway widths and circulation patterns.

Interconnected parking lots, streets, driveways, and walkways shall be provided wherever practical to facilitate movement between sites.

No buildings, parking, drive aisles, or other hard surfaced areas shall be placed within a twenty foot wide strip adjacent to the current or proposed right-of-way or road easement edge.

The siting of all buildings shall meet any applicable standard within the Town of Springfield Comprehensive Plan.

The development shall be so planned and constructed that all surface drainage meets the standards of applicable town, county, and state erosion control and stormwater management regulations, and does not adversely affect neighboring properties.

(3) BUILDING DESIGN.

(a) Building materials, colors, designs, and scale shall contribute to the desired character and image of the Town, and with the applicable standards expressed in the Town of Springfield Comprehensive Plan. Modifications to standardized prototype and corporate franchise designs may be required

(b) The principal building shall be oriented to the main road on which the site is located.

(c) All front and street walls shall provide an architecturally detailed facade, particularly where building masses and long unbroken building facades would otherwise result. Unfaced concrete block, structural concrete, prefabricated metal siding, and similar surfaces are discouraged for such facades.

(d) The principal building shall be architecturally finished on all sides and include architectural details such as variations in height and roof lines, exterior wall offsets, overhangs and canopies, windows, bays, and visually distinct entrances.

(4) NATURAL FEATURES AND LANDSCAPING.

(a) Pre-existing landforms, terrain, and vegetation shall be preserved in their natural state, insofar as practicable, by minimizing modifications that are not essential to project development and by designing grades and contours in general conformance with neighboring developed areas.

(b) New landscape plantings shall be focused near building foundations, within and around parking lots and loading areas, and within the yard adjacent to the main road on which the development site is located, in a manner consistent with vision clearance triangle requirements.

(c) New plantings shall be provided in accordance with the following guidelines:

Plans should include plantings of the following types and number per every one acre of lot area.

1. Four canopy trees with a trunk diameter of at least two inches at time of planting.
2. Eight ornamental or evergreen trees with a height of at least four feet at time of planting.
3. Twenty shrubs with a height of at least eighteen inches at time of planting.

(d) Credit towards planting requirements may be provided where the retention and protection of existing trees are included in the landscape plan.

(5) OUTDOOR STORAGE AND SCREENING.

(a) Outdoor storage of materials, equipment, fuel, scrap, inoperative vehicles and similar objects shall not occur in places that are readily visible from public rights-of-way or neighboring properties.

(b) External trash dumpsters shall be screened from common view by walls, berms, dense landscaping, or combinations thereof.

(c) Mechanical equipment, communication dishes and signal receiving antennas that are readily visible when viewed from ground level of adjacent properties or from public rights-of-way shall be softened by screening or covered in a manner that forms an integral part of the building or site design.

(6) SIGNAGE.

(a) One wall or awning mounted sign shall be permitted per business or per customer entrance, whichever is greater. The maximum total wall sign copy area shall be 50 square feet.

(b) One ground mounted sign shall be permitted per lot. The maximum sign copy area for all faces of the ground sign visible at one time shall be 50 square feet. The maximum ground sign height shall be 16 feet.

(c) The following types of signs are not permitted:

1. Off-site advertising and directional signs greater than 50 square feet in area (including billboards).
2. Roof signs.
3. Any temporary sign displayed more than 30 days in any calendar year.
4. Portable signs.
5. Signs that cause a visual distraction and pose a potential nuisance or traffic safety hazard, including flashing signs, inflatable signs, rippling or sparkling signs, spotlights, and a wide variety of strings of lights, "tinsel", "pom poms", "pinwheels", pennants, banners, streamers, and related attention-getting devices.

(d) The standards in subsections (a) through (c) shall not apply to agriculture signs, farm signs, crop signs, auxiliary signs, directional signs, parking lot signs, community information signs, political signs, garage sale signs, private property protection signs, or real estate signs.

(7) EXTERIOR LIGHTING.

(a) Exterior lighting, when used, shall be established, directed & maintained so as not to be cast directly on occupied buildings on adjacent properties.

(b) All exterior light fixtures that are over 150 watts and not in the rights-of-way or easements of public roads shall be completely shielded or recessed into canopies, with the fixtures mounted parallel to the ground.

(c) The maximum illumination level at all lot lines shall be one-half footcandle, the average illumination level within the lot shall be no greater than two and one-half footcandles, and the maximum illumination level at any point on the lot shall be twenty footcandles, except where the petitioner demonstrates that

different light levels will meet the standards of the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America for areas with “dark surroundings.”

(d) The Town may specify certain hours within which illumination of signs or exterior light fixtures is permitted or prohibited.

9.03 DESIGN REVIEW PROCESS

(1) APPLICATION AND SCHEDULING.

Before or upon application for a building permit, the applicant shall be advised by the Town Clerk/Treasurer whether compliance with this Chapter is required. If required, the applicant shall be notified of such requirement, and an application shall be transmitted by the applicant to the Town Clerk/Treasurer, with appropriate fees and plans as provided in this Chapter. The Town Clerk/Treasurer, upon determining that the application is complete, shall place the application on the agenda of the next regular Plan Commission meeting scheduled at least seven days from the date upon which the Town Clerk/Treasurer determines that the application is complete.

(2) PLAN COMMISSION REVIEW.

The Plan Commission shall review the application and submitted plans to determine whether the development complies with the provisions of this Chapter. As part of its review, the Plan Commission may consult with staff, consultants, and officials of the town, county, state, fire and emergency medical services departments, or other agencies.

The Plan Commission may, whenever it determines that the application presents issues of unusual complexity or generates significant potential impact within the area, cause a public hearing to be held regarding the application. Plan Commission review may be combined with related reviews for rezoning, conditional use permit, land division, or other land use approvals.

(3) PLAN COMMISSION ACTION.

Following its review, the Plan Commission shall take action to approve, conditionally approve, or reject the application and submitted plans. Such action shall take place

within 60 days of the submittal of a complete application, unless the deadline is extended by agreement of the Plan Commission and the applicant. Failure of the Plan Commission to act within this period or any mutually agreed extension shall be interpreted as approval of the application and submitted plans as presented. Plan Commission action may be in the form of a copy of the minutes of the Plan Commission meeting at which such action was taken. In the case of a rejection, the Commission shall list the reasons with respect to non-compliance with one or more provision of this Chapter.

(4) PROJECT COMMENCEMENT.

No building permit shall be issued and no development project under the jurisdiction of this Chapter shall commence construction until the building inspector has received, in writing, Plan Commission approval of the application and submitted plans (or Town Board approval if the decision was appealed), and all conditions of approval that reasonably could have been satisfied have in fact been satisfied. The property owner shall be responsible for installing and maintaining all site improvements in conformance with the approved plans and all conditions.

(5) APPEALS.

Final actions of the Plan Commission under this Chapter shall be appealable as administrative interpretations to the Town Board.

9.04 PLAN SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

(1) GENERALLY.

All applications for design review shall contain or include the plans listed in this section, and such other information relating thereto as the Town Clerk/Treasurer or the Plan Commission may deem necessary for consideration of the development. Ten copies of all materials shall be submitted. All plans shall be drawn to a recognized scale, and include a north arrow, date of preparation, and contact information.

(2) SITE PLAN.

Including, where applicable:

- (a) Lot area.
- (b) All existing and proposed lot lines, labeling dimensions.
- (c) Wetlands.
- (d) Shoreland zoning areas.
- (e) Floodplains.
- (f) Slopes of greater than 12 percent.
- (g) Current zoning of the site.
- (h) Existing and proposed buildings, indicating gross floor area and capacity.
- (i) Other structures.
- (j) Required minimum setbacks for buildings and other structures.
- (k) Parking lot.
- (l) Calculations for determining the number of off-street parking spaces as required by the Dane County Zoning Ordinance.
- (m) Loading area.
- (n) Vehicle and pedestrian circulation and driveway areas.
- (o) Proposed ingress and egress to the site.
- (p) Outdoor storage areas.
- (q) Screened dumpsters.
- (r) Adjacent streets and land uses, including all buildings within 50 feet of the site's boundaries.

(3) LANDSCAPE PLAN.

Including:

(a) All existing trees with a trunk diameter at breast height of over six inches or a height of over 30 feet and the limits of woodlots within which at least 50 percent of the trees meet at least one of these two size criteria.

(b) Proposed protection measures for all such trees or portions of woodlots to be retained.

(c) All proposed new landscape plantings for the site, indicating their locations, quantities, species, size at time of planting, and size at maturity.

(4) GRADING, EROSION CONTROL, AND STORMWATER PLANS.

As required to meet all applicable town, county, and state requirements, and including existing and proposed surface elevations of the lot.

(5) BUILDING ELEVATIONS.

Depicting and describing the dimensions, colors, and materials proposed for all exterior building sides and roofs, along with building mounted lighting, signs, and mechanical units. The Plan Commission may also require building material samples.

(6) SIGN PLAN.

Including the location, height, dimensions, color, materials, lighting and sign copy area of all proposed exterior signage.

(7) EXTERIOR LIGHTING PLAN.

Illustrating the location, height, type, design, orientation, anchorage, and wattage of all

proposed outdoor lighting, and including a photometric plan for projects proposed to have more than three outdoor lighting fixtures of greater than 150 watts. A photometric plan is generally prepared by a lighting professional, and shows spot illumination levels at regularly spaced intervals on the lot and at all lot lines, along with average proposed illumination levels on the lot as a whole.

9.05 ADMINISTRATION.

(1) WAIVERS AND MODIFICATIONS.

Where the Plan Commission finds that extraordinary or undo hardship may result from strict compliance with this Chapter and/or that the purpose of this Chapter may be better served by an alternate approach, the Commission may approve waivers or modifications to one or more provisions of this Chapter, other than requirements of State law, Dane County ordinance, or other town ordinance, and only to the extent a waiver or modification is found to be just and proper. The Plan Commission may grant such relief only where it will not be detrimental to the public good, impair the purpose of this chapter, or impair the desirable general development of the community in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan.

(2) FEES.

The applicant shall be required to submit a design review fee in the amount of three hundred twenty dollars (\$320.00) and an additional one thousand dollars (\$1,000) retainer fees to the Town Clerk/Treasurer along with the application. Additionally, any out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Town or its Plan Commission, including consultant fees (engineering, legal or planning), costs of maps, public

hearing notices, or other related expenses shall be reimbursed by the applicant. All such out-of-pocket expenses shall be paid by the applicant prior to issuance of the building permit.

(3) VIOLATION AND PENALTIES.

Any person who shall violate this Chapter shall, upon conviction, be subject to forfeiture of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00), nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) together with all costs of prosecution and penalty assessment, if any. Each day each violation continues shall constitute a separate offense. Nothing in this section shall preclude the Town from maintaining any appropriate action to prevent or remove a violation of any provision of this Chapter.

This ordinance shall take effect upon passage and publication as provided by law.

Adopted this 21st day of September , 2004.

James Ripp, Town Chair
Mary Hellenbrand, Supervisor I
James Pulvermacher, Supervisor II
Donald Hoffman, Supervisor III
Rene! Ripp, Supervisor IV

Chapter 10

TOWN CEMETERY ORDINANCE

WHEREAS, the Town of Springfield has been informed that it is necessary for the Town to assume maintenance and care of the Kingsley Cemetery, and that provision for the proper operations of the cemetery should be made;

Now, therefore, the Town of Springfield, by its Town Board of Supervisors, does hereby ordain as follows:

Article One. Chapter 10 of the Town Code of Ordinances is hereby adopted to read:

CHAPTER 10. TOWN CEMETERY ORDINANCE.

10.01 This Ordinance shall be known as the "Town of Springfield Town Cemetery Ordinance." The purpose of this Ordinance is to regulate the construction, management, operation, and platting of cemeteries, the burial of human corpses, and other cemetery uses and activities in the town.

10.02 DEFINITIONS In this chapter:

- (1) "Burial" means entombment, inurnment, or interment and "bury" means to entomb, inurn, or inter.
- (2) "Cemetery" means any location for burial of human remains in the town.
- (3) "Human remains" means the body of a deceased individual that is in any stage of decomposition or has been cremated.
- (4) "Lot" means a single grave lot platted in accordance with Section VI, whether or not occupied by a grave.
- (5) "Outer burial container" means any container that is placed or intended to be placed into the burial excavation of a grave and into which a casket is placed or intended to be placed at the time of burial.
- (6) "Sexton" means a town employee or independent contractor employed or retained by the town board to administer, repair, maintain, manage, and operate a town cemetery or any part of the operations of a town cemetery consistent with this ordinance. In the event no person is specifically designated as "sexton" by the town board, "sexton" means any person or committee designated to act administratively and to manage, operate, maintain, and provide care for the town cemetery or any part of the operations of any town cemetery pursuant to this ordinance.
- (7) "Town" means the Town of Springfield, Dane County, Wisconsin.
- (8) "Town board" means the board of supervisors for the Town of Springfield, Dane County, Wisconsin, and includes designees of the board authorized to act for the board.
- (9) "Town cemetery" means a municipal cemetery owned, operated, and maintained by the Town under s. [157.50](#), Wis. stats., that is located within the town.
- (10) "Town chair" means the chairperson of the Town.
- (11) "Town clerk" means the clerk of the Town.
- (12) "Town treasurer" means the treasurer of the Town.
- (13) "Wis. stats." means the Wisconsin Statutes, including successor provisions to cited statutes.

10.03 STATEMENTS OF POLICY.

- Every town cemetery is owned, operated, directly controlled, and maintained by the town for the benefit of all citizens. Persons of all denominations of all religions, sexes, creeds, and races, shall be allowed to be buried in a town cemetery. This ordinance, adopted pursuant to s. [50 \(2\)](#), Wis. stats., governs the construction, management, administration, platting, maintenance, and operation of any town cemetery and of any new cemetery or expanded cemetery of any other type in the town, including cemeteries operated by associations, religious orders and societies, and privately owned, controlled, operated, and maintained cemeteries.
- (a) The Town finds that the Kingsley Cemetery located in the Town, has not been cared for by a responsible cemetery authority for more than one year. Pursuant to sec. 157.115 (1)(c), Wis. Stats., the Town hereby undertakes to assume responsibility for the care and maintenance of the Kingsley Cemetery.

(b) The funds, assets and records of the Kingsley Cemetery shall be transferred to the Town.

(c) The Clerk shall be custodian of the records and accounts of the Kingsley Cemetery. The Treasurer shall be custodian of the funds of the Kingsley Cemetery.

(d) There is created a "Kingsley Cemetery Fund" (the "Fund") which shall be maintained as a separate fund of the Town of Springfield. The interest income from the balance of the Fund shall be credited to the Fund. Income from the sale of burial sites in the Kingsley Cemetery shall be paid into the Fund. The balance in the Fund may be used solely for the care and maintenance of the Kingsley Cemetery.

10.04 NEW BURIALS, CEMETERIES, AND CEMETERY LOTS AND NEW OR EXPANDED CEMETERY OPERATION

(1) Platting. Before any new block of any existing town cemetery or any other new or expanded cemetery in the town is opened for the sale of cemetery lots for burial of human remains after the effective date of this ordinance, the town board or the sexton for a town cemetery and any person or agent for any other cemetery in the town that is subject to s. [157.065](#), Wis. stats., shall cause the blocks and lots to be platted and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Dane County, Wisconsin, in accordance with s. [157.065](#), Wis. Stats.

(2) Single grave section. The town board or the sexton shall designate, for any town cemetery, certain lots as a single grave section, and the lots within each grave section shall be platted and sold as single-grave lots. Unused portions of grave sections repossessed under chapter 157, Wis. stats., for nonpayment of assessments for care shall likewise be designated and sold as single-grave lots.

(3) Purchase of new lands. The town board or the sexton shall not purchase any land for cemetery purposes without approval of the electors of the town at a regular or special town meeting.

(4) After the date of adoption of this ordinance, any place in the town where human remains are buried on private or public land without written permit approval of the town board and not timely removed within 10 days after receipt of written notice from the town board to remove said remains is declared to be a public nuisance. In addition to commencing an action for penalties as provided in this ordinance, the town may take action to abate the nuisance and recover its costs of doing so, as provided in the Town code of ordinances. This paragraph does not apply to any established cemetery or burial site grounds approved, owned, and operated in accordance with chapter 157, Wis. stats., and this ordinance, nor to a historical burial site, or other burials conducted prior to the adoption of this Ordinance which were conducted lawfully.

10.05 PURCHASE OF LOTS IN TOWN CEMETERY

(1) Price of lots. The town board shall from time to time by resolution fix a price on all lots to be sold for burials in any town cemetery.

(2) Sales of lots. (a) Persons, or their authorized agents, desiring to purchase a lot in any town cemetery for burial are referred to the town board, town clerk, or sexton. The town board, town clerk,

or sexton shall have available suitable plats showing size and price of lots, and any other information that may be required, and render assistance to those desiring to make lot purchases.

(b) The town board, town clerk, or sexton shall issue a lot order for a selected lot to the prospective purchaser, or his or her agent, who shall present the order at the office of the town clerk. Upon receipt of proper payment to the town treasurer, the town chair and town clerk shall issue a cemetery lot deed to the lot in the form prescribed by the town attorney. A sample of the form of deed is attached to this ordinance.

(c) The original deed from the town and the records of the cemetery kept by the town clerk or other designee of the town board are the only evidence of title to any lot. The deed shall be signed by the town clerk and town chair or other persons so designated by the town board and sealed and acknowledged so as to entitle the purchaser to record the deed with the Register of Deeds for Dane County, Wisconsin.

(d) Persons conveying any cemetery lot in any town cemetery shall comply with s. [157.08](#), Wis. stats., and this ordinance.

10.06 OWNERSHIP RIGHTS OF BURIAL IN TOWN CEMETERY

(1) Ownership conditions. (a) The owner of a town cemetery lot, or his or her authorized agent, shall have the right to use a lot or portion of a lot for burial purposes only in accordance with the terms of this ordinance or any town cemetery bylaws and regulations.

(b) Upon full payment by any person of the purchase price of a town cemetery lot, the town clerk and town chair shall issue a cemetery lot deed, under seal, as provided in this ordinance, and a copy of the deed shall be filed in the records of the town as evidence of ownership of the lot. Lots for which lot deeds have been issued by the town may not be subdivided except by consent in writing of the town board.

(c) All repossessed vacant lots in any town cemetery when resold are subject to the same fees and charges as other unoccupied lots.

(2) Burial. (a) In this subsection, "relative" means a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother, sister, parent-in-law, grandparent-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law, uncle or aunt, and nephew or niece.

(b) Any lot owner at any town cemetery acquires the lot solely for the purpose of burial of the owner at the time of the owner's death, and if the lot is owned jointly by spouses, either spouse is entitled to burial at that lot. The lot owner may grant written permission, which must be notarized and filed with the town clerk, for the burial of specific persons other than the owner and the owner's spouse. If more than one person has an ownership interest in the lot, the written consent of all persons having an ownership interest in the lot is required to permit the burial of a person other than an owner or owner's spouse.

(c) Unless otherwise directed in a writing filed with the town clerk by the lot owner under paragraph (b), the town board or the sexton shall permit the burial of persons at any town cemetery lot at the request of any interested person upon proof of eligibility for burial at the cemetery lot as follows:

1. The lot owner, and surviving spouse of the lot owner, have the first right to burial or to direct the right of burial.
2. When there is no surviving spouse, the devisees or heirs of the owner may, by agreement in writing of all the heirs or devisees, determine who shall have the right of burial or direction for burial, which agreement shall be filed with the town clerk.
3. If no agreement under subdivision 2., is filed, the town board or the sexton may determine use, giving preference to relatives in the order listed in paragraph (2)(a).

(3) Ownership rights. All burial rights in the cemetery lots located at any town cemetery and purchased from the town shall occupy the same position as real estate at the death of the owner. Only persons whose names appear on the cemetery records of the town will be recognized as owners or part owners of lots. Lot owners may not allow burials to be made in their lots for any remuneration or financial consideration. In case of the death of a lot owner, when the cemetery lot is disposed of by a will, and

when ownership is to be determined, a certified copy of the will or final judgment in the decedent's estate must be delivered to the town clerk before the town will recognize the change of ownership. If the deceased lot owner left no will, satisfactory proof of descent must be provided. It is recommended that lot owners, in making their wills, include a provision covering the town cemetery lots and devise the lots to one person.

(4) Resale. Lot owners may not resell or transfer lots or parts of lots in any town cemetery except as follows:

(a) Reconveyance of lots or parts of lots may be made only upon written application filed with and approved by the town clerk. The application shall be executed by the owner of the lots, or, if the owner is deceased, by the legal heirs. The application shall state the lot and block number. Upon approval by the town clerk, the owner of the lot shall execute a deed in the same form as an original deed from the town, so as to entitle the purchaser to record the deed with the Register of Deeds for Dane County, Wisconsin.

(b) The town clerk shall enter, in the record kept for that purpose, copies of all deeds of transfer and reconveyance of cemetery lots. No deed reconveyance may be received and filed by the town clerk until a fee of \$75 has been paid.

(c) The fee shall be deposited into the Cemetery Fund.

(5) Reburial. (a) In this subsection, "reburial" means to disinter, disinterment, or disinter human remains that are buried in a cemetery and reinter, reinterment, or reinter the human remains in another grave, mausoleum space, or other place used or intended to be used for the burial of human remains that is located in the same cemetery.

(b) Any reburial of any person buried in a town cemetery, or in any other cemetery in the town, shall comply with the provisions of s. [157.112](#), Wis. stats. Any person seeking reburial shall seek approval from the appropriate cemetery authority. A county authorization for disinterment and reinterment shall be required prior to any reburial under s. [69.18 \(4\)](#), Wis. stats.

(6) Use of repossessed lots. Whenever possible, lots repossessed under chapter 157, Wis. stats., in any town cemetery will be resold and used for burials before new areas of the cemetery are used or platted.

10.07 CARE OF LOTS AT THE TOWN CEMETERY

(1) Perpetual care fund for town cemetery. In order to assure reliable means for permanent care of town cemeteries, a perpetual care fund is created for town cemeteries. Income from this fund shall provide all or partial maintenance costs of the town cemeteries. All lots sold in any town cemetery shall be charged a perpetual care fee included in the price of the lot and each grave shall be provided with perpetual care services under subsection (2). A record of the perpetual care fund shall be kept in the office of the town clerk. The fund may be increased by gifts, bequests, a portion of memorial charges, and other service revenues. Gifts shall be received, kept, and maintained pursuant to s. [157.11 \(8\)](#) and [\(9\)](#), Wis. stats.

(2) Perpetual care. The town assumes to use the net annual income received from the investments of the perpetual care fund under subsection(1) in furnishing perpetual care of graves in town cemeteries. Perpetual care is limited to the maintenance of lawn, leaf disposal, filling sunken graves, raising markers, and caring for avenues, alleys, fences, buildings, and grounds in general. Expenditures of income from the perpetual care fund shall be made at the discretion of the town board or the sexton. The town shall not be bound to make a separate investment of money set aside for perpetual care from a particular lot sale, but the proceeds of each lot sale shall be added to the perpetual care fund of the town and the proceeds from the fund used by the town as provided in this subsection. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed as obligating the town as to any alleged existing contract as to perpetual care. The town board shall operate and maintain the town cemetery to provide proper and decent care of town cemeteries and the graves, and it may employ a sexton, staff, and any independent contractor necessary to provide such care.

(3) Costs of care fixed. The town board shall annually fix, as required under s. [157.11 \(5\)](#), Wis. stats., a sum necessary for the proper and decent care of graves and unoccupied cemetery lots and improvement of any town cemetery to be paid from the following sources as determined by the town board:

(a) Payments from Dane County to the town for veteran's graves under subsection (6) and s. [45.84](#), Wis. stats.

(b) Income of the perpetual care fund.

(c) Assessments made under subsection (4).

(d) A tax levied by the town board.

(4) Assessments against unoccupied lots. The town board may annually assess upon town cemetery lots not occupied by graves amounts not to exceed the amounts reasonably required for actual and necessary costs for care of cemetery lots and care and improvement of the cemetery pursuant to s. [157.11 \(7\)](#), Wis. stats. Notice of the assessment, along with a copy of s. [157.11](#), Wis. stats., shall be mailed to each owner or person having charge of a cemetery lot, at the owner's or person's last-known post office address, directing payment to the cemetery authority within 30 days and specifying that such assessments are a personal liability of the owner or person. When uniform care of a cemetery lot has been given for 2 consecutive years or more for which assessments are unpaid, after notice as provided in s. [157.11 \(2\)](#), Wis. stats., the right to burial is forfeited until delinquent assessments are paid. When uniform care has been given for 5 consecutive years or more and the assessments are unpaid, upon like notice, title to all unoccupied parts of the cemetery lot shall pass to the town, as cemetery authority, and may be sold, the payment of principal to be deposited into the perpetual care fund. Before depositing the payment of principal into the perpetual care fund, the cemetery authority may retain an amount necessary to cover the cemetery authority's administrative and other expenses related to the sale, but the amount retained may not exceed 50% of the proceeds.

(5) General improvements. The town board shall direct and administer all improvements and maintenance within the cemetery before and after any burials. The town board shall be responsible for determining proper and decent care of the cemetery. All graves shall be sodded and mowed, when determined necessary by the town board or the sexton. The grade of the cemetery lots shall be determined by the town board or the sexton. The corners of all cemetery lots shall, when purchased, if possible, be permanently marked by the town board or the sexton. Resodding of existing graves or following disinterment will be done when determined necessary by the town board or the sexton.

(6) Veterans graves. (a) Pursuant to s. [45.85](#), Wis. stats., the town board shall at all times see that the graves and tombstones of all veterans, including women's auxiliary organizations created by act of Congress, who shall at any time have served in any branch of the armed forces of the United States, and of the spouses or surviving spouses of all those veterans, receive proper and decent care, and may employ all necessary assistance to carry out this section.

(b) Pursuant to s. [45.85 \(1\)](#), Wis. stats., the expense of the care of the graves and tombstones shall be borne by the county where the graves are located, except where suitable care is otherwise provided and the amount of expense charged the county for the care may not exceed the charge made for the care of other graves in the same cemetery. The town board shall report to the Dane county clerk, on or before September 1 of each year, the locations of the graves cared for by the town board under s. [45.85](#), Wis. stats., together with the names of the deceased and the amount claimed for care of the graves for the fiscal year from the previous July 1 to June 30.

10.08 PRIVILEGES AND RESTRICTIONS IN TOWN CEMETERIES.

(1) Bylaws and regulations. The town board may adopt bylaws and regulations for the management and care of any town cemetery and may enforce those bylaws and regulations under s. [157.11 \(2\)](#), Wis. stats. The town board may require any person owning or controlling a cemetery lot to do anything necessary to comply with the bylaws or regulations by giving reasonable personal notice in writing if the person is a resident of the state, otherwise by publishing a class 3 notice, under chapter 985, Wis. stats., in the county. If the person fails to comply within 20 days thereafter, the town board may cause the action required to be done and recover the expense from the person required to take the action. The town board

may also impose a forfeiture not exceeding \$10 for violation of the bylaws or regulations posted in 3 conspicuous places in the cemetery, recoverable under chapter 778, Wis. stats.

(2) Mounds prohibited. No person may raise the level of the earth over any grave in a town cemetery above the general level of the cemetery lot.

(3) Limitations on structures and urns. (a) In this subsection "urn" means a vessel for the display of flowers or plants that is attached to a lot or is of such weight, as determined by the town board or sexton, that it cannot be readily moved from its placement on the lot. "Urn" does not include a vessel containing cremated human remains properly inurned on the lot.

(b) No structures, hedges, fences, railings, embankments, depressions, or other enclosures of any kind are permitted on or around lots in any town cemetery. Wooden boxes, wire containers, glass jars, bottles, toys, cans, memorials, memorabilia, personal items, and other similar objects may not be placed on lots without written approval of the town board or the sexton, and if so placed may be removed by the town board or the sexton without oral or written notice. Urns are not permitted at any town cemetery on lots sold after the passage of this ordinance unless the urn is permanently mounted to a headstone or concrete base.. Urns existing in town cemeteries prior to the passage of this ordinance shall be removed by the town or the sexton as they become unsightly or deteriorated and shall not be replaced. Before an urn is destroyed or discarded, the last owner of record of the lot on which it is located shall be notified by registered or certified mail with return receipt requested by the town clerk that the urn has been removed from the lot and will be destroyed or discarded unless the owner of the urn claims it within 30 days after mailing of such letter.

(4) Landscaping. All landscaping, mowing, and general care of lots, and other work, construction or maintenance in the town cemetery shall be performed by the town by its officers, employees, independent contractors, or agents, including any sexton, unless otherwise provided in writing by the town board.

(5) Access to lots; opening and closing of burial places. The town reserves the right for its officers, employees, contractors, and agents, including the sexton and the town board, necessary to the performance of normal town cemetery operations to enter upon or cross over any lot in any town cemetery in the performance of any duties or work necessary under this ordinance. The town board, by its officers, employees, contractors, and agents, including the sexton, has the sole right to the opening and closing of burial places used or to be used for burial of human remains in the town cemetery, unless so ordered by a court of record to open or close such places.

(6) No assumption of liability for damages. The town, and its officers, employees, contractors, and agents, including the sexton and the town board, assume no liability for damages to property or person, or for physical or mental suffering arising out of the performance of its normal operations related to the construction, management, operation, maintenance, care, and platting of any town cemetery, including care of the cemetery, any lot, and the graves, or for loss by vandalism or other acts beyond its reasonable control at a town cemetery.

(7) Altering physical conditions. The town board reserves the right to alter, change, or close alleys, roadways, walkways, water mains, and other physical public properties at any town cemetery.

(8) Enforcement of regulations and ordinance. The town board may appoint, with citation issuance and service powers, any employee or agent of the town, including the sexton, to administer and enforce its town cemetery bylaws and regulations and this ordinance.

10.09 RULES FOR VISITORS TO TOWN CEMETERIES

(1) Visiting hours. Every town cemetery shall be open to visitors at all times between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and one-half hour after the official sunset]. Permission to enter any town cemetery at any other time must be obtained from the town board or the sexton.

(2) Minors. Persons less than 18 years of age shall not enter upon any town cemetery except when accompanied by parents or guardians, unless this requirement is waived in writing by the town board or the sexton.

(3) Refreshments. Persons, including picnic parties, with food, refreshments, or alcoholic beverages, are prohibited within any town cemetery.

(4) Dogs and other animals. Dogs are permitted in any town cemetery only when confined in a vehicle or if the dog is a service animal accompanying a person with sight-impairment or other disability while in the town cemetery. All other pets or domestic animals are prohibited without written consent of the town board or the sexton, except a service animal other than a dog accompanying a person with sight-impairment or other disability while in the town cemetery.

(5) Firearms. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), firearms, bows and arrows, crossbows, slingshots and other weapons are prohibited in any town cemetery.

(b) Firearms may be possessed in a town cemetery:

1. by an individual who is authorized by, or possess a permit issued under, provisions of the Wisconsin Statutes.
2. in conjunction with military funerals or specific memorial events permitted by the town board,
3. with the written permission of the sexton, town board or other designees of the town board.

(6) Visitors. (a) Visitors to town cemeteries are required to use existing walkways and roadways whenever possible.

(b) Except as provided in Section 10.08 (12) and 10.09 (5), no person in any town cemetery may do any of the following:

1. Pick or cut any flowers, either wild or cultivated.
2. Injure any shrub, tree, or plant.
3. Mar or deface any monument, stone, or structure.

(c) No person, except the owner of the cemetery lot, a person with the cemetery lot owner's consent, or a person with the written consent of the town board or the sexton who is engaged in official cemetery management and care duties for the town, may do any of the following in a town cemetery:

1. Damage any grave or lot.
2. Remove, move, deface, mark, or damage in any manner any cemetery markers, headstones, monuments, fences, or structures.
3. Remove, damage, or destroy any vases, flower pots, urns, or other objects that have been placed on any cemetery lot.
4. Move or remove any cemetery equipment without the written consent of the town board or the sexton.
5. Remove or damage any town cemetery property not described by subdivision 1.
6. Make a transferred image of a gravestone using the "rubbing" technique or any method which involves direct contact with the gravestone.
7. Attempt or undertake any cleaning or restoration activity of any headstone or memorial

1. In this paragraph, "recreational activity" means any activity undertaken for the purpose of exercise, relaxation, or pleasure, including practice or instruction in any such activity. "Recreational activity" includes hunting, fishing, trapping, camping, bowling, billiards, picnicking, exploring caves, nature

study, dancing, bicycling, horseback riding, horseshoe pitching, bird watching, motorcycling, operating an all-terrain vehicle, ballooning, curling, throwing darts, hang gliding, hiking, tobogganing, sledding, sleigh riding, snowmobiling, skiing, skating, participation in water sports, weight and fitness training, sightseeing, rock climbing, cutting or removing wood, climbing observation towers, animal training, harvesting the products of nature, sport shooting, and any other sport, game, or educational activity. No person may loiter, cause a public nuisance, or engage in any sport or other recreational activity on any town cemetery property without the written consent of the town board or the sexton.

(7) Vehicles. (a) Motor vehicles traveling within any town cemetery may not exceed 15 miles per hour. No motor vehicle, except authorized maintenance vehicles for the town, shall be driven except on roadways designated for that purpose, nor shall any motor vehicles be driven in a reckless manner in the cemetery.

(b) No person may ride, operate, or make use of any of the following vehicles in any cemetery unless the vehicles are present in conjunction with the town cemetery business or are authorized in writing by the town board or the sexton:

1. Snowmobiles.
2. Go-carts.
3. All-terrain vehicles.
4. Mopeds.
5. Motor bicycles.
6. Motorcycles.
7. Play vehicles and other amusement vehicles, including any coaster, skateboard, roller skates, sled, toboggan, unicycle, or toy vehicle upon which a person may ride.

(c) No person, without the written consent of the town board, or the sexton, may park or abandon any motor vehicle in any town cemetery on any grassy or seeded area or upon any other location except a designated parking area; nor shall any person park or abandon a motor vehicle on any town cemetery property for any purpose except engaging in official cemetery business. Any motor vehicle parked more than 24 hours, without written consent of the town board or the sexton, shall be declared abandoned by the town board and may be towed or removed, or caused to be towed or removed, by the town board or the sexton.

(8) Protection of cemetery property. No person without written consent of the town board or the sexton may do any of the following:

(a) Trap, hunt, kill, injure, or disturb, or attempt to trap, hunt, kill, injure, or disturb any animal, bird, or waterfowl, wild or domestic.

(b) Climb any tree.

(c) Break, cut down, trample upon, remove, or in any manner injure, deface, write upon, or damage any tree, shrub, flower, flower bed, turf, grassy area, soil, building, structure, equipment, official notice, sign, or other property within any town cemetery, except as otherwise provided in this ordinance.

(9) Littering, soliciting, and advertising prohibited. No person may litter, dump, or deposit any rubbish, refuse, earth, or other material, including any placement of advertising, in any town cemetery without the written consent of the town board or the sexton.

(10) Sound devices. No person may operate or play any amplifying system or sound device in any town cemetery without the written consent of the town board or the sexton.

(11) Authorized notices. No person may post, paste, fasten, paint, or attach any placard, bill, notice, sign, or advertising matter upon any structure, tree, or other natural object in any town cemetery, except with the written consent, or at the direction, of the town board or the sexton. No person shall remove, deface, or damage in any manner any sign or notice posted in any town cemetery by or at the direction of the town board or sexton unless approved by the town board or the sexton.

(12) Working in cemetery. All contractors or other persons having work in the town cemetery shall notify the town clerk or the sexton prior to commencement of the work. All contractors or others doing work in the town cemetery are responsible for the cost for any damages or losses resulting from the work and shall promptly, upon determination of the amount of damages or loss by the town board, pay that sum to the town board.

10.10 TOWN CEMETERY BURIALS

(1) Daylight burials. Burials at any town cemetery shall be made only during daylight hours, unless with written approval of the town board or the sexton.

(2) Outer containers. All burials and reinternment, at any town cemetery, shall be made in a permanent outer burial container not constructed of wood.

(3) Grave digging. All graves at a town cemetery and any other cemetery in the town to be used for burials shall be opened and dug at no cost or expense to the town, but shall be under the direction of the town board or the sexton. The minimum depth of graves shall be established by the town board from time to time and all graves shall be dug in strict conformity with the town board policy then in effect. The town board or the sexton may charge the full cost for any grave digging and opening service provided by the town at any town cemetery, including the fees for the sexton or other designee of the town board, for staking the plot, if the town board has authorized the town or its officers, employees, contractors, or agents, including the sexton or other designees, to provide grave staking, grave openings, or digging services. The town board or the sexton may also establish charges for snowplowing and seasonal additional access costs to the lot owner incurred by the town to provide for burial or disinterment services. Arrangements for any disinterment or burial services, including payments due to the town, shall be made with the town clerk, the sexton, or other person designated by the town board at least 48 hours in advance of the service. The time for any disinterment or burial service shall be arranged so that the grave shall be properly filled and all surplus earth removed before 4:30 p.m. on the day of the disinterment or burial service, unless that requirement is specifically waived in writing by the town clerk or the sexton.

(4) Burial permit. No burial in the town cemetery shall be permitted until a legal burial permit has been issued by the town clerk or the sexton.

(5) Maintenance of flowers, wreaths, and other personal items at burial sites. There shall be no responsibility on the part of the town, its officers, employees, contractors, or agents, including the sexton or other designees of the town board, for the protection and maintenance of flowers, wreaths, plants, emblems, urns, family or personal items, memorials, or similar items used or placed at any town cemetery in conjunction with funerals or burials, including disinterment's, or memorial events. The town board shall place or cause to have placed a notice of disclaimer of responsibility consistent with this subsection at vehicle access locations to each town cemetery.

(6) Number of graves per lot. No lot at any town cemetery may be used for the burial of more than one body except in the following circumstances:

(a) Two remains from cremation shall be allowed in one lot with one headstone or two flat markers to be placed only in line with other stones.

(b) One full body and one remains from cremation shall be allowed in one lot, with one headstone or two flat markers to be placed only in line with other stones.

(c) All cremation remains shall be placed in a permanent outer burial container not constructed of wood.

(d) The sexton may grant permission for burial of a second body in a gravesite where unusual circumstances make that an appropriate form of internment, such as internment of a child with an adult, or internment of cremation remains in the same grave as a body, or more than one cremation cask.

(7) Seasonal burial; duty to bury. The town board or the sexton shall provide for cemetery services and burials at any town cemetery during each season, including winter, whenever practicable, in compliance with s. [157.114](#), Wis. stats. However, the town has no duty to bury, remove any human remains, or allow the burial or removal of any human remains, unless those requesting burial or disinterment are or will be in full compliance with this ordinance, state law, and any bylaws and regulation established by the town board. The town board may, at its discretion, charge additional costs to the person requesting burial in order to provide safe and timely access to and from the grave or burial site during burial services.

10.11 TOWN CEMETERY MONUMENTS AND MARKERS

(1) Setting grave markers. (a) Grave markers, monuments, and foundations at any town cemetery may be set only after the person desiring to set the marker, monument, or foundation obtains a permit therefor from the office of the town clerk or the sexton.

(b) Grave markers, monuments, and foundations at any town cemetery may be set by monument company employees or agents or other persons authorized by the lot owners, but not the town board or the sexton. Except as otherwise provided in this ordinance, under no conditions will the town board or the sexton construct monument or marker bases or erect monuments or markers on bases.

(c) All markers and monuments must have a cement foundation. The construction of a foundation shall be of such size and design as will provide ample insurance against settlement or injury to the monument or marker as determined by the town board or the sexton. The top of the foundation shall be constructed flush with the ground line. Whenever possible, all markers shall be set with, at minimum, a 5-inch margin from the outer edges of the foundation.

(d) The setting of grave markers, monuments, and foundations, and the transportation of all tools and related materials, within any town cemetery is subject to the supervision and control of the town board or the sexton. Unless special arrangements are made in writing with the town board or the sexton, such work shall be conducted between the hours of 6:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Mondays through Fridays, except national holidays. Truck operation is not permitted within any town cemetery when, in the opinion of the town board or the sexton, the truck operation may cause damage to the driveways or other town cemetery property. Except with written permission of the town board or sexton, all work in the setting of grave markers, monuments, and foundations shall be completed promptly and debris removed immediately.

(2) Limitations. All of the following apply to monuments and markers in town cemeteries:

(a) The town board or the sexton may refuse permission to erect any monument, marker, or foundation not in keeping with the good appearance of the grounds at a town cemetery. The size of any monument or stonework must be provided to the town board or the sexton and approved before any work related to any monument, marker, or foundation will be permitted on a lot in a town cemetery.

(b) Only one monument or marker shall be allowed per lot.

(c) No foundation marker or monument may be larger than the width of the lot or group of lots purchased. All monuments and foundations must be set in line with other monuments so far as possible as directed by the town board or the sexton. Government service monuments or markers shall be surface mounted or attached to the monument or marker. No monument or marker may be more than 5 feet in height.

(d) Temporary markers shall be removed or replaced with a permanent marker within one year of burial.

(e) A preneed marker may be placed on a lot or group of lots before burial.

(f) No materials other than granite, marble, or standard bronze may be used for outside and above-ground portions of any marker or monument.

(3) Removal of monuments. A marker or monument, once placed at a town cemetery on its foundation, may not be removed, except by written permission of the town board or the sexton.

(4) Payment. Any lot at a town cemetery must be paid in full to the town treasurer before markers, monuments, and foundation are set and before any cemetery deed conveyance. All outstanding charges due the town must be paid prior to burial.

10.12 TOWN CEMETERY VAULTS AND MAUSOLEUMS

Construction of vaults and mausoleums in any town cemetery is prohibited unless approved in writing by the town board.

10.13 TREES, SHRUBS, AND FLOWERS AT TOWN CEMETERY

(1) Tree and shrub planting. The planting at any town cemetery of trees and shrubs on newly purchased lots or parts of lots is prohibited except by written consent of the town board or the sexton.

(2) Large tree removal. Lot owners may, with the written consent of the town board or the sexton, remove large trees on or adjacent to cemetery lots in any town cemetery that hinder the full usage of the lot. The expense of the tree and stump removal shall be paid for by the lot owners.

(3) Fresh flowers and flags. All flower baskets at grave or lot sites at a town cemetery shall be removed by October 15 of each year. Fresh cut flowers may be used in any town cemetery at any time. Containers for cut flowers are to be of a type that is level with the ground surface and not holding water when not in use; or of the type to be disposed of when flowers are removed. All flags placed on graves for Memorial Day shall be removed by the day following Flag Day of that year.

(4) Potted plants. Potted plants at any town cemetery may be set on lots, without disturbing the sod, if removed within 5 days after being set. If a potted plant is not removed within 5 days of being set on the lot, the potted plant may be picked up and destroyed by the town board or the sexton of the town or removed and preserved for planting within the town cemetery.

(5) Deteriorated or unsightly decorations; baskets. Deteriorated or unsightly decorations, flowers or baskets will be removed from the lot by the town board or the sexton.

(6) Flower beds. Individual flower beds or growing plants other than trees or shrubs are permitted at any town cemetery but must be of a reasonable size as determined by the town board or the sexton. In case of doubt, the town board or the sexton of the town should be consulted. Flower beds or growing plants that are not maintained, become unsightly or undesirable, or are not of a reasonable size as determined by the town board or the sexton will be removed by the town board or the sexton.

(7) Plant or flower removal. Plants or flowers planted in a town cemetery may not be taken up or removed by any person, nor cuttings removed therefrom, without written consent from the town board or the sexton, except that plants in flower beds and growing plants authorized under subsection (6) may be removed or cut by the person who planted the flower bed or growing plant.

(8) Vine, wreath, and memorial removals. Vines that interfere with the proper care of lots or graves or injure or damage the grass will be removed from any town cemetery by the town board or the sexton when found objectionable.

10.14 MISCELLANEOUS

(1) Neglected lots. The Town reserves the right to maintain, clean, and repair portions of the cemetery which have been neglected or become unsightly. It is urged that lot owners interest themselves in the present and future care of their lots, as a single neglected lot mars the beauty of the entire town cemetery. The town board or the sexton may notify, or attempt to notify, in writing a lot owner that any lot, or monument or marker thereon, is being neglected and that failure to comply with this ordinance and town cemetery bylaws and regulations regarding proper care and management, or failure to correct a neglected lot, may be cause for imposition of forfeitures under s. [157.11 \(2\)](#), Wis. stats.

(2) Schedule of payments. A schedule of the fees and charges for any town cemetery, as established by the town board by resolution shall be on file in the office of the town clerk. The town board may by resolution change the schedule from time to time without advance notice to conform the fees and charges to current economic conditions.

(3) Fee payment location. All fees and charges for any town cemetery in the current schedule of fees and charges adopted under subsection (2) are payable to the town treasurer at the office of the town clerk, where receipts will be issued for the amounts paid.

(4) Sexton. The town board, by resolution, may designate, retain, or employ a person as sexton or may designate any other person or committee to act administratively and to manage, operate, maintain, and provide care for the town cemetery or any part of the operations or of any town cemetery pursuant to this ordinance. The sexton may be a town employee or may, with proper insurance and indemnification protection for the town, its officers, employees, and agents, be an independent contractor or agent retained under written contract for a fixed time of years. The town board, consistent with this ordinance, shall designate the authority, responsibility, and duties to the sexton by written resolution. The town board shall be responsible for proper supervision of the sexton.

(5) Amendment of ordinance and fees. The town board reserves the right to amend this ordinance or fees charged to conform to newly developed cemetery practices or any other legal purpose that the town board deems necessary and appropriate. Before this ordinance is amended, a public hearing shall be held on the proposed amendment before the town board. Notice of the public hearing shall be published in a local newspaper at least 10 days prior to the hearing.

(6) Town Disclaims Liability. The Town of Springfield hereby declares that the management and governance of cemeteries under its supervision is a matter of discretion. Therefore, the Town disclaims liability for acts or omissions in connection with the management and governance of its cemeteries. The Town also disclaims any and all liability for the acts or omissions of contractors or persons other than Town employees or officers. All persons enter Town cemeteries at their own risk.

10.15 PENALTIES

(1) Citation. The town board may establish a citation ordinance for enforcement of violations of this ordinance and for any bylaws or regulations.

(2) Penalties. Any person who violates any provision of this ordinance or any bylaws or regulations shall, upon conviction, be fined and shall forfeit for any bylaw or regulation violation under of this ordinance and s. [157.11 \(2\)](#), Wis. stats., not more than \$10, and for a violation of this ordinance, not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each offense, together with the costs of prosecution. Each day a violation exists or continues constitutes a separate offense under this ordinance. The town board may withhold the issuance of any town licenses, authorities, grants, or permits and any additional cemetery lot purchases and permits for burial or disinterment until the violation has been abated and all penalties and costs satisfied.

(3) Abatement. (a) In lieu of or in addition to any other penalty for a violation of this ordinance, if the violation consists of a physical condition, the town board may issue a written notice to the person responsible for the violation, if known, requiring the person responsible to correct or remove the violation within 15 days of receipt of the notice. Service of notice shall be by personal service or registered mail with return receipt requested.

(b) If the person responsible for the violation of this ordinance is unknown or the person responsible has not corrected or removed] the violation within 15 days of receipt of the notice described in paragraph (a)., the sexton, or some other person designated by the town board, may immediately abate or remove the violation in a manner approved by the town board. The cost of the abatement or removal may be recovered from the person responsible for the violation.

(4) Injunctive relief. In lieu of or in addition to any other penalty for a violation of this ordinance the town board may seek to enjoin any continuing violation of this ordinance as provided in Ch. [813](#), Wis. stats.

Article 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance is effective on posting.

The town clerk shall properly post notice of adoption of this ordinance, as required under s. [60.80](#), Wis. Stats.

Adopted this 7th day of August, 2012.

Posted: September 6, 2012

Attest: Signatures on file

Carolyn Hacker, Clerk/Treasurer

Donald Hoffman, Chair

David Laufenberg, Supervisor

James Pulvermacher, Supervisor

Arthur Meinholz, Supervisor

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TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD ZONING ZONING ORDINANCE

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SUBCHAPTER I ZONING ESTABLISHED; OFFICIAL MAP

1.010 Title. This Ordinance is known as the “Town Zoning Ordinance.”

1.011 Authority. (1) This ordinance is enacted pursuant to the authority granted by the Wisconsin Statutes, including, but not limited to, secs. 60.23 (34), 60.61, 60.62, and chs. 91, 236, and 823, Wis. Stats.

(2) This ordinance applies to all land located within the Town.

(3) The Town directs that this Ordinance shall be construed to maximize the authority of the Town and minimize the regulatory control of other units of government.

1.012 Land Use Regulated. It shall be unlawful and in violation of this ordinance for any person to use a parcel of real estate, or, to establish, construct, reconstruct, alter, or replace any land use or structure, except in compliance with this ordinance.

1.013 Purpose. This ordinance is intended to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the Town and the public, to plan for the future development of communities, and to further the purposes contained in sec. 62.23, Wis. Stats., and Ch. 91, Wis. Stats.

1.014 Relationship to the Town Comprehensive Plan. (1) The Town has formally adopted a comprehensive plan pursuant to sec. 66.1001, Wis. Stats. The *Town Comprehensive Plan* provides an integrated approach to the town’s physical development and economic and social potential. It

emphasizes moving the Town toward economic, social, and environmental sustainability, enhancing education and health systems, improving transportation coordination, supporting economic development, strengthening agriculture, and developing prosperous places to live.

(2) This ordinance implements the *Town Comprehensive Plan* through zoning. In accordance with sec. 66.1001(3), Wis. Stats., this ordinance is consistent with the *Town Comprehensive Plan*.

1.015 Zoning district boundaries. (1) Zoning Districts Established. Areas that are subject to the jurisdiction of this ordinance are hereby divided into zoning districts for the purpose of achieving compatibility of land uses within each zoning district, to implement the *Town Comprehensive Plan*, and to achieve the purpose of this ordinance as described in s. 1.03.

(2) Official Zoning Maps. Zoning districts established by this ordinance are shown on the official zoning map of the Town. The Zoning Map is made part of this ordinance by reference. Where the official zoning map does not indicate a zoning district for a particular area, the area is either within the corporate limits of a town or village, or is not zoned. The official zoning map of the Town is a digital compilation made using a geographic information system. This digital map shall be the official map for the purpose of enforcement of this ordinance. Responsibility for the maintenance of this map is vested with the Town Zoning Administrator.

(3) Interpretation of Zoning District Boundaries. Where the exact location of the zoning district

boundary as shown on the official zoning map is uncertain, the boundary location shall be determined by the Town Zoning Administrator. The following rules shall be used by the Town Zoning Administrator to determine the precise location of any zoning district boundary shown on the official zoning map of the Town.

(a) Zoning district boundaries shown as following or approximately following the limits of any town, village, town, extraterritorial zoning, or town boundary shall be construed as following such limits.

(b) Zoning district boundaries shown as following or approximately following roads or railroad rights-of-way shall be construed as following the centerline of such road or railroad line.

(c) Zoning district boundaries shown as following or approximately following platted lot lines or other property lines as shown on the Town tax parcel map shall be construed as following such lines.

(d) Zoning district boundaries shown as following or approximately following the centerlines of streams, rivers, or other continuously flowing water courses shall be construed as following the channel centerlines of such watercourses and, in the event of natural change in the location of such streams, rivers, or other water courses, the zoning district boundary shall be construed as moving with the channel centerline.

(e) Where a road is officially vacated or discontinued, the property that was formally in the road will be included within the zoning district boundary of the adjoining property on either side of the centerline of the vacated or discontinued road.

(f) Zoning district boundaries shown as separated from any of the features noted in this subsection shall be construed to be at such distances as shown on the official zoning map.

(g) Any legal description that may have been filed with a petition to rezone property filed with the Town Clerk and that was adopted by the Town Board of Supervisors.

(h) In the event of actual or apparent conflict between maps contained in the Town Comprehensive Plan and the boundaries of parcels shown on such maps, parcel lines shall control.

1.016 Previous ordinance. (1) In order to assure that each property owner retains the full extent of the rights of use which existed under the previous Dane County Zoning Ordinance, upon the enactment of this Ordinance, each Lot shall be zoned with the Legacy

Zoning District which is identical to the zoning district that the Lot had under the Dane County Zoning Ordinance as it existed on the date of enactment of this Ordinance.

(2) The Legacy Zoning District shall continue to govern the use of a parcel until the parcel is rezoned pursuant to this Ordinance. Certain defined events stated in this Ordinance shall require that a parcel be rezoned.

(3) The Town shall follow interpretations of the Dane County Zoning Ordinance made prior to the effective date of this Ordinance where necessary to protect the use of a Lot. The Town may, by ordinance, overrule a previous interpretation.

1.017 Minimum requirements and compliance with other applicable regulations.

(1) Minimum Requirements. The provisions of this chapter are the minimum requirements deemed necessary to carry out the purpose of this ordinance.

(2) Other Applicable Regulations. This Ordinance imposes a requirement that all activity subject to the provisions of this ordinance must comply with applicable federal, state, county and town ordinances or regulations. The Town does not have responsibility, and may not have authority, to enforce federal or state statutes or regulations, or County ordinances. However, non-compliance with federal or state statutes, regulations or rules, or county ordinances, related to the use of land may serve as a basis for the denial or revocation of any permit or authority conferred under this chapter. Stricter regulations may, if not pre-empted, be adopted by the Town. Further, other Town ordinances may also apply. Adoption of a rezoning or a conditional use permit is not an implied repeal of any other town ordinance.

(3) Regulation by Others. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit or prevent the federal or state governments from regulating the same or similar subject matter as contained in this chapter.

(4) Deed Covenants or Restrictions. Subdivision covenants, deed restrictions or other private agreements may impose restrictions on the use of land, or authorize the use of land by others. This ordinance does not apply to or regulate any such restrictions or covenants. The Town may be involved in enforcement of deed covenants or restrictions only if the covenants or restrictions explicitly authorize the Town to do so.

1.018 Severability. It is the intention of the Town Board of Supervisors that the provisions of this chapter are severable as follows:

(1) Judgment of Ordinance Provisions. If any court of competent jurisdiction shall adjudge any provision of this chapter to be invalid, the judgment shall not affect any other provision of this chapter not specifically included in the judgment.

(2) Judgment of Ordinance Application. If any court of competent jurisdiction shall adjudge invalid the application of any portion of this chapter to a particular property, building, use, or structure, the judgment shall not affect the application of the provision to any other property, building, use, or structure not specifically included in the judgment.

(3) Judgment of Permit. If any court of competent jurisdiction determines that any requirement or limitation contained in a permit given under this chapter is invalid, it shall be presumed that the permit would not have been granted without the requirement or limitation, and therefore, the permit shall also be invalid.

1.019 Official Map. (1) By authority of sec. 62.23 (6), Wis. Stats., the Town hereby adopts the Official Map of the Town. The Official Map shall be a digital map formulated using accepted geographical information systems methods.

(2) The official map shall include the streets, highways, historic districts, parkways, parks and playgrounds laid out, adopted and established by previous action. The map may also include the location of railroad rights-of-way, and, waterways on its map.

(3) The official map is conclusive with respect to the location and width of streets, highways, and parkways, and the location and extent of railroad rights-of-way, public transit facilities, parks and playgrounds shown on the map.

(4) The official map is declared to be established to conserve and promote the public health, safety, convenience or general welfare. The Town Clerk shall record with the Register of Deeds of Dane County a certificate showing that the Town has established an official map.

(5) The Town Board may amend the official map of the town so as to establish the exterior lines of planned new streets, highways, historic districts, parkways, railroad rights-of-way, public transit facilities, waterways, parks or playgrounds, or to widen, narrow, extend or close existing streets, highways, historic

districts, parkways, railroad rights-of-way, public transit facilities, waterways, parks or playgrounds. No such change may become effective until after a public hearing concerning the proposed change before the Town Board, at which parties in interest and citizens shall have an opportunity to be heard. Notice of the public hearing shall be published as a class 2 notice under ch. 985. Before amending the map, the Board may refer the matter to the Plan Commission for report, but if the Plan Commission does not make its report within 60 days of reference, it forfeits the right to further suspend action. When adopted, amendments become a part of the official map of the town, and are conclusive with respect to the location and width of the streets, highways, historic districts, waterways and parkways and the location and extent of railroad rights-of-way, public transit facilities, parks and playgrounds shown on the map. The placing of any street, highway, waterway, parkway, railroad right-of-way, public transit facility, park or playground line or lines upon the official map does not constitute the opening or establishment of any street, parkway, railroad right-of-way, public transit facility, park or playground or alteration of any waterway, or the taking or acceptance of any land for these purposes.

(6) The locating, widening or closing, or the approval of the locating, widening or closing of streets, highways, waterways, parkways, railroad rights-of-way, public transit facilities, parks or playgrounds by the town under provisions of law other than this section shall be deemed to amend the official map, and are subject to this section, except that changes or additions made by a subdivision plat approved by the town under ch. 236 do not require the public hearing specified in par. (5) if the changes or additions do not affect any land outside the platted area.

(7) No permit may be issued to construct or enlarge any building within the limits of any street, highway, waterway, railroad right-of-way, public transit facility or parkway, shown or laid out on the map except as provided in this section. Any person desiring to construct or enlarge a building within the limits of a street, highway, railroad right-of-way, public transit facility or parkway so shown as extended may apply to the authorized official of the town for a building permit. Unless an application is made, and the building permit granted or not denied within 30 days, the person is not entitled to compensation for damage to the building in the course of construction of the street,

highway, railroad right-of-way, public transit facility or parkway shown on the official map. If the land within the mapped street, highway, railroad right-of-way, public transit facility or parkway is not yielding a fair return, the Town Board may, by the vote of a majority of its members, grant a permit for a building or addition in the path of the street, highway, railroad right-of-way, public transit facility or parkway, which will as little as practicable increase the cost of opening the street, highway, waterway, railroad right-of-way, public transit facility or parkway or tend to cause a change of the official map. The board may impose reasonable requirements as a condition of granting the permit to promote the health, convenience, safety or general welfare of the community. The board shall refuse a permit where the applicant will not be substantially affected by not constructing the addition or by placing the building outside the mapped street, highway, waterway, railroad right-of-way, public transit facility or parkway. For this purpose, such Board is authorized to act as a discretionary administrative or quasi-judicial body. When so acting it shall not sit as a legislative body but in a separate meeting and with separate minutes kept. Before taking any action authorized in this subsection, the board of appeals or Town Board shall hold a hearing at which parties in interest and others shall have an opportunity to be heard. At least 15 days before the hearing notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published as a class 1 notice, under ch. 985. Any such decision shall be subject to review by certiorari issued by a court of record in the same manner and pursuant to the same provisions as in appeals from the decisions of a board of appeals upon zoning regulations.

(8) No public sewer or other street or utility improvement shall be constructed in any street, highway or parkway until such street, highway or parkway is duly placed on the official map. No permit for the erection of any building shall be issued unless a street, highway or parkway giving access to such proposed structure has been duly placed on the official map. Where the enforcement of the provisions of this section would entail practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship, and where the circumstances of the case do not require the structure to be related to existing or proposed streets, highways or parkways, the applicant for such a permit may appeal from the decision of the Town Zoning Administrator to the Town Board. The board may in passing on such appeal make any

reasonable exception, and issue the permit subject to conditions that will protect any future street, highway or parkway layout. Any such decision shall be subject to review by certiorari issued by a court of record in the same manner and pursuant to the same provisions as in appeals from the decision of such board upon zoning regulations. For such purpose such Board is authorized to act as a discretionary administrative or quasi-judicial body. When so acting it shall not sit as a legislative body, but in a separate meeting and with separate minutes kept.

SUBCHAPTER II DEFINITIONS

1.020 Purpose.

1.021 Word usage.

1.022 Definitions.

1.020 Purpose. The purpose of this subchapter is to define words, terms, and phrases contained in this chapter which are essential to the understanding, administration, and enforcement of this chapter.

1.021 Word usage. (1) For the purposes of this chapter, certain words and terms are used as follows:

(a) Words used in the present tense include the future.

(b) Words in the singular include the plural.

(c) Words in the plural include the singular.

(d) The word "shall" is mandatory and not permissive.

(e) All terms are gender-neutral.

(2) Terms which are not defined shall be understood and administered with their ordinary and accepted meaning, as determined by reference to a recognized and authoritative dictionary such as the American Heritage Dictionary or Merriam-Webster's Dictionary.

(3) If a term has an established technical meaning in law, real estate, surveying, engineering, soils, hydrology, or other field, the term shall be applied in that technical sense.

1.022 Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, certain words and terms are defined as follows:

(1) "Accessible element" means an exterior component of a building which complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act and provides an accessible route into a building. An accessible element may include curb ramps, ramps, elevators, or lifts.

(2) “Accessory dwelling” means a second dwelling that is located on the same lot and under the same ownership as the principal building, and which may be detached from the principal building. The second dwelling is auxiliary to, and smaller than the principal dwelling. It is intended for use as a complete, temporary, independent living facility in conjunction with a dependency living arrangement or agricultural use.

(3) “Accessory structure” means a subordinate or supplemental structure, the use of which is incidental to the permitted use of the main structure on the same lot, or to the main use of the premises on which it is located. An accessory structure may not be used for human habitation. The term includes storage buildings, garages, barns, sheds, gazebos, greenhouses, screen houses, patio houses, or, cabanas. It also includes ready-to-assemble sheds or storage structures.

(4) “Accessory use” means:

(a) In all zoning districts, except the exclusive agriculture zoning district, a subordinate use on the same lot which is incidental and customary in connection with the principal or conditional use.

(b) In the exclusive agriculture zoning district only, any of the following land uses on a farm:

1. A building, structure, or improvement that is an integral part of, or incidental to, an agricultural use as that term is defined in sec. 91.01 (1), Wis. Stats.

2. An activity or business operation that is an integral part of, or incidental to, an agricultural use as that term is defined in sec. 91.01 (1), Wis. Stats.

3. A farm residence as that term is defined in sec. 91.01 (1), Wis. Stats.

4. A business, activity, or enterprise, whether or not associated with an agricultural use; that is conducted by the owner or operator of a farm; that requires no buildings, structures, or improvements other than those described in par. 1., or in par. 3., that employs no more than 4 full-time employees annually, and that does not impair or limit the current or future agricultural use of the farm or of other protected farmland.

5. Any other use that the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection by rule identifies as an accessory use.

(5) “Active agricultural acres” means acres that have been in agricultural use for any period during the previous 5 years.

(6) “Adult Entertainment Establishment” means an adult book or video store or an adult motion picture theater.

(7) “Adult Book or Video Store” means an establishment, which:

(a) dedicates or uses more than ten percent (10%) of the available floor, wall and display space to the sale, rental or loan of the subject matter referenced in subdivisions 1. and 2., and which is used for selling, renting or loaning, for monetary consideration, the following materials, when such activity constitutes a substantial or significant part of the business conducted therein:

1. Any pictures, photographs, drawings, motion picture films or similar visual representations or images of a person or portions of a human body which are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on matters depicting, or describing or relating to “specified sexual activities” or “specified anatomical areas” as defined herein; or

2. Any book, pamphlet, magazine, printed matter, however reproduced, or sound recording which contains any matter enumerated in subdivision 1. above.

(b) Material, however distributed, which is published by a medical products manufacturer, a medical or health association, an insurance company, or by a consumer education organization shall not be considered part of the business of operating an adult book or video store.

(8) “Adult Motion Picture Theater” means an enclosed building used for presenting or exhibiting a motion picture film, show or other presentation having as its dominant theme or distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on or exposure to “specified anatomical areas” or “specified sexual activities” as defined herein.

(9) “Adult Entertainment Tavern” means any establishment, including those licensed to sell fermented malt beverages or intoxicating liquor pursuant to Town ordinances, which is used for presentations or services distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on “specified anatomical areas” or “specified sexual activities” as defined herein

(10) “Agricultural tourism” means a use that combines the elements and characteristics of agriculture and tourism. SPRINGFIELDs of agricultural tourism include: corn mazes; pick-your-own operations; hay rides; sleigh rides; petting farms; on-farm tours;

agricultural related museums; winery or brewery, demonstrations of farming practices, techniques, and methods; fee-based fishing and hunting, horseback riding; haunted barns; and similar activities which are related to agriculture.

(11) “Agricultural use” means:

(a) Any of the following activities conducted for the purpose of producing an income or livelihood:

1. Crop or forage production.
2. Keeping livestock.
3. Beekeeping.
4. Nursery, sod, or Christmas tree production.
- 4m. Floriculture.
5. Aquaculture.
6. Fur farming.
7. Forest management.
8. Enrolling land in a federal agricultural commodity payment program or a federal or state agricultural land conservation payment program.

(b) Any other use that the department, by rule, identifies as an agricultural use.

(12) “Agriculture” means the art or science of cultivating soil, harvesting crops, and raising livestock.

(13) “Agriculture incubator” means a use that builds local food capacity, farming and entrepreneurial skills, cooperative markets, and supports the development of agriculture-related business. If the incubator is located in the Exclusive Agriculture District, the uses shall be limited to those uses specified in sec. 91.01 (1) or (3), Wis. Stats.

(14) “Agriculture-related business” means a business engaged in the sale or rental of farm supplies, services, or equipment to farmers provided that the sale or rental of farm supplies, services, or equipment to farmers comprises at least 50% of the annual gross revenue of the business.

(15) “All-weather surface” means any roadway, driveway, or parking lot surface covered with crushed stone, asphalt, grassy pavers, concrete, or other pervious or impervious material in a manner that will support the weight of anticipated vehicular traffic in all weather conditions and minimize the potential for ruts, potholes, and pooling of water.

(16) “Animal sanctuary” means a facility where non-livestock animals are brought to live and to be protected and that does not seek to place animals with a person.

(17) “Aquaculture” means an agricultural use that utilizes a production system of animals or plants in controlled water environments.

(17m) “Area Variance” means a modification to a dimensional, physical, or locational requirement such as the setback, frontage, height, bulk, or density restriction for a structure that is granted by the board of adjustment under section 1.098 of this Ordinance.

(18) “Art gallery” means an establishment engaged in the sale, loan, or display of art books, paintings, sculptures, or other works of art, including those created by the owner or tenant of the establishment.

(19) “Art studio” means a facility for any or all of the following:

- (a) Staging of art.
- (b) Production of art.
- (c) Teaching of art.

(20) “Auction facility” means a facility that is used more than 2 times in a 365-day period for the public sale of property or items of merchandise typically sold to the highest bidder.

(21) “Bed and breakfast establishment” means any place of lodging that satisfies all of the following:

- (a) Provides 8 or fewer rooms for rent to no more than a total of 20 tourists or transients.
- (b) Is the owner's personal dwelling.
- (c) Is occupied by the owner at the time of rental.
- (d) Is an accessory use.

(22) “Biofuel manufacturing” means a facility that produces fuel whose energy is derived from the biological fixation of carbon.

(22a) “Boat” or “vessel” means every description of watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.

(23) “Building” means a roofed structure entirely separated from any other structure by space or by walls in which there are no common communicating doors, windows, or similar openings. A building has walls or columns for support and does include swimming pools, both above and below ground, permanent hunting blinds with a foundation, balconies, porches, decks, fireplaces, chimneys, and towers, including communication towers. A building does not include poles, towers and posts for lines carrying communications or electricity, or recreational structures of open construction and without walls, such as swing sets, slides, yard gyms, climbers, sand boxes and teeter totters.

(24) “Building, front of” means the side directly facing the public or private road right-of-way which affords primary means of access to the property.

(25) “Building height” means the vertical distance, measured from the mean elevation of the finished grade along the front of the building to the highest point on the roof for flat roofs; to the mean height level between the highest ridge and its associated eave for gable and hip roofs; to the deck line for mansard roofs. The front of the building shall be the side directly facing the public or private thoroughfare which affords primary means of access to the property, excluding the driveway.

(26) “Building line” means the point at which the building wall or any appendage of the building such as steps, chimneys, decks, porches, or covered patios meet the ground. For earth-sheltered homes, the building line is a line where the exterior walls of the building, if extended vertically, would be located on the lot.

(27) “Building, principal” means a building in which the principal use of the lot on which the building is located is conducted.

(28) “Campground” means a parcel or tract of land maintained, intended, or used for the purpose of supplying temporary or overnight living accommodations to the public by providing designated areas for the placement of camping units. A campground may include buildings to provide services to the patrons such as restrooms, bathing, laundry, and commissary facilities.

(29) “Camping unit” means a sleeping unit, such as a tent or recreational vehicle or part thereof, which is used to house a person on a temporary basis and shall not be considered a structure as defined in this ordinance.

(30) “Child care center” means a place or home which provides care for 4 or more children under the age of 7 years old for less than 24 hours a day and is licensed or is exempt from licensing. A child care center must meet the definition of an accessory use under sec. 91.01 (1), Wis. Stats.

(31) “Circulation area” means space sufficient to allow vehicles in a parking lot to travel in multiple directions safely and efficiently.

(32) “Community living arrangement” means any of the following facilities licensed or operated or permitted under the authority of the Wisconsin Department of Health: child welfare agencies under

sec. 48.60, Wis. Stats., group foster homes for children under sec. 48.02 (7)(m), Wis. Stats. and community based residential facilities under sec. 50.01, Wis. Stats., but does not include child care centers, nursing homes, general hospitals, special hospitals, prisons, and jails.

(33) “Composting facility” means a facility where compost or organic matter that is diverted primarily from off-site is processed by composting or processed for commercial purposes, or both. Activities of a composting facility may include management, collection, transportation, staging, composting, curing, storage, and marketing of compost.

(34) “Comprehensive plan” means a guide to physical, social, and economic development of a local unit of government as defined in sec. 66.1001(1)(a), Wis. Stats.

(35) “Conditional use” means a use approved by the Town pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(36) “Contractor’s storage yard” means an area outside of a building utilized for the storage and maintenance of contractor’s supplies, materials, and operational equipment.

(37) “Density Unit” means the right to create, by certified survey map or plat, an additional Lot from an existing Lot. The term is also referred to as a “split,” a “lot split” or “development right.” The determination of whether a Lot has any associated Density Units remaining shall be made with reference to the Town’s Comprehensive Plan.

(38) “Department,” if used other than as part of the title of a federal, state or county agency, means the Town Zoning Administrator.

(39) “Dependency living arrangement” means a living situation which allows for a dependent person to live in an accessory dwelling while the owner and owner’s family live in the principal dwelling or a dependent person lives in a principal dwelling while a caretaker lives in the accessory dwelling.

(40) “Dependent” as it pertains to dependency living arrangements, means an individual who requires assistance in the activities of daily living such as eating, dressing, bathing, and ambulation.

(41) “Dwelling” means a single-family dwelling or a multiple family dwelling:

(a) “Single family dwelling” means a building designed for and occupied exclusively as a residence for one family.

(b) “Multiple family dwelling” means a building designed or intended to be used by 2 or more families living independently of each other.

(42) “Dwelling unit” means a single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

(42a) “Equestrian Facility” means a place established for the care and riding of horses, which may include stables, tack shop, hoof care, breeding, bridle paths, jumping tracks or other horse-related activities.

(43) “Family” means any number of individuals related by affinity, blood, adoption, foster care, or marriage, or not to exceed 5 persons not so related, living together on the premises as a single housekeeping unit.

(44) “Farm” means all land under common ownership that is primarily devoted to agricultural use. For purposes of this definition, land is primarily devoted to agricultural use if a majority of the land is in agricultural use.

(45) “Farm operator” means the owner or other persons engaged in the management of a farm.

(45a) “Farm residence” means any of the following structures that is located on a farm:

1. A single-family or duplex residence that is the only residential structure on the farm or is occupied by any of the following:

- a. An owner or operator of the farm.
 - b. A parent or child of an owner or operator of the farm.
 - c. An individual who earns more than 50 percent of his or her gross income from the farm.
- 2.

A migrant labor camp that is certified under s. 103.92.

(46) “Floor area” means the area, measured in square feet, within the outer lines of the exterior walls of a building at the top of the foundation or basement wall; provided that the floor area of a dwelling shall not include space not usable for living quarters, such as attics, utility or unfinished basement rooms, garages, breezeways or unheated porches, or terraces. Floor area includes all area regardless of ability to stand upon; or whether the surface is covered or contains a floor.

(47) “Floor area, gross” means the area measured in square feet, within the outer lines of the exterior walls of a building at the top of the foundation or basement wall; provided that the floor area of a dwelling shall include space not usable for living quarters, such as

attics, utility or unfinished basement rooms, garages, breezeways or unheated porches or terraces. Gross floor area includes all area regardless of ability to stand upon; or whether the surface is covered or contains a floor.

(48) “Floor space” means the floor area inside an establishment that is accessible to patrons.

(49) “Full-time equivalent” means a unit equal to 40 hours in any given 7-day week.

(49a) “Gasification energy system” means a facility which converts manure, substrate and biomass into methane for use as a fuel, or for generation of electricity.

(50) “Hazardous substance” means any material defined and regulated as a hazardous substance by the U.S. environmental protection agency, the U.S. occupational safety and health administration, the U.S. department of transportation, and the U.S. nuclear regulatory commission.

(51) “Home-based business” means any nonagricultural occupation or use which is conducted within a dwelling or an accessory structure and meets the definition of an accessory use.

(52) “Hotel” means a place where sleeping accommodations are offered for pay to transients, in 5 or more rooms, and all places used in connection therewith, and is not a bed and breakfast establishment or lodging house.

(53) “Human habitation” means the act of occupying a structure as a dwelling, living, or sleeping place; whether infrequently, intermittently, or as a principal residence.

(54) “Junk” means garbage, waste, refuse, trash, any used motor vehicle upon which no current license plate is displayed, any inoperable motor vehicle, any used tire or used motor vehicle part, any inoperable machinery, and any scrap material, such as metal, paper, rags, cans or bottles. Junk shall not apply to operational farm machinery owned by the farm operator of an operating farm.

(55) “Junkyard” means:

(a) Any outside place which stores licensed or unlicensed vehicles that are no longer intended or in condition for legal use on public highways, or used parts of vehicles which have been part of, or are intended to be part of, any vehicle, the sum of which parts or materials shall be equal in bulk to more than 3 vehicles.

(b) Any outside place which stores licensed or unlicensed tractors, trailers, boats, all-terrain vehicles, or similar inoperable machinery, or equipment that is inoperable, or used parts or materials from such equipment, the sum of which parts or materials shall equal in bulk more than 3 of the specific machinery or equipment from which the parts or materials came.

(c) Any outside place where used, secondhand, waste, junk, or scrap materials, including metals, paper, rags, tires, bottles, scrap iron, machines, or 4 or more automobiles, are bought, sold, handled, stored, or disassembled;

(d) Any outside place which stores 4 or more unlicensed vehicles.

(e) Any outside place which stores 100 or more pallets or any outside place which stores less than 100 pallets that are visible from the road or right of way.

(56) “Kennel” means either of the following:

(a) A facility or facilities used for the purpose of commercial boarding or sale of domestic animals or pets such as dogs and cats, and any other customarily incidental treatment of animals such as grooming and cleaning.

(b) A person who owns or engages in the business, service, or hobby of boarding, breeding, buying, selling, letting for hire, or trading more than 12 adult dogs per year.

(c) A kennel located in the Exclusive Agriculture Zone shall comply with the standards of sec. 91.01 (1) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(57) “Land use permit” means a validly issued written authorization from the Town Zoning Administrator which authorizes use of a Lot for a specified purpose.

(58) “Landfill, clean” means any of the following:

(a) Facilities where only clean soil, brick, building stone, concrete or reinforced concrete not painted with lead-based paint, broken pavement, and wood not treated or painted with preservatives or lead-based paint are disposed.

(b) Facilities for the exclusive disposal of spoils from sand, gravel or stone and crushed stone quarry operations, and similar nonmetallic earth materials.

(c) Facilities for the disposal of wood residue from a saw mill, debarker, or equivalent industry which produces less than 5,000 board feet of lumber per year or equivalent and the total disposal facility volume is less than 500 cubic yards of wood residue.

(59) “Landfill, sanitary” means a solid waste land disposal site or facility, not classified as a land spreading facility or a surface impoundment facility, where solid waste is disposed on land without creating nuisances or hazards to public health or safety, by utilizing the principles of engineering to confine the solid waste to the smallest practical area, to reduce it to the smallest practical volume, and to cover it with a layer of earth at such intervals as may be necessary.

(60) “Landscaping center” means a business engaged in the provision of landscaping services or wholesale or retail sales of landscaping products, or both, including sod, trees, shrubs, flowers, timbers, and earth covering materials.

(61) “Livestock” means bovine animals, equine animals, goats, poultry, sheep, swine, deer, farm-raised game birds, camelids, ratites and farm-raised fish.

(62) “Livestock harvest facility” means any building or premises used for the killing or dressing of livestock; and the storage, freezing, and curing of meat and preparation of meat products.

(63) “Loading area” means an off-road space in the same parking lot with a building or group of buildings for temporary parking of a commercial vehicle while loading and unloading merchandise or materials.

(64) “Lodging house” means all lodging places, tourist cabins, cottages, and houses, other than hotels and motels, in which sleeping accommodations are offered for pay to tourists or transients for less than 30 continuous days. A lodging house shall meet the definition of an accessory use in the exclusive agriculture-zoning district.

(65) “Lot” means a parcel of land occupied by or designed to provide space necessary for one principal building and its accessory structures or uses, which abuts a publicly dedicated road, and which was created by a subdivision plat, or certified survey map, or a parcel described in a conveyance recorded with the Dane County Register of Deeds, which complies with the minimum size requirements pursuant to the applicable zoning district designation in effect at the time of the land division or recording of the conveyance. A Lot shall comply with the minimum area requirements pursuant to the applicable zoning district designation in effect at the time of the land division or recording of the conveyance. No land included in any road, highway, or railroad right-of-way shall be included when computing the area for minimum lot area. No road, highway, easement,

railroad right-of-way, river, stream, or water body shall constitute a break in contiguity.

(66) “Lot line, front” means:

(a) On an interior lot, the line separating the lot from the street or right-of-way.

(b) On a corner or through lot, the line separating the lot from both streets or rights-of-way.

(67) “Lot line, rear” means that lot line which is opposite and most distant from the front lot line. In the case of an irregular-, triangular-, or gore-shaped lot, a line 10 feet in length entirely within the lot, parallel to and most distant from the front lot line shall be considered to be the rear lot line for the purpose of determining depth of rear yard. In cases where none of these definitions is applicable, the Town Zoning Administrator shall designate the rear lot line.

(68) “Lot line, side” means those lot lines which connects the rear and front lot lines.

(69) “Lot of record” means a land area designated in a subdivision plat, plat of survey, or certified survey map, or described in a conveyance recorded with the Dane County Register of Deeds which complied with zoning laws in existence when the property was originally divided or recorded, or both, but which no longer complies with the minimum land area requirement within the applicable zoning district. Such land area shall be occupied by, or designed to provide, space necessary for one main building and its accessory structures or uses.

(70) “Lot width” means the distance between the side lot lines measured along a line that is parallel to the front lot line at the required building setback line. On triangular or gore lots, the lot width shall be measured along a line that is parallel to the chord of the arc of the front lot line at the required building setback line.

(71) “Maintenance” means repairs necessary to keep a structure in a safe and habitable condition including exterior and interior painting, replacing damaged or broken window panes, replacing damaged shingles, repairing or replacing floor covering and cabinets, repairing plumbing systems, electrical systems, heating or air conditioning systems, and repairing wells or private on-site wastewater treatment systems, but does not include the repair of structural components.

(72) “Manufactured home” means either of the following:

(a) A manufactured home as defined in 42 USC § 5402(6) and that is certified by the federal department of housing and urban development as complying with the standards established under 42 USC §§ 5401 to 5425.

(b) A vehicle manufactured or assembled before June 15, 1976, designed to be towed as a single unit or in sections upon a highway by a motor vehicle, and equipped and used or intended to be used primarily for human habitation, with walls of rigid non-collapsible construction, which has an overall length in excess of 45 feet.

(73) “Manufactured home community” means an area which provides the required space necessary for manufactured homes, together with the necessary accessory structures, driveways, walks, screening, and other required adjuncts.

(74) “Mini-warehousing, self-storage facility” means a storage building comprised of separate compartments that are intended for separate rental and each of which has its own separate access.

(75) “Motel” means an establishment that provides lodging and parking for overnight guests where the lodging rooms are usually accessible from the outdoor parking area, and which establishment is identified as a “motel” rather than a “hotel” by the operator.

(76) “Nonmetallic mining” means:

(a) Operations or activities for the extraction from the earth, for sale or use by the operator, of mineral aggregates or nonmetallic minerals such as stone, sand, gravel, asbestos, beryl, clay, feldspar, peat, talc, and topsoil, including such operations or activities as excavation, grading, and dredging, including washing aggregate and recycling concrete and asphalt.

(b) On-site processes that are related to the extraction of mineral aggregates or nonmetallic minerals, such as stockpiling of materials, blending mineral aggregates or nonmetallic minerals, crushing, screening, scalping, and dewatering, and temporary portable concrete and asphalt mixing or batch plants.

(77) “Nonmetallic mining site” means any of the following:

(a) The location where nonmetallic mining is proposed or conducted.

(b) Storage and processing areas that are in or contiguous to areas excavated for nonmetallic mining.

(c) Areas where nonmetallic mining refuse is deposited.

(d) Areas disturbed by activities such as construction or improvement of private roads or haulage ways for nonmetallic mining.

(e) Areas where grading or regrading is necessary to conduct nonmetallic mining or to achieve a land use specified in an approved nonmetallic mining reclamation site.

(78) “Occupancy Permit” means a written permit issued by the Town Zoning Administrator certifying that individuals may use a Lot for the purposes identified in the zoning and Land Use Permit.

(79) “Ordinary high water mark” means the point on the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of surface water is so continuous as to leave a distinctive mark such as by erosion, destruction or prevention of terrestrial vegetation, predominance of aquatic vegetation, or other easily recognized characteristics and as further defined in Wis. Admin. Code § NR 115.03(6) and Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 115.

(79a) “Outside storage” means keeping, placing, maintaining, allowing deposit or hosting property, other than property which is owned by the person who owns or leases the property. Outside storage has not been and is not a legal non-conforming use in any non-commercial District. And Outside Storage which has previously been authorized under the Legacy Zoning must be completely screened from view of adjacent property.

(80) “Parcel” means a contiguous quantity of land in the possession of an owner, single or common interest. No road, highway, easement, railroad right-of-way, river, stream, or water body shall constitute a break in contiguity.

(81) “Person” means a human being or an entity, such as a corporation, that is recognized by law as having the rights and duties of a human being and shall include the plural.

(82) “Plan Commission” means the body appointed by the Town Chair and Board which exercises the powers designated by the Town Board.

(83) “Planned rural development (PRD)” means one or more lots or parcels of land to be developed as a single entity, which is a combination of a PRD development area and a PRD preservation area, the plan for which may propose intensity increases, mixing of land uses, open space conservation, or any combination thereof, but which meets the applicable zoning district’s density and use requirements. For the

purposes of this chapter, the terms Planned Rural Development and PRD shall have the same meaning.

(84) “Pond” means any naturally occurring or artificially created structure of 200 square feet or more which impounds surface water all or part of the year.

(85) “PRD receiving area” means all land encompassed within the lot created by certified survey map as part of a PRD. This area may contain a dwelling and be otherwise developed as long as the use is permitted within the district and the density requirements are met.

(86) “PRD sending area” means undeveloped lands as part of a PRD identified as the balance of lands remaining once PRD development areas are designated, the area of which meets the density policy, and the area of land is placed under a PRD notice.

(87) “PRD sending area notice” means a notation on the face of a plat or certified survey map recorded with the Dane County Register of Deeds which provides notice that certain Density Units have been transferred to other property.

(88) “PRD conservation restrictions” means limitations on development or the type of development which are applied to areas identified as part of a PRD that contain environmentally and culturally sensitive lands that significantly contribute to the economic and natural resource base of the rural community. Because of their importance or state and federal use restrictions, these areas shall be protected from residential development and shall include the following:

(a) Wetlands identified by the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory Map in accordance with sec. 23.32, Wis. Stats., and the Dane County Code.

(b) Lakes, rivers, perennial and intermittent rivers or streams as identified on a USGS Map.

(c) Floodplains as identified by referring to the maps and studies identified within Dane Co. Code ch. 9.

(d) Any historical or archaeological site listed on the Wisconsin Archaeological and Historic Resource Database (WisAHRD) by the Wisconsin Historical Society.

(89) “Principal use” means a main or primary use of land as distinguished from a conditional or accessory use and permitted by the regulations of the district in which it is located.

(90) “Reconstruct” means the process of reproducing by new construction the exact form or

detail of a vanished structure or part thereof as it appeared during a specific point in time.

(91) “Recreation facility, indoor” means an enclosed facility that provides for activities such as sports and leisure, other than activities associated with agricultural or arts uses.

(92) “Recreation, nature-based” means play, athletic, sports or leisure activities which do not require motorized power or artificial lighting.

(93) “Recreation facility, outdoor” means land or associated structures that provide sports and leisure activities open to the public, defined groups, or members of a club or association, including archery ranges, race tracks, go-cart tracks, athletic fields, batting cages, and fish ponds, but excluding agricultural or arts uses.

(94) “Recreational vehicle” means a vehicle that is designed to be driven or towed upon a highway by a motor vehicle, that is equipped and used, or intended to be used, primarily for temporary or recreational human habitation, that has walls of rigid construction, and that does not exceed 45 feet in length or any of the following:

(a) “Camping trailer” means a vehicle with a collapsible or folding structure designed for human habitation and towed upon a highway by a motor vehicle.

(b) “Motor home” means a motor vehicle designed to be operated upon a highway for use as a temporary or recreational dwelling and having the same internal characteristics and equipment as a mobile home.

(c) “Pickup coach” means a structure designed to be mounted on a truck chassis for use as a dwelling.

(d) “Travel trailer” means a vehicular, portable structure built on a chassis and on wheels that is between 10 and 36 feet long, including the hitch, and 8 feet or less in width; and designated to be used as a dwelling and towed by a motor vehicle.

(95) “Recycling center” means any facility utilized for the purpose of collecting, sorting, and processing materials to be recycled.

(96) “Rendering plant facility” means a facility for the reduction of dead animals, or slaughtered animals not suitable for human consumption, to by-products such as hide, skin, grease, bones, glue, and soap, and for the storage of such by-products.

(97) “Resort” means an establishment of a building or group of buildings where living accommodations are

furnished to the public for recreational or educational purposes. Minimum square footage requirements as set forth in this Ordinance shall not be applied to each structure individually, rather a cumulative building total for the resort.

(98) “Retail establishment” means any business offering goods, services, or products for sale to the public, which may include incidental repair of such goods and products, that operates entirely within a structure containing a roof and walls on all sides, except for outdoor display or use during business hours and accessory storage in enclosed, accessory structures.

(99) “Road” means a public or private thoroughfare which affords a vehicular access to abutting property but does not include an access easement.

(100) “Roadside stand” means a direct marketing operation that utilizes a temporary structure or temporarily utilizes part of a permanent structure which is not fully enclosed and is to be used seasonally to feature the sale of agricultural products or handcrafted items.

(101) “Sawmill” means a facility for the processing of timber logs into forestry products such as milled timber, cants, posts, firewood; and wood by-products such as slab wood, wood chips, bark chips and sawdust; and which may include planning and sizing facilities, kilns, storage yards, and accessory maintenance facilities incidental to sawmill operations.

(102) “Setback” means the minimum distance by which any building or structure must be separated from a road right-of-way, lot line, or otherwise established distance by this chapter.

(103) “Setback line” means a line within a lot parallel to a corresponding lot line which is the boundary of any specified front, side, or rear yard, or the boundary of any public right-of-way, or a line otherwise established to govern the location of buildings, structures or uses.

(104) “Shorelands” means lands within the following distances from the ordinary high water mark of navigable waters: 1,000 feet from a lake, pond, or flowage; and 300 feet from a river or stream or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater.

(105) “Specified Anatomical Areas” means (a) Less than completely and opaquely covered human genitals, pubic region, buttocks and female breasts below a point immediately above the top of the areola. (b)

Human male genitals in a discernible turgid state, even if opaquely covered.

(106) “Specified Sexual Activities” means simulated or actual:

(a) Showing of human genitals in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal.

(b) Acts of masturbation, sexual intercourse, sodomy, bestiality, necrophilia, sadomasochistic abuse, fellatio or cunnilingus.

(c) Fondling or erotic touching of human genitals, pubic region, buttocks or breasts.

(106) “Sport shooting range” means an area designed and operated for the practice of weapons used in hunting, skeet shooting and similar sport shooting and is the principal use of the property.

(106a) “Stables” means a building which is used for housing and caring for horses.

(107) “Storage yard” means the outdoor storage of various materials or equipment, or both, as the principal use of the site and includes contractor’s storage yards, but does not include retail sales. A storage yard includes areas where nonmetallic minerals are stockpiled.

(108) “Structure” means any man-made object with form, shape, and utility, the use of which requires a more or less permanent location on the ground, or attachment of something having a permanent location on the ground. This includes the mounding and excavation of earth.

(109) “Structural alterations” means any change in the supporting members of a structure such as bearing walls, columns, beams or girders, footings and piles.

(110) “Structure setback line” means a line that is parallel to the front or public right-of-way line and is located at a distance from either the centerline of the adjacent public right-of-way, or the front line as otherwise determined by the Town Zoning Administrator when a lot does not front a public right-of-way. For triangular or gored lots, the building setback line shall be the line that is parallel to the front lot line.

(111) “Substandard Parcel” means a parcel of land which was created in a lawful manner, but which does not meet current requirements of the zoning district in which the parcel is located.

(111m) “Substantial evidence” means facts and information, other than merely personal preferences or speculation, directly pertaining to the requirements and conditions an applicant must meet to obtain a

conditional use permit and that reasonable persons would accept in support of a conclusion.

(112) “Tannery” means a facility or building where skins or hides are processed, not a rendering plant facility.

(113) “Topsoil” means the surface layer of soil which is generally more fertile than the underlying soil layers, which is the natural medium for plant growth, and which can provide the plant growth, soil stability, and other attributes necessary to meet the success standards approved in a nonmetallic mining reclamation plan. Where necessary, the depth of topsoil may be delineated by reference to soil surveys or studies.

(114) “Total participating acres” means the sum total of acres in a planned rural development (PRD).

(116) “Tourist” or “Transient” means a person who travels from place to place away from his or her permanent residence for vacation, pleasure, recreation, culture, business or employment.

(117) “Truck terminal” means buildings or land used for the storage or distribution of freight or goods by a common carrier.

(117m) “Use variance” means an authorization by the board of adjustment under this subsection for the use of land for a purpose that is otherwise not allowed or is prohibited by the applicable zoning ordinance.

(118) “Utilities” means a public service of electricity, telephone, natural gas, sewer, water, telecommunications or other services offered under authority of a certificate of authority from the Wisconsin Public Service Commission.

(119) “Variance” means a departure from the terms of this ordinance as applied to a specific building, structure or parcel of land, which the Town Board of Zoning Appeals and Adjustment may permit, contrary to the regulations of this ordinance for the district in which such building structure or parcel of land is located, pursuant to the procedures of this ordinance.

(120) “Vision clearance triangle” means an unoccupied triangular space at the road corner of a corner lot. The triangle is formed by connecting the point where each right-of-way line intersects and two points located at a distance equal to the right-of-way setback distance along each right-of-way line.

(121) “Waste transfer station” means a fixed facility where solid waste from collection vehicles is consolidated and temporarily stored for subsequent transport to a permanent disposal site.

(122) “Water extraction and removal facility” means a facility where water is taken off site for the purpose of sale and distribution.

(123) “Water treatment” means any conditioning of the water by filtering, UV exposure, chemical additives, reverse osmosis, or similar modifications.

(124) “Yard” means an open space on a zoning lot that is unoccupied or unobstructed from its lowest level to the sky, except as otherwise provided herein. For the purpose of this ordinance, a yard extends along a lot line to a depth or width specified in the yard regulations for the zoning district in which the zoning lot is located.

(124) “Yard, front” means a yard paralleling along the full length of the front lot line between the side lot lines.

(125) “Yard, rear” means a yard paralleling along the full length of the rear lot line between the side lot lines.

(126) “Yard, side” means a yard paralleling along a side lot line from the front yard to the rear yard.

(127) “Zoning administrator” means a public official charged with the administration, enforcement, and interpretation of the Town Zoning Ordinance.

SUBCHAPTER III ZONING DISTRICTS

1.0300 Purpose

1.0311 Agriculture zoning district (AG)

1.0312 Exclusive agriculture zoning district (EA)

1.0313 Agricultural Enterprise District (AE).

1.0314 Resource conservancy zoning district (RC)

1.0315 Nature-Based Recreational District (NBR)

1.0316 Planned Rural Development District (PRD).

1.0317 Commercial zoning district (COM)

1.0318 Industrial zoning district (IND).

1.0319 Neighborhood Retail District (NR).

1.0320 Recreation commercial zoning district (RCOM)

1.0321 Rural-Based Business District (RBB).

1.0322 Rural community zoning district (RUC).

1.0323 Planned Unit Development district (PUD).

1.0324 Single Family Residential Zoning district (SFR)

1.0325 Multiple family residential zoning district (MFR)

1.0300 Purpose. The purpose of this subchapter is to outline the land management goals and general land uses allowed in each zoning district. The zoning districts may be used in the Town Comprehensive Plan as the types of planning areas for the land use element of the Plan. The permitted, conditional and prohibited uses are further defined in the Land Use Table found in sec. 1.045.

Agricultural & Preservation Districts

1.0311 Agriculture zoning district (AG). The agriculture (AG) zoning district provides for a mix of residential housing and farm operations. It also provides a transition area for farming and agricultural uses in areas which are not expected to remain in agriculture permanently. It is not certified under Ch. 91, Wis. Stats. Farm animals may be kept on parcels which are five acres or larger.

1.0312 Exclusive agriculture zoning district (EA). The exclusive agriculture (EA) zoning district provides for the conservation of natural resources while maintaining and enhancing a diverse, economically viable, commercial agricultural base. This district provides for land uses that are integral to the continuance of agriculture and that may be agriculturally related or compatible with nearby farm operations. This district is intended to be certified under Ch. 91, Wis. Stats. The regulations shall be administered to limit the uses of land to those which are permitted by Ch. 91, Wis. Stats.

1.0313 Agricultural Enterprise District (AE). The agricultural enterprise (AE) zoning district provides for land uses which support agriculture such as feed, seed, agricultural research, irrigation, livestock breeders and auction operations. The district provides for rural-based business activity which sustains a healthy and vibrant farm economy. This district is not intended to be certified under Ch. 91, Wis. Stats.

1.0314 Resource conservancy zoning district (RC). The resource conservancy (RC) zoning district provides for the protection, maintenance, and enhancement of open space and rural character as significant community resources. This district provides for land uses that are integral to conserving natural resources and sustaining a high-quality natural environment.

1.0315 Nature-Based Recreational District (NBR). The nature based recreational (NBR) zoning district

provides for enjoyment of outdoor activities which do not involve power equipment or artificial lighting. This district provides for land uses that are compatible with residential areas and farm operations, such as trails for hiking, cross-country skiing and bicycling, smaller athletic fields and activity areas.

1.0316 Planned Rural Development District (PRD).

The planned rural development (PRD) zoning district provides a mechanism for allowing owners of lands subject to exclusive agricultural zoning to utilize the density units which are associated with their lands in development of residential uses on property and at locations which are optimal for development. The development may occur on other parcels within the town. The district provides for adoption of a plan which will designate areas to be preserved under farmland preservation regulations while permitting development of land in a manner permitted under residential zoning.

Commercial Districts

1.0317 Commercial zoning district (COM). The commercial (COM) zoning district provides for a broad range of commercial uses to promote economic viability. Parcels zoned in this district shall have specific secondary standards which state identified commercial uses

1.0318 Industrial zoning district (IND). The industrial (IND) zoning district is intended to accommodate high-impact manufacturing, industrial, or other commercial uses, which may not be compatible with residential or mixed development uses.

1.0319 Neighborhood Retail District (NR). The neighborhood retail (NR) zoning district is intended to provide for small-scale food, gas, hardware and other retail stores to meet the needs of rural areas and neighborhoods and reduce driving and its associated impact on the environment.

1.0320 Recreation commercial zoning district (RCOM). The recreation commercial (RCOM) zoning district provides for a broad range of recreational uses and is intended to accommodate retail and service establishments in order to promote economic vitality. The recreational uses provided for in this district include (without limitation by enumeration) activities lighted at night, which involve

power equipment such as snowmobiles or motorcycles, and amplified sound.

1.0321 Rural-Based Business District (RBB). The rural based business zoning district provides for small-scale business operations which are associated with rural areas, such as small contractors, small school bus operations, and, home-based occupations. It is intended that rural-based business operations will relocate to commercial zones within a reasonable time after the businesses exceed the defined scale of this district.

1.0322 Rural community zoning district (RUC). The rural community (RUC) zoning district is intended to accommodate predominantly residential uses with a center of mixed commercial and community services. The rural community typically has a recognizable center, discrete physical boundaries, and a pedestrian scale and orientation. These centers incorporate local economic and social functions integrated with housing. This district is intended to maintain and rebuild existing hamlets or unincorporated villages or may be applied to new mixed-use developments. The rural community district also provides opportunities for the expansion of mixed use centers and contiguous residential areas. The implementation process for the District is contained in sec. 1.057.

Planned Unit Development

1.0323 Planned Unit Development district (PUD). The planned unit development (PUD) zoning district provides for development approval which combines in one process the decision-making usually conducted in the multi-part sequential process of zoning, land division and site and/or design review. The process may be used for any development proposal, and is especially appropriate where multiple zoning districts are involved.

Residential Districts

1.0324 Single Family Residential Zoning district (SFR). The single-family residential (SFR) zoning district is intended to accommodate single-family dwellings on individual lots. This district should be applied in areas where the land use pattern is predominantly single family residential or where such land use pattern is desired in the future. The form of development of the residences shall be delineated by the class of residential subdivision, which shall be defined as a condition of rezoning land to SFR.

1.0325 Multiple family residential zoning district (MFR). The multiple family residential (MFR) zoning district is intended to accommodate 2 or more dwellings on single or multiple lots. This district is applied in areas where the land use pattern is predominantly multiple family residential, including residential units as part of resorts or mobile home parks, and where such land use patterns are desired in the future. It is intended that MFR zoning may be included in residential subdivisions with SFR zoning. The form of development of the residences shall be delineated by the class of residential subdivision, which shall be defined as a condition of rezoning land to SFR.

SUBCHAPTER IV PERMITTED AND CONDITIONAL USES

1.040 Purpose.

1.041 Land use categories and principal uses.

1.042 Uses not specifically listed and comparable uses.

1.043 Uses not permitted or comparable.

1.044 Land Use Table Key.

1.045 Land Use Tables.

1.040 Purpose. The purpose of this subchapter is to indicate which land uses may locate in each zoning district and under what standards. Upon compliance with the provisions of this chapter, those standards which are made applicable in the rezoning action, and all conditions imposed on the rezoning, new structures or uses, and new or changing uses may be permitted in a given zoning district while others may require a conditional use permit prior to issuing a land use permit.

1.041 Land use categories and principal uses. Land uses are listed alphabetically in the use table. The identified land uses are based on common functional or physical characteristics. Characteristics include the type and amount of activity, likely impact on surrounding properties, and site conditions. Land uses provide a systematic basis for assigning principal uses to appropriate zoning districts.

1.042 Uses not specifically listed and comparable uses.

(1) Uses not specifically listed in this subchapter are prohibited unless the Town Zoning Administrator

determines that the use is comparable to a listed use.
(2) When a use is determined to be comparable, the proposed use shall be subject to the standards of that use.

(3) The following criteria shall be used by the Town Zoning Administrator to assess whether a use is comparable:

(a) Characteristics. The actual or projected characteristics of the proposed activity in relationship to the stated characteristics of the actual use permitted in the zoning district.

(b) Area. The relative amount of site area, floor space, and equipment devoted to the activity.

(c) Sales. Relative amount of sales from each activity.

(d) Hours. Hours of operation.

(e) Layout. Building and site arrangement.

(f) Vehicle Type. Types of vehicles used and their parking arrangements.

(g) Vehicle Number. The relative number of vehicle trips generated.

(h) Impact. The likely overall impact on surrounding properties. Impact shall consider the noise, glare, odor, vibration and air quality changes which may result from a use. In assessing impact, the reviewing body or officer shall consider that some impact on existing uses is inevitable as the result of changes in population, technology, production methods and social conditions.

1.043 Uses not permitted or comparable. Where an unlisted use is found by the Town Zoning Administrator to be incomparable to any listed use, the use is not permitted.

1.044 Land Use Table.

(1) The Land Use Table lists land uses and shows whether the uses are permitted, conditional or prohibited uses in the zoning districts established in this Ordinance.

(2) The Land Use Table shows the applicable secondary standards and or ordinance definitions which apply to the land use. Those standards and definitions are the use regulations applicable to that use, as supplemented by conditions included in either a condition use permit (if required) or in the approval.

(3) Each use must also comply with all other applicable regulations in this chapter including the issuance of a land use permit by the Town Zoning Administrator when applicable.

(4) Permitted (P). Where a use is shown in the Land Use Table as “P” in the respective zoning district, that use is a permitted use in that district following the issuance of a land use permit by the Town Zoning Administrator, except as otherwise provided for in this chapter, subject to all other applicable requirements in this Chapter.

(5) Conditional Use (C). Where a use is shown in the Land Use Table as “C” that use may be made in the respective zoning district only after issuance of a Conditional Use Permit by the Town Board in accordance with the standards of this chapter. The use shall conform to the conditions of the Conditional Use Permit. Following the issuance of a land use permit by the Town Zoning Administrator, the use may be

undertaken, subject to all other applicable requirements in this Chapter.

(6) Blank Cell. If there is a blank cell, that use is prohibited in the respective zoning district.

(7) Primary Standards. All uses must meet applicable primary standards. Primary standards include those provisions in subchs. I to III and subchs. VI to XI.

(8) Secondary Standards. All uses must meet the applicable secondary standards. Secondary standards are those provisions in subch. V. In addition to those secondary standards identified in the Land Use Table, the uses shall meet additional standards which are imposed by the Town Board as conditions of approval.

1.045 Land Use Tables.

TABLE OF ZONING USES -- DANE TOWN ZONING															
P = Permitted. Blank Cell = Prohibited. C = Conditional Use.															
AG = Agricultural EA = Exclusive AG AE = Ag Enterprise RC = Resource Conservancy															
NBR = Nature-Based Recreation PRD = Planned Rural Development COM = Commercial															
IND = Industrial NR = Neighborhood Retail RCOM = Recreational Commercial															
RBB = Rural Based Business RUC = Rural Community PUD = Planned Unit Develop.															
SFR = Single Family Residential MFR = Multi-Family Residential															
All uses must meet primary and secondary standards															
USES ▼ DISTRICTS ►	AG	EA	AE	RC	NBR	PRD	COM	IND	NR	RCOM	RBB	RUC	PUD	SFR	MFR
Accessible elements. [Sec. 1.0601] [Def. 1.022 (1)]	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Accessory structure, detached. [Sec. 1.0602] [Def. 1.022 (3)]	P	P	P	C	C	P	P	P	C	C	C	C	C	P	P
Adult Entertainment. [Sec. 1.0603] [Def. 1.022 (6)]								P							
Agricultural Tourism. [Sec. 1.0603] [Def. 1.022 (10)]	P	C	P	C	C	C					P	P	P		
Agriculture incubator. [Def. 1.022 (13)]	P	P	P	C	C		C	C			P	P	P		
Agriculture. [Sec. 1.0604]	P	P	P	C	C	P	P			C	C	C	C		
Agriculture-related business. [Def. 1.022 (14)]	P	C	P				P	P		C	P	P	P		
Airports and landing strips. [1.0617; 1.0604r]	C	C	C				C	C	C				C		
Animal grooming, veterinary clinic. [Sec. 1.0605]	C	C	C				P		C	C	C	C	C		
Animal sanctuary. [Sec. 1.0606] [Def. 1.022(16)]		C					C	C		C	C	C	C		
Animal Units; non-domestic animals on residential parcels. [sec. 1.0607].						P				P			P	P	

USES ▼ DISTRICTS ►	AG	EA	AE	RC	NBR	PRD	COM	IND	NR	RCOM	RBB	RUC	PUD	SFR	MFR
Aquaculture facility. [Sec. 1.0608] [Def. 1.022 (17)]	C	P	P				P	P			P	C	C		
Art gallery. [Sec. 1.0609] [Def. 1.022 (18)]			C				P	P	P	C	C	P	P		
Art studio. [Sec. 1.0609] [Def. 1.022 (19)]			C				P	P	P	C	C	P	P	C	C
Auction facility, flea market facilities. [Def. 1.022 (20)]			C				P			C	C	C	C		
Auto body, vehicle repair and maintenance. [Sec. 1.0610]							C	C			C	C	C		
Bed and breakfast establishment. [Sec. 1.0611] [Def. 1.022(21)]	C	C	C	C						C	C	C	C	C	
Biofuel manufacturing. [Def. 1.022 (22); 1.0611r]	C	C	C				C	P			C	C	C		
Building material sales, indoor storage only.							P	P			C	C	C		
Building material sales, outdoor storage.			C				C	P			C	C	C		
Bulk storage in excess of 50,000 gal.							C	C					C		
Campground. [Sec. 1.0612] [Def. 1.022 (28)]					C		C			C	C		C		
Camping.	P		P	P	P	P	P			P	C		C		
Cemetery, mausoleum.							P					P	P		
Child care center, 8 or fewer people. [Sec. 1.0613] [Def. 1.022 (30)]	P	C	C				C	C	P	P	P	P	P	C	C
Child care center, 9 or more people. [Sec. 1.0613] [Def. 1.022 (30)]	C	C	C				C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Commercial poultry and egg production, beekeeping in residential areas. [Sec. 1.0630]	P	P	C				C			C	C	C	C		
Community living arrangements for 9 or fewer people. [Sec. 1.0614] [Def. 1.022 (32)]	P											P	P	C	P
Community living arrangements for more than 9 people. [Sec. 1.0614] [Def. 1.022 (32)]	C											C	C	C	C
Drive-Up Window.			C				C	C	C		C	C	C		
Dwelling used temporarily during construction. [Sec. 1.0616] [Def. 1.022 (2)]	C	C											P	C	C
Eating establishment without alcohol, liquor, or malt beverages.							P	C	C	C	C	C	P		
Eating establishment with alcohol, liquor, or malt beverages.							C	C	C	C	C	C	C		
Elementary Schools.			C				P					P	P	C	C

USES ▼ DISTRICTS ►	AG	EA	AE	RC	NBR	PRD	COM	IND	NR	RCOM	RBB	RUC	PUD	SFR	MFR
Equestrian facilities. [1.0638a]	C	C	C	C	C	C	C			P	P	C	P		
Fabrication and assembly of parts.							C	P			C	C	C		
Exhibition facilities, including animal and commercial exhibitions	C		P				P	C		C			C		
Farm Residence [Def. 1.022 (45a)][1.0617r]	P	P													
Food processing facility. [Sec. 1.0618]	C	C	P				P	P		P	C	C	C		
Gasification energy system. [Secs. 1.0617 and 1.0633 (5)]	C	C	C				C	C			C		C		
Health care clinics.			C				P		C	C	C	C	C		
Home-based business. [Sec. 1.0620] [Def. 1.022 (51)]	P	P	P									P	C	P	P
Hospitals, nursing homes and extended care facilities							C	C					P		
Hotel, motel. [Def. 1.022 (52), (75)]							P			C	C	C	C		
Junkyard. [Sec. 1.0621]. [Def. 1.022 (55)]								C					C		
Kennel. [Sec. 1.0622] [Def. 1.022 (56)]	C	C	C				C			C	C	C	C		
Lab or research facilities. [Secs. 1.0617 and 1.0622r]	C	C	C				C	P			C	C	C		
Landfill, clean. [Sec. 1.0623]. [Def. 1.022 (58)]								C							
Landfill, sanitary. [Sec. 1.023] [Def. 1.022 (59)]								C							
Landscaping and general construction contractor							P	C			C	C	P		
Landscaping retail center. [Def. 1.022 (60)].			C				P	C		C	C	C	P		
Library, museum.							P					P	P		
Livestock harvest facility. [Sec. 1.0624] [Def. 1.022 (62)]	C	C	C				C	C		C	C		C		
Lodging house. [Def. 1.022 (64)]		C	C	C		C	C			C	C	C	C		
Manufacturing and production of hazardous materials.			C				C	C			C	C	C		
Metal and wood fabrication. [Sec. 1.0625]							C	P					C		
Mobile home park and mobile homes. [Sec. 1.0626]													C		C
Mobile tower siting. [1.0617]	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		
Multiple family dwelling, 2 units.												C	C	C	P
Multiple family dwelling, 3 or more units.												C	P	C	C
Nonmetallic mining site, between one acre and 15 acres, not exceeding 24	C	C	C				C	C		C	C	C	C		

months. [Sec. 1.056, 1.0617 and 1.0627] [Def. 1.022 (76)]															
USES ▼ DISTRICTS ►	AG	EA	AE	RC	NBR	PRD	COM	IND	NR	RCOM	RBB	RUC	PUD	SFR	MFR
Nonmetallic mining site, less than one acre, not exceeding 24 months. [Secs. 1.056, 1.0617 and 1.0627] [Def. 1.022 (77)]	C	C	C				C	C		C	C	C	C		
Nonmetallic mining site, one acre or greater. [Secs. 1.056, 1.0617 and 1.0628] [Def. 1.022 (77)]	C	C	C			C	C	C							
Office buildings two or fewer stories in height			C				P	P		C	C		P		
Office buildings more than two stories in height			C				C	C		C	C		P		
Outside product or equipment testing, truck terminals, refining, distribution center. [Def. 1.022 (117)]							C	C			C	C	C		
Outside Storage of boats, trailers, boat lifts, docks and Recreational Vehicles owned by others. [Def. 10.22 (79a)]							C	C					C		
Places of worship.			C				P		P	P	P	P	C	C	C
Planned Unit Development. [Sec. 1.057].							P	P		P	P	P	P		
Plumbing fixtures in accessory buildings (Def. 1.022 (22a)).	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	P	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Ponds. [Sec. 1.0629] [Def. 1.022 (84)]	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	C	C	C	P	C	C	C
Poultry and Egg Production; Beekeeping, home scale [sec. 1.0630]	P	P											P	P	P
Production facilities such as bakeries, dry cleaners, commercial kitchens, laundries, and other facilities producing or processing merchandise for off-premises retailing.							P	P			C		C		
Production facilities such as stamping plants, forges, assembly plants, and other fabrication operations			C				C	P			C	C	C		
Recreation facility, indoor. [Def. 1.022 (91)]			C				P	C	C	P	C	C	P		
Recreation facility, outdoor. [Sec. 1.0631] [Def. 1.022 (93)]	C		C	C	C		C		C	C	C	C	P		
Recreation facility, motor sports			C							C			C		
Recycling center, waste transfer station. [Def. 1.022 (95)]							C	C					C		
Rendering plant facility. [Sec. 1.0632] [Def. 1.022 (96)]								C							

USES ▼ DISTRICTS ►	AG	EA	AE	RC	NBR	PRD	COM	IND	NR	RCOM	RBB	RUC	PUD	SFR	MFR
Renewable energy structures [Secs. 1.0617 and 1.0633]	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	P	C	C	C	C	C	C
Resort. [Sec. 1.0634]							C			P	C	C	C		
Retail and service establishment, outdoor. [Def. 1.022 (98)]							C		C	C	C	C	C		
Retail establishment and service, indoor. [Def. 1.022 (98)]			C				P		P	C	C	C	C		
Roadside stand and farmer's market. [Sec. 1.0635] [Def. 1.022 (99)]	P	P	P	C		P	P		P	P	P	P	P		
Seasonal storage of recreational equipment and motor vehicles. [Sec. 1.0637]	C	C	C				C	P		P	C	C	C		
Secondary schools, colleges, universities, technical institutes, and related facilities.							P					P	P	C	C
Single family dwelling.	P											P	P	P	C
Solar energy system where electricity is used on premises. [Sec. 1.0633 (3)]	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Solar energy system where electricity is used off the premises. [Sec. 1.0633 (3)]	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	P	C	C	C	C	P	C	C
Sport shooting range. [Sec. 1.0638] [Def. 1.022 (106)]	C		C	C	C		C	C		C	C		C		
Stables for farm horses [1.0638a]	P	P	P		C	C				C	C	C	C		
Stables for boarded or show horses [1.0638a].	P	C	C							C	C	C	C		
Storage yard. [Sec. 1.0639]							C	C			C	C	C		
Tannery. [Def. 1.022 (112)]								C					C		
Temporary secondary dwelling for dependency living arrangements or agricultural use. [Sec. 1.0640] [Def. 1.022 (2), (39) and (40)]	C	C	C									C	C	C	C
Theaters for motion pictures or live performances of plays, music, comedy and other lively arts, culture or education, not falling within the definition of adult entertainment.			C				P	C				C	P		
Transportation, communications, pipeline, electric transmission, utility, or drainage uses. [Secs. 1.0617, 1.0640m]	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Utility uses other than generation facilities or substations [Secs. 1.0617, 1.0640r]	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Utility uses: small generation facilities, substations	C	C	C			C	p	P	C	C	C	C	C	C	C

USES ▼ DISTRICTS ►	AG	EA	AE	RC	NBR	PRD	COM	IND	NR	RCOM	RBB	RUC	PUD	SFR	MFR
Warehousing, self-storage facility, or mini-warehousing. [Sec. 1.0642]. [Def. 1.022 (74)]							C	P			C	C	C		
Water distribution, wholesale, processing, and treatment. [Sec. 1.0643]			C				P	P			C	C	C		
Water extraction and removal. [Sec. 1.0645] [Def. 1.022 (122)]	C	C	C				C	C			C		C		
Wholesale, distribution facility. [Sec. 1.0645].							C	P					C		
Wind energy systems, 1.0617 and 1.0633.	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		

SUBCHAPTER V SPECIAL ZONING REGULATIONS

1.051 Planned Rural Development

1.052 Standards For Approving A Planned Rural Development (PRD).

1.053 Mobile Tower Siting.

1.054 Mobile Telecommunications; Structural, Design, And Environmental Standards.

1.055 Adult Entertainment Establishments.

1.056 Non-Metallic Mining And Extraction

1.057 Planned Unit Development.

1.058 Rural Community Zone.

1.051 Planned Rural Development. (1) Purpose. This section creates and specifies the process by which owners of land in the exclusive agricultural zone may realize value for Density Units associated with their property.

(2) The Town finds that there are owners of property which has been zoned for farmland preservation who have Density Units, but would prefer not to divide residential lots from their own property. This ordinance allows those property owners to enter into a development plan under which the Density Units will be reallocated to other land which is more suitable for development, and used for development of residences on the other land.

(3) A Planned Rural Development (“PRD”) shall be executed by approval of a PRD Map showing the Lot from which the Density Units are being removed and area, Lot, or Lots, to which the Density Units are being transferred. The PRD Map shall be a map showing the conservation and the development areas. In addition, any new parcels must be approved as a Certified Survey Map according to the criteria in this section and Town Ordinances.

(4) Applicability. The requirements and provisions of this subchapter shall apply to all lands zoned exclusive agricultural and resource conservancy.

(5) PRD creation.

(a) A PRD shall be created by defining a PRD conservation area and a PRD development area.

(a) A PRD development area is a lot or lots created by the use of Density Units. Development area lots may be created using transfers of density units from any Lot in the Town whose owner(s) agree to participate in the PRD plan.

(b) A PRD conservation area is the parcel from which available Density Units are transferred.

(c) The number of Density Units shall be calculated according to the Appendix 1 to this Ordinance.

(d) The PRD development area shall have one dwelling unit and lot per Density Unit transferred from a conservation area.

(6) Permitted and conditional uses.

(a) The PRD conservation area shall continue to be zoned for exclusive agricultural uses, but may not be used for residential development.

(b) The permitted and conditional uses in the PRD receiving area shall conform to uses permitted in the zoning district designated in the PRD plan.

(7) Density policy. Density policies shall be applied in accordance with Appendix 1 to this Ordinance.

(8) Agreement. Negotiations for density exchanges shall take place strictly between property owners and shall not involve the town or other government agencies other than for the approval of the number of credits transferred, the placement and terms of a PRD conservation area easement, approval of the owners of both the conservation and development areas, and other such approvals as needed.

(9) PRD Map Notices. The PRD Map shall include notices on the Map which shall be accompanied by recorded deed notices which shall inform subsequent purchasers of the real estate that the density credits associated with the land mapped as PRD Conservation Areas have been utilized.

(10) PRD Application. An application for a PRD shall be made on a form provided by the Town Zoning Administrator. The application shall be accompanied by the following information:

(a) A development plan in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance which clearly delineates the PRD conservation areas as well as the proposed PRD development area on a map. The map shall be no less than 11 inches by 17 inches. The map shall be to scale and meet the standards of a boundary survey.

(b) A written description of how the proposed PRD protects PRD conservation areas, in accordance with the provisions of this

Ordinance and the applicable comprehensive plan.

(c) A copy of the density calculation or density credit exchange.

(d) Written verification as to whether the land is currently in an agricultural use or has been in an agricultural use in the past 5 years.

(e) Written verification that the land is not subject to a farmland preservation agreement or that the agreement has been amended or relinquished by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection to permit a PRD.

(f) Written verification that the land is not enrolled in the managed forest law program or that the enrollment has been amended or relinquished by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to permit a PRD.

(g) A preliminary title or letter report for all lands affected by a PRD development area, and PRD preservation area, and where required, consent to a development area easement from any holder of liens that cannot be completely removed, on a form acceptable to the Town Zoning Administrator.

(h) A draft copy of the development area deed notice in a form acceptable to the town.

1.052 Standards For Approving A Planned Rural Development (PRD). (1) General Standards. The town may approve applications for a PRD, or the location of a dwelling on parcels designated as development areas, on finding that such PRD or dwelling is in the public interest, after consideration of the following factors present in addition to the standards set forth in this chapter.

(a) Adequate public facilities to accommodate development either exist, or will be provided, within a reasonable amount of time as determined by the Town Board.

(b) Provision of public facilities to accommodate development will not place an unreasonable burden on the ability of affected local units of government to provide such facilities.

(c) The land proposed for a PRD development area is suitable for development, and will not result in undue water or air pollution, cause unreasonable soil erosion, or have an unreasonably adverse effect on rare or irreplaceable natural areas or agricultural uses.

(d) Impacts on principal and secondary conservation areas as determined under the town's development standards. For the purposes of applying this standard, principal conservation areas shall be protected from residential uses, while secondary conservation areas shall be substantially protected from residential uses.

(e) Whether the development as proposed is located to minimize the amount of agricultural or forestland converted.

(f) Compatibility with existing or permitted uses on adjacent land.

(g) Productivity of land involved from agricultural, forest, and conservation perspectives.

(h) Provision of safe and adequate public and emergency vehicle access.

(i) Consistency with the Town Comprehensive Plan and ordinances.

(j) On lands covered by a farmland preservation agreement, the agreement must have been referred to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection for determination of potential conflicts between a PRD and the terms of the agreement. If such a determination is made, verification of release, or modification and release, shall be provided by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection for lands within PRD development areas before the PRD can be approved.

(k) By March 1 of each year, the town shall provide to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection a report on the conditional use permits issued for nonfarm residences, information on the total participating acres during the previous year, the active agricultural acres removed for

residential use, the total number of lots created, and the total number of acres used for rural residential lots.

(2) Conditions and Guarantees. Prior to the granting of any conditional use, the town may stipulate such conditions and restrictions on uses of land as deemed necessary to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of the community and to secure compliance with the standards and requirements pursuant to this Ordinance as applicable to a PRD. In all cases in which a conditional use is granted, the Town Board shall require such evidence and guarantees as it may deem necessary, as proof that the conditions stipulated in connection therewith are and will be followed.

1.053 Mobile Communications Tower Siting. Purpose and intent.

(1) This ordinance regulates by conditional use permit the siting and construction of any new mobile service. The Town Zoning Administrator is to regulate mobile service support structures and facilities as permitted by 66.0404, Wis. Stats.

(a) A "Class 1 collocation" means the placement of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure such that the owner of the facility does not need to construct a free standing support structure for the facility but does need to engage in substantial modification. With regard to a class 1 collocation, this subchapter is to regulate the substantial modification of an existing support structure and mobile service facilities.

(b) "Class 2 collocation" means the placement of a new mobile service facility on an existing support structure such that the owner of the facility does not need to construct a free standing support structure for the facility or engage in substantial modification. With regard to a class 2 collocation, this subchapter is to regulate collocation on an existing support structure which does not require a substantial modification of an existing support structure and mobile service facilities.

(2) It is intended that the Town shall apply these regulations to accomplish to the greatest degree possible the following:

(a) Minimize adverse effects of mobile service facilities and mobile support structures.

(b) Maintain and ensure that a non-discriminatory, competitive, and broad range of mobile services and high-quality mobile service infrastructure is consistent with the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, and are provided to serve the community as well as serve as an important and effective part of the area police, fire, and emergency response network.

(c) Provide a process for obtaining permits for these facilities and support structures while protecting the health, safety, and welfare of town residents.

(d) Encourage the use of alternative support structures, collocation of new antennas on existing support structures, camouflaged support structures, and construction of support structures with the ability to collocate three or more providers.

(3) This section is not intended to regulate residential satellite dishes or residential television antennas that are used privately. It is not intended to regulate satellite dishes or antennas where regulation is prohibited by Wisconsin or federal law.

(4) Definitions. All definitions contained in sec. 66.0404(1), Wis. Stats., are hereby incorporated by reference.

(5) Exempt from permitting. Short-term events or mobile service facilities such as satellite broadcast trucks providing public information coverage of news events of a temporary or emergency nature shall be exempt from the permitting requirement of this chapter, unless otherwise specified.

(6) Siting and construction of new mobile service support structures and class 1 collocations.

(a) A conditional use permit is required for the siting and construction of new mobile service support structures and facilities, and for

class 1 collocations. The conditional use permit shall meet the requirements of sec. 91.46 (4) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(b) An application for a conditional use permit must be completed by the applicant and submitted to the town. The application must contain the following information:

1. The name and business address of, and the contact individual for, the applicant.

2. The location of the proposed or existing mobile service structure.

3. The location of the proposed mobile service facility.

4. If the application is to substantially modify an existing mobile service support structure, a construction plan which describes the proposed modifications to the support structure and the equipment and network components, including antennas, transmitters, receivers, base stations, power supplies, cabling and related equipment associated with the proposed modifications.

5. If the application is to construct a new mobile service support structure or tower, a construction plan which describes the proposed mobile service support structure or tower and the equipment and network components, including antennas, transmitters, receivers, base stations, power supplies, cabling, and related equipment to be placed on or around the new mobile service support structure or tower.

6. If the application is to construct a new mobile service support structure, an explanation as to why the applicant chose the proposed location and why the applicant did not choose collocation, including a sworn statement from the owner or officer responsible for the placement of the mobile service support structure or tower attesting that collocation within the applicant's search ring would not result in the same mobile service functionality, coverage, and capacity; is technically infeasible; or is economically burdensome.

7. If an application is incomplete, the Town Zoning Administrator shall notify the

applicant in writing within 10 days of the receipt of the application. The written notification shall specify the required missing information. An applicant may resubmit an application as often as is necessary until it is complete.

(c) The application shall be accompanied by a money order or cashier's check in the amount of \$5,000.00, which shall be deposited and held by the Town Treasurer to reimburse the Town for the expenses the Town incurs in review of the application. If the deposit is insufficient to pay the expenses of review, the applicant shall, before a permit is issued, pay the remaining expenses.

(d) The application shall be referred to a consulting engineer selected by the Town to advise the town on the location of mobile communications towers. That engineer may, but need not be, affiliated with the Zoning Administrator.

(e) The town's consulting engineer shall review the application and the supporting documentation prepared by the applicant. The consulting engineer shall complete review of the application within thirty days of receipt and report to the Town Board.

(7) Town Responsibilities. Within 90 days of receiving a complete application and the report of the consulting engineer, the town shall finish all of the following or the applicant may consider the application approved, except that the applicant and the Town may agree in writing to extend the 90-day review period:

(a) Review the application to determine whether it complies with all applicable aspects of the Town's ordinances.

(b) Make a final decision whether to approve or disapprove the application.

(c) Notify the applicant of the decision in writing.

(d) If the decision is to disapprove the application, include with the written notification substantial evidence which supports the decision.

(8) Height. The mobile communication tower's height shall meet the terms of the town code or any other airport zoning ordinances. No tower may be more than 195 feet in height unless a variance from this requirement is granted based on unique transmission condition problems which cannot be overcome by another location.

(9) Setbacks. All structures must meet the commercial and industrial zoning setbacks of this ordinance and the road setbacks contained in this ordinance unless an applicant provides the Town with an engineering certification showing that a mobile service support structure, tower, or an existing structure, is designed to collapse within a smaller area than the setback or fall zone area required. The Town may still require the setbacks required by this section if the Town provides the applicant with substantial evidence that the engineering certification provided is flawed.

(10) Limitations. Conditional use permits for siting and construction of any new mobile service support structure and facilities or class 1 collocation shall only be granted provided the following conditions exist:

(a) No lease or deed restriction on property that is proposed for the location of a mobile service support structure or mobile service facility shall preclude the owner or lessee from entering into agreements, leases, or subleases with other providers or prohibit collocation of other providers.

(b) The application has obtained federal communications commission license and registration numbers if required.

(c) The applicant provides a finding of no significant impact, environmental assessment or environmental impact statement approved by the federal communications commission, if required.

(d) The applicant provides a copy of a determination of no hazard from the federal aviation administration, including any aeronautical study or other findings if applicable.

(e) The applicant provides plans indicating security measures such as fencing, access, lighting, and any other requirements.

(f) For a new mobile service support structure, the applicant has obtained a report prepared by an engineer licensed by the State of Wisconsin certifying the structural design of the tower and its ability to accommodate additional antennas.

(g) The applicant shall provide proof of liability insurance coverage.

(h) The applicant shall provide copies of an affidavit of notification indicating all operators and owners of airports located within 5 miles of the proposed site have been notified by certified mail.

(i) The new facility is designed to promote site sharing so that space is reasonably available to collocators and so that telecommunication towers and necessary appurtenances, including parking areas, access roads, and utilities are shared by site users whenever possible.

(11) Class 2 collocations.

(a) A town land use permit is required for a class 2 collocation. A class 2 collocation is considered a permitted use in the town but still requires the issuance of the town permit.

(b) Application Process. A written permit application must be completed by any applicant and submitted to the Town Zoning Administrator. The application must include the following information:

1. The name and business address of, and contact individual for, the applicant.

2. The location of the affected mobile service support structure.

3. The location of the proposed mobile service facility.

4. The Town Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant in writing within 5 days of receiving the application that the application is not complete. An applicant may resubmit an application as often as necessary until it is complete.

(c) Town Requirements. Within 45 days of receiving of a complete application, the Town shall complete all of the following or the applicant may consider the application under this section approved, except that the applicant and the Town Zoning Administrator may agree in writing to an extension of the 45-day period:

1. Make a final decision whether to approve or disapprove the application.

2. Notify the applicant of its decision in writing.

3. If the application is approved, issue the applicant the relevant permit.

4. If the decision is to disapprove the application, include with the written notification substantial evidence to support the decision.

(12) Information report.

(a) Purpose. The report is to provide the Town with accurate and current information regarding the mobile service facility owners and providers who offer or provide mobile services within the area, or that own or operate mobile service facilities within the area, to assist the town in enforcement of this section and to assist the town in monitoring compliance with local, state, and federal laws.

(b) Report. All mobile service support structure owners of any new mobile service support structure shall submit to the town a "Telecommunications Facility Information Report" within 45 days:

1. Following issuance of a land use permit.

2. Of receipt of a written request from the Town Zoning Administrator.

3. Of any change in occupancy of the mobile service facility.

(c) Report Contents. The report shall include the following information regarding the owner or owners:

1. The name of the mobile service support structure's owner.

2. Address.

3. Phone number.

4. Contact person.

5. Proof of bond as security for removal.

(d) The support structure owner shall supply:

1. The mobile service support structure height.

2. Current occupancy, if applicable.

3. The number of collocation positions designated, occupied, or vacant.

(e) The information shall be submitted on a form provided by the Town Zoning Administrator and shall become evidence of compliance.

(13) Removal. It is the policy of the Town that mobile service support structures be removed once they are no longer in use and not providing mobile service. It is the permittee's responsibility to remove mobile service support structures and restore the site to its original condition or to condition approved by the Town. This restoration shall include removal of any subsurface structure or foundation, including concrete, used to support the mobile service support structure down to 5 feet below the ground surface. After a mobile service support structure is no longer being used for mobile service that is in operation, the mobile service support structure owner shall have 180 days to effect removal and restoration unless weather prohibits such efforts. The permittee shall record a document with the Dane County Register of Deeds showing the existence of any subsurface structure remaining below the ground surface. The recording shall accurately set forth the location and shall describe the dimensions and nature of the remaining structure.

1.054 Mobile Telecommunications; Structural, Design, And Environmental Standards.

(1) Mobile Service Support Structure, Antenna, And Facility Requirements. All mobile service facilities and mobile service support structures, except exempt facilities as described in this Ordinance shall be designed to reduce the negative impact on the surrounding

environment by implementing the following measures:

(a) Mobile service support structures shall be constructed of metal or other nonflammable material.

(b) Satellite dish and parabolic antennas shall be situated as near to the ground as possible to reduce visual impact without compromising their functions.

(c) Equipment enclosures shall be constructed of non-reflective materials on visible exterior surfaces only. Equipment enclosures shall be designed to blend with existing architecture in the area, or shall be screened from sight by mature landscaping, and shall be located or designed to minimize their visibility.

(d) Mobile service facilities and support structures shall not interfere with or obstruct existing or proposed public safety, fire protection, or supervisory controlled automated data acquisition operation telecommunication facilities. Any actual interference or obstruction shall be corrected by the applicant at no cost to a public entity negatively impacted by the interference or obstruction.

(2) Site Development. A leased parcel intended for the location of new mobile service facilities, mobile service support structures, and equipment compounds shall be located to permit expansion for mobile service facilities to serve all potential collocators.

(3) Vegetative Screening. Facilities shall meet the vegetative screening requirements of sec. 1.0642 of this Ordinance.

(4) Fire Protection. All mobile service facilities shall be designed and operated with all applicable codes regarding fire prevention.

(5) Noise And Traffic. All mobile service facilities shall be constructed and operated in such a manner as to minimize the amount of disruption caused to nearby properties. To accomplish this, the following measures shall be implemented for all mobile service

facilities, except exempt facilities as described under this Ordinance:

(a) Noise producing construction activities shall take place only Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays, between the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., except in times of emergency repair.

(b) Backup generators shall be operated only during power outages and for maintenance and testing purposes.

(6) Abandonment.

(a) Any antenna, mobile service facility, or mobile service support structure that is not operated for a period of 12 months shall be considered abandoned.

(b) Upon application, the Town may extend the time limit for abandonment for an additional 12-month period. Such extension shall be based on the finding that the owner or permit holder is actively seeking tenants for the site. After expiration of the established time period, the following shall apply:

1. The owner of the antenna, mobile service facility, or mobile service support structure shall remove the antenna, mobile service facility, or mobile service support structure; including all supporting equipment, buildings, and foundations to the depth required in this chapter within 90 days of receipt of notice from the Town that abandonment is required. If removal to the satisfaction of the Town does not occur within 90 days; the Town may order removal and salvage the antenna, mobile service facility, or mobile service support structure; including all supporting equipment and buildings.

2. The recipient of a permit allowing a mobile service support structure and facility under this chapter, or the current owner or operator, shall notify the Town within 45 days of the date when the mobile service facility is no longer in operation.

1.055 Adult Entertainment Establishments.

(1) Adult Entertainment Establishment.

(a) Adult entertainment establishments shall be licensed as provided in town ordinances.

(b) Exterior windows shall be covered or made opaque.

(c) No adult entertainment establishment shall be located within one thousand (1,000) feet of any church, synagogue, temple, mosque or any other place of worship, any lot in a residential district, either in the Town or in a municipality adjacent to the Town; any planned developments which allow residential dwelling units; any public park; any private or public pre-school, elementary, secondary, or vocational school; any public or private playground; any day care center; any public library; any youth recreation area including little league baseball fields, soccer fields, and YMCAs/YWCAs; or any other adult entertainment establishment.

(d) The distance requirement under subdivision (c) above shall be measured along a straight line from the nearest property line of any church, synagogue, temple, mosque or any other place of worship; any lot in a residential district, either in the Town or in a municipality adjacent to the Town; any planned developments which allow residential dwelling units; any public park; any private or public pre-school, elementary, secondary, or vocational school; any public or private playground; any day care center; any public library; any youth recreation area including little league baseball fields, soccer fields, and YMCAs/YWCAs; or any other adult entertainment establishment or adult entertainment tavern to the closest property line of the adult entertainment establishment.

(e) No material referenced under the definition of Adult Book or Video Store shall be placed in any exterior window, provided that material which is not so referenced may be placed in a window.

(f) An adult entertainment establishment may have only one (1) non-flashing business sign, which sign may only

indicate the name of the business and identify it as an adult entertainment establishment.

(2) Adult Entertainment Tavern.

(a) No Adult Entertainment Tavern shall be located within five hundred (500) lineal feet of a church, synagogue, temple, mosque or any other place of worship; any lot in a residence district; any planned developments which allow residential dwelling units; any public park, any private or public pre-school, elementary, secondary, or vocational school; any public or private playground; any day care center; any public library; any youth recreation area including little league baseball fields, soccer fields, and YMCAs/YWCAs; or any tavern, or any other adult entertainment tavern or adult entertainment establishment.

(b) The distance requirement under subdivision (a) above shall be measured along a straight line from the nearest property line of any church, synagogue, temple, mosque or any other place of worship; any lot in a residence district, either in the Town or in a municipality adjacent to the Town; any planned developments which allow residential dwelling units; any public park; any private or public pre-school, elementary, secondary, or vocational school; any private or public playground; any day care center, any library; any youth recreation area including little league baseball fields, soccer fields, and YMCAs/YWCAs; or any tavern, or any other adult entertainment tavern or adult entertainment establishment to the closest property line of the adult entertainment tavern.

(c) Said tavern shall acquire and maintain a town adult entertainment tavern license pursuant to town ordinances prior to issuance of an occupancy permit.

1.056 Non-Metallic Mining And Extraction.

(1) The Town finds that:

(a) non-metallic mineral resources are an essential raw material for the economy.

(b) The cost of transporting extracted sand, gravel, stone and rock is a significant

percentage of the total cost of that material to its purchasers.

(c) The cost of sand, gravel, stone and rock is a major expense for road, construction and landscaping projects, and has a direct impact on taxpayers and consumers.

(d) Non-metallic mining extraction may have impacts on adjoining property owners if conditions are not imposed to limit unnecessary noise, dust, vibrations, traffic and water runoff, but these impacts are manageable through appropriate conditions of approval.

(2) The application for the conditional use permit necessary to conduct a mineral extraction operation shall include the following information:

(a) A legal description of the land for which the permit is requested.

1. This may be a lot in a Certified Survey Map, a lot (and block, if any) in a subdivision, or an exact "metes and bounds" description.

2. The description must include the size of the CUP area in acres or square feet.

(b) Tax parcel number(s) of the lot(s) or parcel(s) where the conditional use is to be located. If the area proposed for the conditional use is a part of a larger parcel, applicant must provide the tax parcel number of the larger parcel.

(c) A written statement containing the following information:

1. General description of the operation.

2. Existing use of the land.

3. Existing natural features including approximate depth to groundwater.

4. The types and quantities of materials that would be extracted.

5. Proposed dates to begin extraction, end extraction and complete reclamation.

6. Proposed hours and days of operation.

7. Geologic composition and depth to the mineral deposit.

8. Identify all major proposed haul routes to the nearest Class A highway or truck route. Indicate traffic flow patterns.

9. Proposed phasing plan, if any (recommended for larger sites).

10. Types, quantities, and frequency of use of equipment to extract, process, and haul.

11. Whether and how frequently blasting, drilling, mining, crushing, screening, washing, refueling, fuel storage, asphalt batching or concrete mixing would be performed on site.

12. Whether excavation will occur below the water table and, if so, how ground water quality will be protected.

13. Any proposed temporary or permanent structures (e.g., scales, offices). Portable scales or office buildings need not be shown.

14. Any special measures that will be used for spill prevention and control, dust control, transportation, or environmental protection.

15. Proposed use after reclamation as consistent with Chapter 74 of the Dane County Code of Ordinances.

(d) In addition to the submittal requirements enumerated in sub (2), applications for a mineral extraction conditional use permit shall include a Site/Operations Plan prepared by a qualified professional, drawn to a measurable scale large enough to show detail and at least 11" by 17" in size, showing the following information:

1. Boundaries of the permit area and of the extraction site.

2. Zoning district boundaries in the immediate area. Label all zoning districts on the subject property and on all neighboring properties.

3. Existing contour lines (not more than 10 foot intervals).

4. Existing natural features including lakes, perennial / navigable streams, intermittent streams, floodplains, wetlands, drainage patterns, and archaeological features.

5. Existing roads, driveways, and utilities.

Show width of all driveway entrances onto public and private roadways.

6. All residences within 1,000 feet of the property.

7. Specific location of proposed extraction area, staging area, equipment storage.

8. Proposed location and surfacing of driveways.

9. Proposed phasing plan, if any (recommended for larger sites).

10. Proposed fencing of property, if any, and gating of driveways.

11. Proposed location of stockpiles.

12. Proposed location and type of screening berms and landscaping.

13. Proposed temporary and permanent structures, including scales and offices.

14. Proposed signage, if any.

(e) An erosion control plan, drawn to scale by a professional engineer, meeting all applicable state and Town requirements.

(f) A reclamation plan prepared in accordance with the Wisconsin Administrative Code and the applicable reclamation ordinances.

(g) In the case of applications for renewals of CUPs, the original application materials may be refiled, but shall be supplemented as to any changes in conditions, proposed operations, or compliance with changed rules or regulations.

(3) Excavations below the grade of an abutting public street or highway shall be set back from the street or highway a distance at least equal to the distance that is required for buildings or structures under s. 10.17.

(4) Topsoil from the area of operation shall be saved and stored on site for reclamation of the area.

(5) Reclamation of the area of operations is required as follows:

(a) Final slopes shall not be graded more than 3:1 except in a quarry operation.

(b) The area shall be covered with topsoil and seeded to prevent erosion.

(c) The area shall be cleared of all debris and left in a workmanlike condition subject to the approval of the Town.

(6) Mineral extraction operations or deposits which existed or had been identified prior to 1969, and which were registered with and approved by the Dane County Zoning Administrator at that time, shall be considered nonconforming uses regardless of whether the operation or deposit was actively mined continuously since the date of registration.

(7) Permits and Licenses. All operations associated with the non-metallic mining extraction shall comply with all applicable statutes and regulations. If an operation is authorized to use blasting, the town shall not impose limitations on blasting which are more restrictive than those found in the Wisconsin administrative code, except after a finding based on scientific evidence that a departure is necessary to protect human life or safety, or serious property damage.

(8) In order to maintain continuity in the regulation of non-metallic mineral extraction operations and assure that minimum standards are maintained, the Town incorporates herein certain prior court decisions and/or interpretations of Legacy Zoning Ordinance, which are contained in Appendix A of this Ordinance.

(9) All non-metallic mineral extraction operations located in the Exclusive Agriculture zone shall meet the requirements of sec. 91.46 (6) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

1.057 Planned Unit Development.

(1) Intent.

(a) The Planned Unit Development (PUD) classification is intended to encourage more efficient use of land and provision of more amenities by allowing, under certain circumstances, a more flexible means of land development and redevelopment than is otherwise permissible under the lot-by-lot

restrictions of the other standard zoning districts.

(b) PUD provisions allow site-specific plans to address commercial, mixed-use and subdivision residential developments through innovative site planning and design techniques. Because the approval process includes zoning, planning of lots and design review, it allows the Town to assure that development will be of the highest quality possible.

(c) By allowing planning and approval of more intense uses of property on a case-by-case basis which is suited to the location and neighborhood, reliance on the PUD to handle most complex development allows for a simpler zoning code. It allows the Town to retain consultants to work on specific projects, avoiding the need to maintain a substantial planning and zoning staff while allowing the Town to respond to periods of high activity in the development field.

(2) General application procedure.

(a) The PUD application and development procedure is a two-phase process, consisting of the general development plan and the specific implementation plan.

(b) The initial phase is the submittal and approval of a General Development Plan (GDP). The GDP establishes the land uses, the permissible densities, the general land plan, the layout of public and private roads, the general landscape treatment, general grading and drainage plan, and a description of the planned phasing. The GDP should include an outline of the intended structure of the property owners' association, deed restrictions, and restrictive covenants, if applicable. The GDP is the vehicle for determining the substantial elements of a development before the most expensive surveys, engineering, design and platting work have been performed.

(c) Once a GDP is approved, the approval ordinance and the attached plans submitted by the application become the interim zoning regulations and the preliminary plat for the PUD site. Subsequent submittal of

the Specific Implementation Plan (SIP) and development shall substantially conform to the GDP provisions.

(d) The second phase of PUD approval is the submittal and approval of the SIP. The SIP is a precise plan for the development of each sequential phase of the PUD which forms the basis for delineation of final zoning district boundaries within the SIP, approving a final plat, issuing building permits and land use permits.

(e) SIP's shall substantially conform to the interim zoning requirements and guidelines established in the GDP.

(f) A developer may submit the SIP for the initial phase of development at the same time as the GDP, or, submit the SIP at a later date. A final development permit or building permit may not be issued until the SIP for that phase of the development has been approved.

(2) Ownership; size; development standards.

(a) Ownership. A tract of land proposed to be developed as a PUD shall be under the control of a single owner, partnership, or corporation, where each owner agrees in advance to be bound by the conditions and regulations that will be effective within the district and to record such covenants, easements, and other provisions with the county.

(b) Size. PUD's must be at least five acres in size if the parcel is to be used for a traditional planned unit development.

(c) Within a PUD, general street width, setback, lot size, height, lot coverage, and area regulations contained in the regulations of individual zoning districts do not apply. The street width, setbacks, lot sizes, height, lot coverage, and area regulations shall be stated in the GDP and SIP.

(d) With a PUD, any zoning classification may be mapped to a parcel or portion of a parcel. Mixed uses, including mixes of commercial and residential, are encouraged to allow development of a balanced area within the PUD.

(e) If appropriate under the circumstances, the parcel included in a PUD may be divided by a condominium plat, held as a cooperative or owned by a corporation whose shareholders are assigned exclusive rights to defined portions of the parcel. Any delineated portion of a PUD which is reserved for the exclusive enjoyment and use of an owner may be sold by the owner, and shall be treated as a separate tax parcel by the Town.

(3) General development plans.

(a) GDP applicant submittal requirements. The submittal requirements and review procedure for the GDP shall be as required for other zoning districts, except that in addition to the information required for other development permits, the following information must be filed with the Zoning Administrator:

1. A map of the project area, including its relationship to the surrounding properties, topography, or other prominent site features.

2. A statement as to why PUD zoning is proposed. The statement shall identify reasons why PUD zoning is preferable to development under standard zoning districts.

3. A scale plan of the site prepared to the standards of preliminary plats under Ch. 236, Wis.Stats., showing:

a. Land uses and development densities.

b. The size, arrangement and location of lots.

c. Proposed general location of buildings or groups of buildings, and their general design characteristics.

d. Public and private roads.

e. The location of recreational areas and open space.

f. General landscaping plan.

g. General grading plan, including a drainage plan indicating on-site stormwater detention/retention areas and indicating the amount and location of off-site drainage.

h. Statistical data on the size of the development, density/intensity of various subareas, and expected phasing or staging.

i. A description of the intended organizational structure for a property owners' association, if any.

j. A description of deed restrictions or restrictive covenants, if any.

k. A plan for the location of all signs within the PUD except temporary, political, campaign, or rummage sale signs. The sign plan shall provide for uniform sign style, location and placement.

(b) The Plan Commission or Town Board may require other special studies or plans that would aid in consideration of the proposed development.

(c) GDP Zoning Administrator review. Upon receipt of the application and plan, the Zoning Administrator review the plan as to compliance with pertinent Town standards and regulations. Within 30 days the Zoning Administrator shall recommend to the Commission approval of the proposal in the form submitted, approval with modifications, or disapproval of the proposal. The recommendation of the Zoning Administrator shall include findings of fact and shall set forth the reasons for the recommendation, specifying with particularity in what respects the plan would or would not be in the public interest, including but not limited to:

1. The extent to which the plan departs from zoning and subdivision regulations otherwise applicable to the subject property, including but not limited to density, bulk, and use, and the reasons why such departures are or are not deemed to be in the public interest.

2. The manner in which the plan does or does not make adequate provision for public services, drainage, traffic, and recreational amenities.

3. The nature and extent of open space, the reliability and sufficiency of the proposal for maintenance and conservation of the common open space, and the adequacy or

inadequacy of the amount and function of the open space in terms of the densities proposed in the plan.

4. The relationship, beneficial or adverse, of the planned development project upon the neighborhood in which it is proposed to be established.

5. In the case of a plan that proposes development over a period of years, the sufficiency of the terms and conditions proposed to protect and maintain the integrity of the plan.

6. In built-up areas, the suitability of the proposed structures in relation to existing structures to remain and anticipated future development of the area.

7. Conformity with the Town Comprehensive Plan.

(d) GDP Plan Commission review. Within 60 days after the filing of the application and after receiving the Zoning Administrator's report, the Commission shall hold a public hearing on the GDP application. Within 40 days after such hearing, the Commission shall submit its recommendations to the Board. The Commission may recommend tentative approval in whole or in part, with or without modification, or recommend disapproval.

(e) Board review. The Board shall either grant approval of the GDP application, with or without modification, or deny such application. If approved by the Board, the area of land involved shall be designated as a GDP by ordinance, and such ordinance shall incorporate the plan, including any conditions or restrictions that may be imposed by the Board. The GDP is an interim zoning classification which does not enable actual development until the SIP is approved.

(f) Approval of the GDP constitutes preliminary plat approval of the proposed land divisions, dedications, road alignments, and other elements included in a preliminary plat.

(4) Specific implementation plans.

(a) SIP applicant submittal requirements. Within 12 months of approval of the GDP, the applicant shall submit a SIP with exact sizes and locations of lots, infrastructure, streets, structures and other improvements, including a detailed grading plan, drainage plan, and landscape plan. A final plat, or a final plat of that segment to be developed, in compliance with the Town land division ordinance, shall be submitted prior to issuance of the SIP.

(b) SIP Zoning Administrator review. If the Zoning Administrator finds the final plan and plat to be in substantial agreement with the approved GDP, the Zoning Administrator shall submit the documents directly to the Plan Commission for final action. If the SIP is not in substantial conformance with the GDP, the Zoning Administrator shall identify such discrepancies in a letter of transmittal to the Plan Commission.

(c) SIP Plan Commission and Board review and approval. The Plan Commission shall consider the SIP at a regularly held meeting. A public hearing is not required at the SIP stage. If approved by the Plan Commission, the Plan Commission shall forward its recommendation to the Board. Subject to Board approval, the area of land involved shall be redesignated as a PUD-SIP by ordinance, and such ordinance shall incorporate the plan, including any conditions or restrictions that may be imposed by the Board.

(d) A proposed SIP shall be approved if it substantially conforms to the GDP.

(e) Every SIP shall be accompanied by a developer's agreement which obligates the developer to construct the SIP according to the specific plans, and provides security to assure that the SIP may be completed in the event of a developer default.

(5) Effect of approval.

The final plan as approved, together with the conditions and restrictions imposed by the Board, shall constitute the final zoning for the

district, provided that general zoning regulations that were applicable to the land involved prior to approval of the plan and are not inconsistent with the SIP shall continue to be applicable.

(6) Issuance of permits.

Development and building permits for PUD's may not be issued until the SIP is approved by the Board. No building permit shall be issued for any structure within the SIP District unless and until the Zoning Administrator certifies that it conforms to the provisions of the SIP plan and other applicable zoning requirements.

(7) Changes or alterations.

(a) Any change of the PUD plans subsequent to approval of the SIP shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator. If the Zoning Administrator determines that the change constitutes a substantial modification, the developer will be required to amend the SIP and, if necessary, the GDP, following the procedures set forth in this article for review and approvals. If the changes result in modification of the lot lines within the SIP, a CSM, correction instrument or replat is required.

(b) If, in the opinion of the Zoning Administrator, such changes do not constitute a substantial alteration of either the GDP or SIP, the change may be accomplished by approval of the Zoning Administrator. Such approved changes or modifications shall be documented and recorded in the official file of the Town on the PUD.

(8) Revocation of approval.

If substantial development progress had not occurred within one year of SIP approval, the Board, following a Plan Commission recommendation, may revoke the GDP and SIP approval and revert the site zoning to its previous zoning district classification.

1.058 Rural Community Zoning.

(1) The town finds that there are existing rural centers within the town where there are concentrations of residences, community institutions, churches, and businesses. These

centers are known as hamlets or unincorporated villages.

(2) These centers developed before zoning was adopted. As a result, they may have irregular or substandard parcels, older buildings, and uses which do not fit within the framework of this ordinance. Although these uses are entitled to continue as non-conforming uses, it will facilitate financing of redevelopment of buildings or communities to adopt zoning which recognizes the existing development pattern as uses of right. Doing so will also avoid the need for zoning variances and provide certainty to land owners. It will also preserve historically significant communities in Dane County and permit them to grow modestly.

(3) Rural Community Zone Process.

(a) The Town Board may adopt a resolution initiating the process of creating Rural Community zoning for an existing rural center. Prior to adopting the resolution, the Town shall mail a copy of the proposed resolution to each property owner located in the area which would be included in the Rural Community Zone. The resolution shall be accompanied by a notice of the date and time at which the Board will conduct a public hearing on the proposed Rural Community Zone.

(b) The Board shall conduct a public hearing not less than 15 days from the date of mailing of the resolution proposal referenced in subsec. (a).

(c) After the public hearing, the Board may vote to adopt the resolution to create a Rural Community Zone. If the Board votes to create the Rural Community zone, it shall direct the preparation of a Rural Community plan.

(d) The Rural Community Plan shall include:

a. A scale map showing the size, arrangement and location of lots, and, the location of buildings or groups of buildings.

b. Photographs of the buildings in the rural center.

c. Public and private roads.

d. The location of recreational areas and open space.

e. A summary of the drainage of the center, indicating on-site stormwater detention/retention areas and indicating the amount and location of off-site drainage.

f. A description of the kinds of private on-site wastewater treatment systems serving the rural center, and a list of the sanitary permits for the structures in the rural center.

g. A map showing the approved zoning uses for each parcel, as well as plans for zoning of any adjacent unimproved land that the Town Board elects to include in the Plan. The zoning for the existing lots in the Rural Center shall be one or more of the uses specified in sec. 1.045 of this Ordinance.

(4) The Town Board shall review the proposed Rural Center plan, and hold a public hearing on the proposed plan. Notice of the hearing shall be given by mail to each property owner whose property is included in the Plan.

(5) After the public hearing, the Town Board may adopt the Plan, with any revisions the Board determines are appropriate.

(6) Upon adoption of the Plan, each parcel in the Plan shall be zoned with the classification applied to the parcel in the Plan. In the case of existing parcels, the uses in the designated zone shall be considered permitted uses. All buildings and uses included in the Plan shall be permitted uses, not non-conforming uses.

(7) The Board may, from time to time, revise the Rural Community Zone. Revisions shall be considered using the process provided for in this section.

**SUBCHAPTER VI. ADDITIONAL
SECONDARY STANDARDS FOR
APPROVAL OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED
USES.**

1.0600 Additional Secondary Standards.

**1.0601 Accessible Element: Secondary
Standards**

1.0602 Accessory Structures, Secondary Standards.
1.0603 Agricultural Tourism, Secondary Standards.
1.0604 Agriculture: Secondary Standards.
1.0604r Airports and Landing Strips
1.0605 Animal Grooming, Veterinary Clinic: Secondary Standards.
1.0606 Animal Sanctuary: Secondary Standards.
1.0607 Animal Units.
1.0608 Aquaculture Facility: Secondary Standards.
1.0609 Art Gallery And Art Studio: Secondary Standards
1.0610 Auto Body, Vehicle Repair And Maintenance: Secondary Standards.
1.0611 Bed And Breakfast Establishment, Lodging Houses: Secondary Standards.
1,0611r Biofuel Manufacturing Facility.
1.0612 Campground.
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1.0616 Dwelling Used Temporarily During Construction: Secondary Standards.
1.0617 Exclusive Agriculture Zoning District: Secondary Standards.
1.0617r Farm Residences; secondary standards.
1.0618 Food Processing Facility And Grocery Store, Confectionary, Bakery, Deli, And Meat Market: Secondary Standards.
1.0619 Government Facilities, Buildings And Uses: Secondary Standards.
1.0620 Home-Based Business: Secondary Standards.
1.0621 Junkyard: Secondary Standards
1.0622 Kennel: Secondary Standards.
1.0622r Laboratories or research facilities.
1.0623 Landfill, Clean: Secondary Standards.
1.0624 Livestock Harvesting Facility; Secondary Standards
1.0625 Metal And Wood Fabrication: Secondary Standards
1.0626 Mobile Home Park And Mobile Homes: Secondary Standards.
1.0627 Non-Metallic Mining Sites, Small And Temporary; Secondary Standards.
1.0628 Nonmetallic Mining Site, Between One Acre And 15 Acres, Not Exceeding 24 Months: Secondary Standards.
1.06285 Plumbing Fixtures in Accessory Buildings.
1.0629 Ponds: Secondary Standards.
1.0630 Poultry And Egg Production, Beekeeping Residential: Secondary Standards.
1.0631 Recreation Facility, Outdoor: Secondary Standards.
1.0632 Rendering Plant Facility: Secondary Standards.
1.0633 Renewable Energy Structures: Secondary Standards.
1.0634 Resort.
1.0635 Roadside Stand And Farmer's Market: Secondary Standards.
1.0636 Sawmill: Secondary Standards.
1.0637 Seasonal Storage Of Recreational Equipment And Motor Vehicles: Secondary Standards.
1.0638 Sport Shooting Range: Secondary Standards
1.0638r Stables and Equestrian Facilities.
1.0639 Storage Yard: Secondary Standards
1.0640 Temporary Secondary Dwelling For Dependency Living Arrangement Or Agricultural Use: Secondary Standards.
1.0640m Transportation, Pipeline and Communication Uses.
1.0604r Utility Uses.
1.0641 Vegetative Buffer.
1.0642 Vegetative Screening.
1.0643 Warehousing, Self-Storage Facility, Or Mini-Warehousing: Secondary Standards.

1.0644 Water Distribution, Wholesale, Processing, And Treatment Facility: Secondary Standards.

1.0645 Water Extraction And Removal Facility: Secondary Standards.

1.0646 Wholesale Distribution Facility: Secondary Standards.

1.0647 Subdivision Standard: Rural Residential.

1.0648 Subdivision Standard: Suburban Residential

1.0649 Subdivision Standard: Conservancy Residential

1.0600 Additional Secondary Standards. In order to provide guidance for approval of certain uses and assure that implementation regulations are applied fairly and uniformly, the following secondary standards apply to zoning approvals of land uses by the terms of the Land Use Table in sec. 1.0405, or by the Town Board as conditions of approval.

1.601 Accessible element: secondary standards. The addition of an accessible element to any structure may project into the road setback, front, or rear yard setback by up to 10 feet and into the side yard setback by up to 5 feet. There shall be only one accessible element in the setback per lot. Prior to any accessible element projecting into a setback, the applicant must show that the element cannot be built outside of the setback.

1.0602 Accessory structures, secondary standards.

Accessory structures shall conform to the dimensional requirements of the zoning district in which they are located.

1.0603 Agricultural tourism, secondary standards. (1) Sales. The sale of goods shall consist predominantly of those goods produced, raised, assembled, or provided on the premises. Sales of goods not produced on the premises are limited to 25 per cent of the floor space of a sales area. Services must be directly related to the principal use of the property.

(2) Overnight Accommodations. Overnight and extended stay accommodations may be permitted as part of a conditional use provided that the accommodations are directly related to the principal use of the property. In the Exclusive Agriculture district, no new structures may be constructed to house guests.

(3) Agricultural tourism operations located in the Exclusive Agriculture zone shall comply with sec. 91.01 (1) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

1.0604 Agriculture: secondary standards. Establishment or changes of land uses associated with general agricultural use including crop or livestock production, grazing, and forest management shall not require the issuance of a land use permit by the Town Zoning Administrator. Permanent structures shall require a land use permit.

1.0604r Airports and Landing Strips. (1) Newly constructed airports shall conform to the "Standard Specifications for Airport Construction" of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation.

(2) Landing strips shall be constructed for the use of private aircraft only, and shall be laid out so as to minimize conflicts with adjacent residences and structures.

(3) Airports and landing strips may be located in the Exclusive Agricultural zone only if the airport or landing strip is a qualified accessory use as described in sec. 91.01 (1), a government use under sec. 91.46 (5) or a transportation use under sec. 91.46 (4).

1.0605 Animal grooming, veterinary clinic: secondary standards. In the exclusive agricultural district, this use is allowed only for veterinary operations which care primarily for livestock, not small animals. In commercial districts, this use is allowed only for operations which care primarily for domestic small animals.

1.0606 Animal sanctuary: secondary standards. (1) Setbacks. All structures associated with animal sanctuaries shall be located no less than 500 feet from any side or

rear yard. The setback from the road right of way shall be as specified in this ordinance.

(2) Lot Size. Animal sanctuary facilities shall be located on lots containing not less than 10 acres.

(3) Vegetative Buffer. All animal sanctuaries shall meet the vegetative buffer requirements of s. 1.0641.

(4) If an animal sanctuary is located in the Exclusive Agriculture district, it shall qualify as a livestock operation which generates an income or livelihood, or, under s. 91.01(1)(d), Wis. Stats.[a small farm-related business].

1.0607 Animal Units. (1) The Board may authorize the keeping of non-domestic animals on parcels which are zoned in a residential zone, and are not part of either a platted subdivision or a certified survey map which consists of three or more residential lots. The Board may authorize the keeping of animals at the time the land is zoned residential, or afterward.

(2) The zoning amendment authorizing the keeping of non-domestic animals authorizes the owner to keep the number of animals described herein. The Board may impose parcel-specific limitations by including conditions on the rezoning action.

(3) Large animals. An animal unit shall be the following animals per acre:

- (a) One horse, pony or mule;
- (b) One Cow or steer;
- (c) Ten Sheep or goats;
- (d) Ten Llamas;
- (e) Ten Alpacas;
- (f) Four hogs;
- (g) 100 rabbits.
- (h) 100 hens and chicks.

(4) No bulls, rams, boars or roosters may be kept on residential property.

(5) The number of allowable animal units shall be calculated by subtracting the number 2 from the area in acres of the residential lot. The maximum number of animal units for any single parcel shall be 33.

(6) Young animals.

(a) A “rooster” is a male chicken more than ten weeks of age.

(b) Young born during the current season (calves, lambs, kids, fawns, chicks, piglets, fawns) are considered part of the mother until they are weaned. After weaning, they shall be counted as a separate animal.

(7) The Board may authorize the keeping of additional animals or animal units by issuing a conditional use permit.

1.0608 Aquaculture facility: secondary standards. (1) Waste Management. All wastewater and sludge shall follow a disposal plan approved by the Town Zoning Administrator.

(2) Escape. Aquaculture operations shall be designed and operated as closed systems that permit no escape of plant and animal organisms outside of the closed system.

1.0609 Art gallery and art studio: secondary standards. Sales of products and goods shall be primarily of products and goods produced on the premises. The sale of products and goods not produced on the premises are permitted provided these sales are incidental to, or part of, the art gallery or art studio use.

1.0610 Auto body, vehicle repair and maintenance: secondary standards.

(1) Deleterious Impacts. A vehicle repair facility shall not generate excessive noise, smoke, odors, heat, dust, or glare that can be detected from the closest public road or dwelling, other than a dwelling occupied by the vehicle repair facility owner.

(2) Material Storage. All materials used in conjunction with the facility shall be stored inside.

(3) Repair Location. All major repairs, maintenance, service, and other operations, except vehicle storage, shall occur within an enclosed building.

(4) Vehicle Storage. All vehicles shall be stored within an enclosed building, except that vehicles may be temporarily parked on the property. Temporarily parked vehicles are

those that are not on the property for longer than 7 days.

(5) Unregistered Vehicles. The facility may not include the storage of more than 3 vehicles that do not have a valid state registration or license plate.

(6) Vegetative Buffer. All vehicle repair and maintenance facilities located in an agriculture zone shall meet the vegetative buffer requirements of s. 1.0641.

1.0611 Bed and breakfast establishment, lodging houses: secondary standards.

(1) A septic verification or a sanitary permit shall be required from Dane County for any modifications in use or size of the structure from the original use that results in an increased volume of wastewater above that for which the system was originally designed. Where cases of doubt exist as to the need of a sanitary permit, The Town shall be contacted before the change in use is made, and the Town Zoning Administrator, in consultation with the Dane County Sanitarian, shall determine the need for a sanitary permit.

(2) The property must obtain all federal, state, and local permits.

(3) The permit shall be issued to the owner of the residence and is not transferable.

(4) An annual inspection fee shall be established by the town and be payable to the town by June 1st of each year.

(5) If a bed and breakfast is located in the Exclusive Agriculture District, it must qualify under sec. 91.01 (1)(d), Wis. Stats.

1.0611r Biofuel manufacturing facility. A biofuel manufacturing facility located in the Exclusive Agricultural (EA) zone must be either

(1) An agricultural use, or,

(2) A use qualifying under sec. 91.46

(4) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

1.0612 Campground. (1) A camping unit may not be occupied for more than 240 days in a calendar year. The stay does not need to be continuous, and all separate stays shall be combined in determining the 240-day period.

(2) All camping units shall comply with applicable setbacks and siting regulations in DHS 178, Wis. Adm. Code.

(3) There may be a residence in the campground for the owners or a caretaker.

(4) Only non-habitable permanent structures shall be allowed on the camp sites, and shall be limited to sheds, gazebos, porches or decks.

(5) The campground must obtain all federal, state, and local permits.

(6) Occupancy of a camping unit on a continuous, year-round basis or utilization of a camping unit as a permanent abode or legal place of residence is prohibited except for the owner or a caretaker.

1.0613 Child care center: secondary standards.

(1) Outdoor Play Areas. Play area boundaries shall be defined by the placement of a fence.

(2) Incidental To Residential Use. Daycare centers, 8 or fewer people, shall be incidental to a primary residential use.

(3) If a child care center is located in the Exclusive Agriculture District, it must qualify as an accessory use under sec. 91.01 (1), Wis. Stats.

1.0614 Community living arrangements: secondary standards.

(1) All community living arrangements shall meet the following standards:

(a) No community living arrangement may be placed within 2,500 feet of any other community living arrangement.

(b) The community living arrangement must be licensed, operated, or permitted under the authority of the Wisconsin Department of Human Services or the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families.

(2) Community living arrangements with 8 or fewer persons being served by the program shall be permitted in single family residential, multiple family residential, rural community, recreation commercial, resource conservancy, and agriculture zoning districts.

(3) Community living arrangements with 9 to 15 persons being served by the program shall

be permitted in multiple family residential, rural community, and recreation commercial zoning districts. A conditional use shall be required prior to locating in the single-family residential, resource conservancy, and agriculture zoning districts.

(4) Community living arrangements with 16 or more persons being served by the program shall require a conditional use prior to locating in single family residential, multiple family residential, rural community, and recreation commercial, resource conservancy, and agriculture zoning districts.

1.0615 Composting facility, recycling center, waste transfer station: secondary standards.

(1) Setbacks.

(a) All composting facilities, recycling centers or waste transfer stations, and storage of any dumpsters, shall be no closer than 1,000 feet from any residential dwelling, other than the owner, agent or employee of such facility.

(b) It shall be in violation of this chapter for a person, corporation, or other legal entity to operate, or cause to be operated, any composting, recycling centers or waste transfer stations within 1,000 feet of:

1. A duly organized and recognized place of worship.
2. A public or private elementary or secondary school.
3. A public or private day care facility or kindergarten.
4. A residential dwelling other than a dwelling for the owner, proprietor, commercial tenant, employee or caretaker.
5. The boundary of a platted area for residential development.
6. A public park.

(2) Shorelands And Wetlands. Composting facilities and waste transfer stations shall not be located in mapped floodplains, wetlands, or shorelands.

(3) Vegetative Screening. All composting facilities, recycling centers, and waste transfer stations shall meet the vegetative screening requirements of s. 1.0642.

1.0616 Dwelling used temporarily during construction: secondary standards.

(1) Land Use Permit. Occupancy of a temporary dwelling during the construction of a new dwelling on the same lot or parcel requires the issuance of a land use permit as a principal residence during the construction of a permanent residential dwelling. The land use permit shall be filed with the Town Zoning Administrator. The land use permit shall expire within 365 days and may not be extended. The temporary home shall be removed within 30 days of taking occupancy of the permanent residential dwelling.

(2) Placement During Home Construction. A temporary dwelling may be located on the same lot during the construction of a single family or multiple family dwelling provided that the dwelling is only occupied for residential uses, and by the same family who will occupy the permanent residential dwelling.

(3) The owner of the property shall, as a condition of issuance of the land use permit, execute a written agreement permitting the Town to enter the property and remove the temporary dwelling at the expense of the property owner, if the property owner fails to remove the temporary dwelling upon the expiration of the land use permit.

1.0617 Exclusive agriculture zoning district: secondary standards for conditional uses. These standards apply to conditional uses in the exclusive agriculture district.

(1) These standards apply to the uses stated in sec. 1.0312. The uses may be located in the exclusive agriculture zone if it is determined that all of the following apply:

(a) The use and its location in the exclusive agriculture zoning district are consistent with the purposes of the district.

(b) The use and its location in the exclusive agriculture zoning district are reasonable and appropriate, considering alternative locations, or are specifically approved under state or federal law.

(c) The use is reasonably designed to minimize conversion of land, at and around the site of the use, from agricultural use or open space use.

(d) The use does not substantially impair or limit the current or future agricultural use of surrounding parcels of land that are zoned for or legally restricted to agricultural use.

(e) Construction damage to land remaining in agricultural use is minimized and repaired, to the extent feasible.

(2) These standards apply to the uses stated in sec. 1.056. The uses may be located in the exclusive agriculture zone if it is determined that all of the following apply:

(a) The operation complies with subch. I of ch. 295 and rules promulgated under that subchapter, with applicable provisions of the local ordinance under Wis. Stats. 295.13 or 295.14, and with any applicable requirements of the department of transportation concerning the restoration of nonmetallic mining sites.

(b) The operation and its location in the exclusive agriculture zoning district are reasonable and appropriate, considering alternative locations outside the exclusive agriculture zoning district, or are specifically approved under state or federal law.

(c) The operation is reasonably designed to minimize the conversion of land around the extraction site from agricultural use or open space use.

(d) The operation does not substantially impair or limit the current or future agricultural use of surrounding parcels of land that are zoned for or legally restricted to agricultural use.

(e) The owner shall restore the land to agricultural use, consistent with any required or approved reclamation plan, when extraction is completed.

(3) The construction of a dwelling in areas zoned exclusive agriculture shall require the issuance of a conditional use permit pursuant to the standards in sec. 91.046(2)(c), Wis. Stats.

Conditional use permits are not required for the following:

(a) A dwelling which may be established pursuant to this ordinance; or

(b) Single family dwellings shall be a permitted use on a separate Lot as that term is defined in s. 1.022 (65).

1.0617r Farm residences; secondary standards.

(1) A farm residence may be constructed on a farm parcel solely to house persons who meet one of the following criteria:

(a) They are an owner or operator of the farm.

(b) They are a parent or child of an owner or operator of the farm.

(c) They are earn more than 50 percent of their livelihood from the farm

(2) As a condition of approval of a farm residence, the owner shall record a deed restriction which prohibits during the five year period after a farm residence is first occupied:

(a) conveyance of the farm residence separately from the farm parcel

(b) lease of the farm residence, unless a person described in (1) resides in the residence.

1.0618 Food processing facility and grocery store, confectionary, bakery, deli, and meat market: secondary standards.

(1) Food processing facilities and grocery stores, confectionaries, bakeries, delis, and meat markets may be permitted in the exclusive agriculture or agriculture zoning districts if they have an annual gross income of less than \$200,000.

(2) Food processing facilities and grocery stores, confectionaries, bakeries, delis, and meat markets must meet the definition of an accessory use to be permitted in the exclusive agricultural zoning district.

(3) If a food processing facility's annual gross income is greater than \$200,000, it shall be permitted only in the commercial zoning district. If a grocery store, confectionary, bakery, deli, or meat market's gross annual

income is greater than \$200,000, it shall be permitted only in the rural community, commercial, neighborhood retail, or recreation commercial districts.

1.0619 Government facilities, buildings and uses: secondary standards. (1) Government uses shall be those uses conducted by a governmental entity on government owned property and not excluded in subsec. (3).

(2) If a government use is also more specifically described in another secondary standard, the government use shall also comply with all other applicable secondary standards.

(3) Government uses do not include correctional facilities, waste disposal facilities, or manure digesters.

1.0620 Home-based business: secondary standards. (1) Purpose. To establish the standards and criteria for the operation of home based businesses while protecting the reasonable enjoyment of nearby properties by their owners and occupants of neighboring dwellings.

(2) Standards. The standards for home-based businesses are intended to allow home-based business uses which can be operated without significant impact on neighboring residences. Any use that meets the standards of a home based business does not need to comply with the zoning requirement specific to that use but shall meet the primary and secondary standards of that use.

(3) Home Based Businesses; Land Use Permit. Home-based businesses may be permitted as an accessory use to an existing residential use on the same lot or parcel in the SFR, MFR, RUC, EA, AG and RC zoning districts provided they comply with the following standards and after a land use permit has been issued by the Town Zoning Administrator.

(a) There shall be no more than one full-time equivalent employee that is not an occupant of the residential dwelling on the same lot or parcel of the home-based business.

(b) The home-based business shall not utilize a floor area exceeding 30% of the

combined gross floor area of a dwelling unit and any accessory building and in no case shall the floor area utilized exceed 800 square feet.

(c) Any structural addition to the home for the purposes of operating a home-based business shall be designed, and appear residential in character, so that the addition can readily be repurposed for residential uses at such time that the home-based business is no longer operating.

(d) Retail sales or services shall be of goods grown, produced, assembled, or for services rendered on the premises. Sales of products not produced on the premises are permitted only when these sales are incidental to, and part of, the principal function of the home-based business.

(e) There shall be no outdoor storage or display of equipment, materials, or stock.

(f) The home-based business shall not cause any odor, dust, smoke, vibration, light, or noise that can be detected beyond the property line.

(g) All mechanical equipment used in conjunction with the home-based business shall be operated within a structure.

(h) The home-based business shall not utilize a business related vehicle as part of the operation of the business with a rated gross vehicle weight rate capacity in excess of 10,000 pounds, according to the manufacturer's classification.

(i) The home-based business shall not require any business related vehicle visits by delivery trucks or vehicles with a rated gross vehicle rate capacity in excess of 20,000 pounds, according to the manufacturer's classification. The business shall not have more than 6 business related vehicle deliveries per week.

(j) The home-based business shall not exceed 5 patron-related vehicles per day, or a maximum of 25 patron- or business-related vehicles per week, whichever is greater. Not more than 2 patron vehicles may be present at one time. The proprietor will provide adequate

off-street parking on the property where the use is located. Parking areas shall not be used in determining gross floor area.

(k) The hours of operation of the business involving visitors or employees shall be between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

(l) No hazardous substances shall be used or stored as part of a home-based business except normal use for household purposes.

(m) There shall be no evidence of a home-based business, other than a sign consistent with the requirements of Subchapter VIII, which indicates that a dwelling or accessory building is being utilized in part for any purpose other than a dwelling or accessory building.

(4) Larger Scale Home Based Businesses; Conditional Use And Land Use Permit. Larger-scale home-based businesses which exceed the restrictions of subsec. (3) may be permitted as an accessory use to an existing residential use on the same lot or parcel in the EA, RC, and AG zoning districts provided they comply with the following standards and after the approval of a conditional use by the Town Board and a land use permit has been issued by the Town Zoning Administrator.

(a) There shall be no more than 2 full-time equivalent employees that are not an occupant of the residential dwelling on the same lot or parcel of the home-based business.

(b) The home-based business shall not utilize a floor area exceeding 50% of the combined gross floor area of a dwelling unit and any accessory buildings(s) and in no case shall the floor area utilized exceed 1,200 square feet.

(c) Any structural addition to the home for the purposes of operating a home-based business shall be designed, and appear residential in character, so that the addition can readily be repurposed for residential uses at such time that the home-based business is no longer operating.

(d) Retail sales or services shall be of goods grown, produced, assembled, or for services rendered on the premises. Sales of products not produced on the premises are permitted only when these sales are incidental to, and part of, the principal function of the home-based business.

(e) There shall be no outdoor storage or display of equipment, materials, or stock.

(f) The home-based business shall not cause any odor, dust, smoke, vibration, light, or noise that can be detected beyond the property line.

(g) All mechanical equipment used in conjunction with the home-based business shall be operated within a structure.

(h) The home-based business shall not utilize a business related vehicle as part of the operation of the business with a rated gross vehicle weight rate capacity in excess of 20,000 pounds, according to the manufacturer's classification.

(i) The home based business shall not require any business related vehicle visits by delivery trucks or vehicles with a rated gross vehicle rate capacity in excess of 45,000 pounds, according to the manufacturer's classification. The business shall not have more than 6 business related vehicle deliveries per week.

(j) The home-based business shall not exceed 10 patron or business related vehicles per day, or a maximum of 50 patron vehicles per week, whichever is greater. Not more than 10 patron vehicles shall be present at one time, and the proprietor will provide adequate off-street parking on the property where the use is located.

(k) The hours of operation of the business involving visitors or employees shall be between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

(L) No hazardous substances shall be used or stored as part of a home-based business except normal use for household purposes.

(m) There shall be no evidence of a home-based business other than a sign consistent with the requirements of Subchapter VII, which indicates that a dwelling or accessory building is being utilized in part for any purpose other than a dwelling or accessory building.

1.0621 Junkyard: secondary standards.

(1) This standard does not allow operation of any facility which would require a landfill permit or license from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. All junkyards are conditional uses.

(2) Operation Proposal. The operator of a junkyard shall submit a written proposed operations plan description to the Town Zoning Administrator pertaining to the proposed operation. The description shall include the types and quantities of materials to be stored or salvaged, where materials are to be hauled to and from and over what roads, proposed hours and days of operation, and any special measures that will be used for spill prevention, waste fluid storage, and control and environmental protection, and assurance that the site will be developed and operated in accordance with all approved plans. The proposal shall identify all permits the operator intends to obtain from state or federal agencies.

(2) Site Plan. The operator of a junkyard shall submit a site plan, drawn to scale, and including site boundaries, existing roads, driveways, and utilities; existing natural features including lakes, streams, floodplains, wetlands, and shoreland setback areas; location of the proposed storage yard; proposed location and surfacing of roads, driveways, and site access points; proposed fencing of property and gating of access points; proposed location and types of screening berms and landscaping; and existing and proposed temporary and permanent structures.

(3) Vegetative Screening. All junk yards shall meet the vegetative screening requirements of s. 1.0642.

(4) Requirements. As part of a conditional use, junkyards shall meet the following requirements:

(a) All junkyards shall meet vegetative screening requirements pursuant to 1.0642.

(b) It shall be in violation of this chapter for a person, corporation or other legal entity to operate, or cause to be operated, any junkyard within 1,000 feet of:

1. A duly organized and recognized place of worship.

2. A public or private elementary or secondary school.

3. A public or private day care facility or kindergarten.

4. A residential dwelling other than a dwelling for the owner, proprietor, commercial tenant, employee or caretaker.

5. Boundary of a platted area for residential development.

6. A public park.

(5) Shorelands And Wetlands. Junkyards shall not be located in mapped floodplains, wetlands, or shorelands as defined in the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

(6) Operations Plan. The operations plan shall include the following :

(a) Hours of operation, which may not exceed: 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday. Crushing hours may not exceed 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

(b) A plan for strict precautions in handling and storage of materials and recyclables including oil, grease, antifreeze, Freon, batteries, metals, tires and related by-products of the recycling process. The plan shall provide that all fluids shall be drained from any salvaged machines. The drainage shall be conducted on a concrete or other impervious slab with a catchment berm or containment.

(c) All runoff shall be detained on-site, and a contaminant control program shall be developed, approved and strictly followed.

(d) A gate shall be installed at the point of ingress and egress to the site, and shall be shut and locked when no one is in attendance.

(e) A written description of the proposed business operation plan including:

1. The types and quantities of materials that would be stored or salvaged.

2. Where materials would be hauled to and from, and over what roads.

3. Assurance that the site will be developed and operated in accordance with all approved plans.

(f) A site plan drawn to scale and including:

1. Site boundaries.

2. Existing roads, driveways, and utilities.

3. Existing natural features including lakes, streams, floodplains, wetlands, and shoreland setback areas.

4. Location of the proposed storage yard.

5. Proposed location and surfacing of roads, driveways, and site access points.

6. Proposed fencing of property and gating of access points.

7. Proposed location and types of screening berms and landscaping.

8. Existing and proposed temporary and permanent structures.

(7) Conditional Use Term Limit. A conditional use shall be in effect for a renewable period not to exceed 5 years. At the time the permit is set to expire, the conditional use may be renewed after approval by the Town Board provided that the junkyard is in compliance with the conditions set forth in the original conditional use.

(8) Annual Inspection Fee. An annual inspection fee shall be established by the Town Board and shall be payable to the Town Zoning Administrator by June 1 of each year.

1.0622 Kennel: secondary standards.

(1) Overnight Care. All overnight care of animals must occur indoors.

(2) Kennel Setbacks. All kennels, outdoor runs, and exercise areas shall be no closer than 1,000 feet from any residential dwelling other than that of the owner, agent, or employee of such kennel.

(3) Escape. All outdoor runs and exercise areas shall be fenced to prevent animals from escaping.

(4) Vegetative Buffer. All kennels shall meet the vegetative buffer requirements of s. 1.0641.

(5) Number of animals. The approval shall specify the maximum number of animals that may be accommodated at a kennel.

(6) Noise. The kennel buildings shall be constructed with sufficient soundproofing that the sound of animals at the property line may not exceed 70 Decibels.

(7) A kennel located in the Exclusive Agriculture district shall comply with sec. 91.01 (1) and ATCP 49.01 (11).

1.0622r Laboratories or research facilities.

(1) All laboratory and research facilities shall comply with applicable federal and state standards for their operations.

(2) The owner or operator of a laboratory or research facility shall include the Town on all safety notifications, planning meetings and other actions which address the impact of a facility on the community.

(3) If a laboratory or research facility is located in the Exclusive Agriculture zone, it must have a conditional use permit which meets the requirements of sec. 91.46 (4) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

1.0623 Landfill, clean: secondary standards.

(1) Records. The landowner shall maintain written records regarding the type, amount, and dates that materials are deposited into the landfill, and shall include written documentation of the source of the material claimed to be deposited into the landfill. Such records shall be made available to the Town Zoning Administrator on request.

(2) Conditional Use Term Limit. A conditional use shall be in effect for a period not to exceed 5 years. At the time the conditional use is set

to expire it may be renewed for a period of not more than 5 years by the Town Board provided that the landfill is in compliance with the conditions set forth in the original conditional use.

(3) Annual Inspection And Fee. The Town Zoning Administrator shall inspect the landfill annually and review the conditional use to assure continued compliance. An annual inspection fee will be charged and review shall be good for a period of one calendar year, or portion of a year, beginning on January 1 through December 31.0 The fee is due on January 1, and becomes delinquent on February 1. If the annual inspection fee becomes delinquent, the conditional use shall become null and void.

(4) Records. The landowner shall maintain written records regarding type, amount and dates materials are deposited into the landfill and shall include a written documentation of the source of the material claimed to be deposited into the landfill. Such records shall be made available to the Town Zoning Administrator on request

(5) Vegetative Buffer. All landfills shall meet the vegetative buffer requirements of s. 1.0641.

1.0624 Livestock harvest facility: secondary standards. (1) Animal Control. Harvest of animals shall take place in a confined area. Fencing shall be adequate to contain animals securely on the owner's property at all times.

(2) Waste Disposal. Deleterious materials such as sewage, processed and unprocessed animal parts, manure, entrails, blood, hides, bones, and waste material of any kind shall be handled according to a management plan submitted to the Town Zoning Administrator and approved by the Town Board in the permitting process. Operators must demonstrate that the material will be used, or disposed of, in a manner that does not endanger human or animal health or environmental resources.

(3) Location. Livestock harvest facilities may not be located less than 1,500 feet from any

residential building and 300 feet from any lot line other than that of the owner of the premises or employees.

(4) Scale. Livestock harvest facilities' gross annual income may not exceed \$100,000 unless they are located in the industrial zoning district

1.0625 Metal and wood fabrication: secondary standards. Sales of products and goods shall be of products and goods produced on the premises.

1.0626 Mobile home park and mobile homes: secondary standards. (1) Mobile Home Space. Mobile home spaces shall be provided at a rate of one space for each mobile home. Spaces shall consist of an all-weather surface. The space shall be provided with 6 tie-down anchors. Each mobile home space shall be not less than 10 feet wide, nor of less length than the length of the mobile home to be placed therein plus 5 feet.

(2) Driveways. There shall be a system of driveways providing access to each mobile home, and to off-road parking areas within the mobile home park. This system of driveways shall connect to a road.

(3) Common Open Space. Each mobile home park shall set aside a minimum of 5 % of the total area for a contiguous, common open space. The common, open space area shall be in addition to yard open spaces. The area may be provided with children's playgrounds, picnic areas, game courts, and gardens, furnished and maintained by the mobile home park owner, or the plots shall be available to park inhabitants for personal garden plots.

(4) Construction Standards. All mobile homes shall meet the construction standards of the Mobile Home Manufacturers Association and all federal, state, and local codes.

(5) Mobile homes shall be permitted only in mobile home parks except as provided under this ordinance.

1.0627 Non-Metallic Mining Sites, Small and Temporary; secondary standards.

(1) Small temporary non-metallic mining sites of one acre or less may be permitted under this subsection by the Town Board upon the submission of a nonmetallic mining application and issuance of a land use permit, the nonmetallic mining site complies with all provisions of this chapter and Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 135. These requirements include the requirement for financial assurance and a reclamation plan under NR 135.

(2) Nonmetallic mining sites permitted under this subsection shall not exceed 24 months of operation calculated from the date the land use permit is issued and concluding upon the completion of final reclamation. In the event that the operator of a nonmetallic mining site seeks to continue its operation after 24 months, it must be authorized as a new extraction operation, shall meet the standards under as if it had never been operated.

(3) Multiple locations for extraction may be located on a single parcel provided that the total of all locations combined not exceed one acre.

(4) Nonmetallic mining sites under this subchapter shall not be permitted to occur on a parcel more than once in any 3-year period, calculated on the date that the land use permit was issued by the Town Zoning Administrator.

(5) The permit for Small Temporary Nonmetallic mining sites under this subchapter may not be extended in duration or expanded in area.

(6) Stockpiling of any nonmetallic mineral, including stone, sand, gravel, clay and topsoil, shall not be permitted beyond final reclamation

(7) No blasting of material may occur.

1.0628 Nonmetallic mining site, between one acre and 15 acres, not exceeding 24 months: secondary standards.

(1) From time to time, it may be appropriate to permit extraction of gravel, aggregate or other non-metallic materials for the economical completion of a highway or other project, non-metallic mining sites for such a specific and limited-term purpose may be permitted under this subsection if the proposal meets the

provisions of NR 135. Nonmetallic mining sites between one acre and 15 acres, may be permitted under this subsection by the Town Board with the submission of a nonmetallic mining application and issuance of a land use permit, provided the nonmetallic mining site complies with all provisions of this chapter, and Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 135. These requirements include the requirement for financial assurance and a reclamation plan under NR 135. Proof of a bona fide project shall be submitted with the application.

(2) Nonmetallic mining sites permitted under this subsection shall not exceed 24 months of operation calculated from the date the land use permit is issued and concluding upon the completion of final reclamation. In the event that the operator of a nonmetallic mining site seeks to continue its operation after 24 months, it must be authorized as a new extraction operation, shall meet the standards under as if it had never been operated.

(3) Multiple locations for extraction may be located on a single parcel provided that the total of all locations combined not exceed 15 acres.

(4) Nonmetallic mining sites under this subchapter may not be permitted to occur on a parcel more than once in any 3-year period calculated on the date that the land use permit was issued by the Town Zoning Administrator.

(5) Nonmetallic mining sites under this subchapter cannot be extended in duration or expanded in area.

(6) Stockpiling of any nonmetallic mineral, including stone, sand, gravel, clay and topsoil, shall not be permitted beyond final reclamation.

(7) No blasting of material may occur.

1.06285 Plumbing Fixtures in Accessory Buildings.

Sinks, toilets, showers, bathtubs and other fixtures connected to a water supply may be installed only if permitted in the applicable zone or authorized under a conditional use permit. Installation of plumbing fixtures does not authorize use of an accessory structure for human habitation.

Floor drains in garages or storage buildings are not considered "plumbing fixtures" and are permitted in all Districts if drained into an approved private on-site wastewater treatment system or sewer.

1.0629 Ponds: secondary standards.

(1) A land use permit shall be required for ponds in the following cases:

(a) Any pond 200 square feet or greater shall be considered a structure, shall comply with setbacks for structures pursuant to this chapter, and shall require a land use permit issued by the Town Zoning Administrator.

(b) Any pond which, through the process of digging, excavating or scraping, creates spoils which are stockpiled on-site or removed from the property, shall be considered a mining operation and must comply with all mining regulations, and obtain appropriate permits pursuant to this chapter, and Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 135 where applicable.

(c) Any pond 200 square feet or greater, and within 75 feet of a property line or road right-of-way, shall require the approval of a conditional use permit.

(2) Construction Of Ponds. Pond construction shall include the following:

(a) All spoil material removed from the pond shall be thin spread, less than 12 inches in thickness, on upland portions of the parcel.

(b) All disturbed areas associated with pond construction shall be stabilized.

(3) The Town Board shall require safety measures, such as fencing and gates.

(4) Pond Construction Proposal. The developer of any pond which requires a conditional use permit shall submit a plan and description. Plans and descriptions shall include: size of pond, location on site, setbacks, other existing or planned water features on the site, spoil spreading location, disturbed land reclamation means, property description, site stability, erosion, and construction timing.

(5) Biological Stability. All ponds which require a conditional use permit shall include plans for introduction of plants, fish and

underwater features which will maintain the water in the pond in a biologically healthy state. No fish or plants which are considered invasive species may be introduced into a pond.

1.0630 Poultry and egg production, beekeeping in residential zones: secondary standards. These standards apply to poultry and egg production, and beekeeping in single family residential, multiple family residential, and rural community zoning districts only, where there has been no approval of animal units. These standards shall not apply to poultry or egg production or beekeeping as an agricultural use or to parcels which are regulated by the number of animal units.

(1) If the Lot is less than 2 acres in area, the number of poultry kept shall not exceed 6 per Lot on the same lot as the dwelling. If the Lot is 2 acres or more, the number of poultry kept shall not exceed 12 per Lot on the same lot as the dwelling.

(2) A description of the poultry coop shall be provided with the land use permit application. Coops may be part of an accessory structure, but may not be a part of a dwelling.

(3) Roosters and crowing cockerels shall not be kept.

(4) Poultry shall be kept in fenced areas to prevent poultry from trespassing onto neighboring properties.

(5) Setbacks of poultry and beekeeping activities.

(a) Poultry related structures shall be located no less than 25 feet from any side or rear yard.

(b) Beekeeping related structures shall be located no less than 100 feet from any side or rear yard line. (6) If the structures associated with poultry and egg production in the SFR, MFR, and RUC zones are less than or equal to 120 square feet and the number of poultry is less than 6 per lot, no land use permit shall be required provided the standards of this chapter are met.

(7) All manure shall be stored in a manner which prevents the generation of odors or

runoff from the property. Manure may not be disposed of in domestic waste systems.

1.0631 Recreation facility, outdoor: secondary standards.

(1) Proposed lighting installations shall use shading, brightness control and directional planning to avoid light spill onto surrounding properties, or skyward.

(2) Hours of operation, including hours of night lighting, shall be specified as a condition of the conditional use.

(3) If any powered recreational sports are involved, the terms of approval shall specify the kinds of equipment which is permitted, noise limits measured at the property line, erosion control measures and safety precautions.

1.0632 Rendering plant facility: secondary standards.

(1) Reduction activities shall take place in a confined area which prevents odors and wastes from escaping.

(2) Deleterious materials such as sewage, processed and unprocessed animal parts, manure, entrails, blood, hides, bones or waste material of any kind, shall be handled according to a management plan submitted to the Town Zoning Administrator and approved by the Town Board in the permitting process. Operators must demonstrate that the material will be used, or disposed of, in a manner that does not endanger human or animal health or environmental resources

(4) Setbacks.

(a) All rendering plant facilities shall be no closer than 1,000 feet from any residential dwelling, other than the owner, agent or employee of such facility.

(b) It shall be in violation of this chapter for a person, corporation or other legal entity to operate, or cause to be operated, any rendering plant within 1,500 feet of:

1. A duly organized and recognized place of worship.

2. A public or private elementary or secondary school.

3. A public or private day care facility or kindergarten.

4. A residential dwelling other than a dwelling for the owner, proprietor, commercial tenant, employee or caretaker.

5. Boundary of a platted area for residential development.

6. A public park.

1.0633 Renewable energy structures: secondary standards.

(1) Applicability. The requirements and provisions for renewable energy structures shall apply to solar energy systems, wind energy systems, and gasification systems erected, relocated, structurally altered, or reconstructed. These standards shall not apply to any systems which are authorized by the Wisconsin Public Service Commission. Renewable energy structures located in the exclusive agriculture zoning district must meet the definition of an accessory use, unless required or authorized to be located in a specific place by state or federal law.

(2) Land Use Permit. The issuance of a land use permit is required prior to the erection, relocation, structural alteration, or reconstruction of any renewable energy structure. A land use permit shall be required for each individual structure as part of a facility.

(3) Solar Energy System. The following secondary standards apply to solar energy systems.

(a) Height. Any ground-mounted solar panel shall not exceed 25 feet in height from the average surface of the ground below.

(b) Setbacks. Ground mounted solar systems are permitted on front, back, and side lots provided the system meets all required setbacks of this ordinance.

(c) Photovoltaic Surface. Ground mounted solar energy systems in areas zoned single family and multifamily residential shall not exceed a greater photovoltaic surface area of 50% of the front, side, or back yard lot area on which they are proposed to be located.

(d) If a solar energy system is located in the Exclusive Agriculture zone, it is a permitted

use if the energy generated is used primarily on the farm. If the energy generated is primarily used off the farm, the system must be authorized by a conditional use permit which meets the requirements of sec. 91.46 (4) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(4) Wind Energy Systems.

(a) Application. This subsection applies to small wind energy systems that have a total installed nameplate capacity of 300 kilowatts or less and that consist of individual wind turbines that have an installed nameplate capacity of not more than 100 kilowatts. Wind energy systems greater than 300 kilowatts capacity shall comply with Ch. PSC 128, Wis. Adm. Code.

(b) Setbacks. Wind energy systems are permitted on front, back, and side lots provided the system meets the following setbacks.

1. Occupied community buildings: 1.00 times the maximum blade tip height.

2. Participating dwellings: None.

3. Nonparticipating dwellings: 1.00 times the maximum blade tip height.

4. Participating property lines: none

5. Nonparticipating property lines: 1.00 times the maximum blade tip height.

6. Public road right-of-way: None.

7. Overhead communication and electric transmission or distribution lines, not including utility service lines to individual dwellings or accessory structures: 1.00 times the maximum blade tip height.

8. Overhead utility service lines to individual dwellings or accessory structures: None.

(5) Gasification Energy Systems. The following secondary standards apply to gasification energy systems.

(a) Regulations. Manure collection systems shall follow all federal, state and Town land conservation guidelines and regulations.

(b) Setbacks. Gasification systems shall be set back 1,000 feet from any building except the participating residence and 250 feet from any road right-of-way or property line.

(c) Shoreland. Gasification systems in shoreland areas shall be prohibited.

(d) Gasification systems may process only agricultural wastes or byproducts unless a conditional use permit is granted to allow processing of substrate materials such as restaurant oils or grease.

(e) A gasification system shall be authorized by a conditional use permit.

(7) If a renewable energy system is located in an Exclusive Agriculture district, the system shall meet the conditional use permit requirements of sec. 91.46 (4), Wis. Stats.

1.0634 Resort. (1) The zoning application shall include a detailed site plan showing all guest cabins or units, parking, shared facilities and amenities shall be prepared and reviewed as part of the zoning approval process. If approved, the plan shall become part of the conditions of approval.

(2) The zoning approval shall be issued to the specific individual owner of the resort and is not transferable without approval of the Town Board.

1.0635 Roadside stand and farmer's market: secondary standards.

(1) Location. All temporary and permanent structures shall be setback 5 feet from the road right-of-way.

(2) Parking. Off-street parking shall meet the requirements of the parking standards.

(3) Sales of products and goods shall be of products and goods produced on the premises.

(4) No persons not in the immediate family of the grower may be employed in sales.

1.0636 Sawmill: secondary standards.

(1) This standard applies to sawmills which are located and operated on a parcel for more than 10 days in a 365-day period.

(2) There shall be no retail sales other than products produced on the premises.

(3) Deleterious materials such as accumulated slabs, decayed wood, sawdust, sawmill refuse, planing mill shavings, or waste material of any kind shall be handled according to a management plan submitted to the Town

Zoning Administrator and approved by the Town Board. Operators must demonstrate that the material will be used or disposed of in a manner that does not endanger human health or environmental resources.

(4) No sawmill operation may dispose of substances by open burning.

(5) No storage of logs, lumber, deleterious substances, or equipment of any kind shall be permitted within any building setback area, as specified by the applicable zoning district.

(6) Hours of operation and days shall be specified as a condition of the conditional use by the Town Board.

1.0637 Seasonal storage of recreational equipment and motor vehicles: secondary standards. Recreational equipment and motor vehicles may be stored on the premises provided the equipment is owned by private individuals other than those residing on the premises and the storage is located within an existing farm building and completely enclosed therein. The storage of a dealer's inventory or construction of any new buildings for storage shall be a commercial use. In the exclusive agricultural district, the storage must meet the definition of an accessory use.

1.0638 Sport shooting range: secondary standards.

(1) All premises used for sport shooting ranges shall be completely fenced except for a single point of entrance, which may not be more than 12 feet wide. Each such range shall be posted with warning signs, facing outward away from the range, not more than 100 feet apart, fastened level to the top of such fence, and not more than 6 feet above the ground. Such warning signs shall be at least 2 square feet in area and shall contain the words, "Danger Shooting Range" in red on a white background. The letters of such words shall be not less than 4 inches high and maintained in a legible condition at all times.

(2) All sport shooting ranges shall meet the vegetative buffer requirements of s. 1.6039.

(3) Barrier.

(a) Sport shooting ranges shall be designed and constructed so that all shots are contained within the range and cannot escape.

(b) Ranges where solid projectile ammunition is used shall be arranged in a manner that provides for a sod-faced barrier of earth or sand, impenetrable by any solid projectile fired at such ranges.

(c) For sport shooting ranges where all targets are 100 yards or less in distance, such barrier shall be at least 20 feet in height, measured from the base of the targets, and shall not be less than 50 feet in width.

(d) For those sport-shooting ranges where targets are greater than 100 yards, such barrier shall not be less than 30 feet in height, measured from the base of the targets, and shall not be less than 100 feet in width.

(d) If an eyebrow ricochet catcher or similar device is used, the aforementioned height and width standards may be decreased by 10%.

(e) The target area shall be centered on the barrier, and the center of the targets will be placed no greater than 3 feet from ground level.

(f) Ranges for skeet and trap shooting are not required to incorporate a barrier, but shall be designed so that all short falls within the area not less than 150 feet from the property line.

(4) Conditions Of Approval. The following conditions shall be met and maintained so long as the sport shooting range is used:

(a) Ranges for skeet and trap shooting shall be restricted to the use of shot ammunition.

(b) Shooting and the handling of firearms on the premises shall be conducted in a safe and orderly manner so as not to constitute an undue hazard to persons either on, or off the premises.

(c) Suspension of Use. If, on inspection, the Town Zoning Administrator determines that any requirements of the conditional use are not being met, the Town Zoning Administrator shall give notice to the

owner or operator of the premises of a temporary suspension of operations for not more than 14 days, specifying in writing the grounds for such suspension. If such grounds for suspension have not been removed at the end of such period of 14 days or less, the Town Zoning Administrator may give notice of indefinite suspension, and operations shall not be resumed except as authorized by a new conditional use as if for a new operation.

(5) Existing Sport Shooting Ranges. All existing sport shooting ranges which meet the requirements of this chapter and continue to meet all of the conditions and standards on the date of passage of this chapter and thereafter, shall not be required to obtain new conditional and land use permits.

(6) Land Use. Shooting shall be the principal land use on a year-round basis.

1.0638a Stables and equestrian facilities.

(1) Stables for keeping horses which are being raised on a farm as livestock are an accessory use which is permitted in the Exclusive Agriculture district, and shall comply with sec. 91.01 (1).

(2) Stables which board horses or keep horses for training or recreation are in the nature of commercial uses, and are not permitted in the Exclusive Agriculture zone.

(3) Equestrian facilities may include a range of various horse-related activities, developments and equipment. The rezoning amendment approving an equestrian facility shall, at a minimum, specify:

(a) Hours during which the horses may run on track or trails.

(b) Provisions for the management of animal waste.

(c) Numbers of horses and foals permitted.

(d) Additional setbacks and noise abatement features, if any.

(4) Equestrian facilities located in the Exclusive Agriculture zone shall meet the requirements of sec. 91.01 (1) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

1.0639 Storage yard: secondary standards.

All outdoor storage yards shall meet the vegetative screening requirements of s. 1.0642.

1.0640 Temporary secondary dwelling for dependency living arrangement or agricultural use: secondary standards.

(1) Under special circumstances, an additional dwelling unit may be authorized for agricultural personnel or for the care of dependent elderly or disabled persons. A land use permit issued under this section shall be issued to the owner of the property for specific temporary purposes and is not transferable without approval of the Town Board. Temporary secondary dwellings are not permitted in the Exclusive Agriculture zone unless the temporary secondary dwelling qualifies as a farm residence within the meaning of sec. 1.0617a

(2) Confirmation Of Need For Conditional Use. An affidavit confirming the need for continuing the temporary secondary dwelling shall be provided to the Town Zoning Administrator every 3 years.

(3) A temporary secondary dwelling must meet the following:

(a) A temporary secondary dwelling shall only be established provided the following conditions are met:

1. Converting existing living area, attic, basement or garage.

2. Adding floor area to the existing dwelling.

3. Constructing a detached temporary secondary dwelling on a site with an existing dwelling.

(b) Private on-site wastewater treatment system verification to assure that the system can accommodate the addition of a temporary secondary dwelling and, if needed, upgrades to the system shall be required.

(c) The size of the temporary secondary dwelling shall not be less than 400 sq. feet and not greater than 800 sq. feet unless the unit is physically attached to the residential dwelling through a shared wall or ceiling.

(d) The temporary secondary dwelling shall be located only on the same lot as the dwelling of the owner of the lot.

(e) No detached temporary secondary dwelling area shall be permitted on lots of one acre or less in area

(f) The temporary secondary dwelling shall comply with all setbacks.

(g) The owner of the property must demonstrate to the Town Zoning Administrator that the temporary secondary dwelling meets all applicable subdivision covenants.

(h) A temporary secondary dwelling may not be occupied by more than 2 persons except that the dwellings may provide space for a family when used in conjunction with a farming operation. The owner of the principal dwelling must show that this person meets the allowance for either the farm operation or dependency living arrangement.

(i) Manufactured homes utilized as a detached temporary secondary dwelling shall be skirted with a durable material that encloses the area between the chassis and the ground. The use of manufactured homes shall not be permitted in areas zoned SFR or MFR.

(4) Requirements For Farm Operations. A secondary dwelling may only be allowed with a farm operation if the gross income of the farm exceeds \$18,000 per year or \$54,000 in a 3-year period. ~~Up to 2~~ A secondary temporary dwellings ~~areas~~ may be permitted per farm provided that the temporary secondary dwelling is for parents or children of the farm operator or owner, or is for hired persons deriving at least 50% of their income from the farm operation. Evidence of this provision shall be provided to the Town Zoning Administrator.

(5) Requirements For Dependency Living Arrangements. No more than one temporary dwelling shall be permitted per Lot for dependent persons. A dependency unit may be approved only for a person that is dependent for assistance with activities of daily living from those residing in the principal dwelling, or, for a caretaker assisting the dependent with his or

her activities of daily living who resides in the principal dwelling.

(6) Conditional Use, Land Use Permit, And Notice Of Permit. All temporary dependency living permits shall require the issuance of a land use permit in conjunction with the recording of a notice of temporary permit, on a form acceptable to the Town Zoning Administrator, with the Dane County Register of Deeds. The land use permit shall expire at such time that the secondary temporary dwelling is no longer utilized, and shall coincide with the recording of a document nullifying the notice of temporary permit. At such time that the temporary secondary dwelling is no longer used, the dwelling shall either be removed, or a land use permit shall be issued converting the temporary secondary dwelling to an accessory structure or common walls originally separating the temporary secondary dwelling from the principal residence are removed

(6) Cessation Of Use. (a) The property owner shall notify the Town Zoning Administrator as to the intended use of the temporary secondary dwelling at such time that the unit is no longer used for dependency living arrangements or farm operations. Within 30 days of notification, a land use permit shall be issued by the Town Zoning Administrator upon any change in use or the temporary secondary dwelling shall be removed.

(7) Inspection Fee. An inspection fee shall be established by the Town Board and shall be payable to the Town Zoning Administrator every three years by June 1 of the third year.

1.0640m Transportation, Pipeline and Communication uses.

(1) Facilities approved under a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity by the Wisconsin Public Service Commission are exempt from local zoning to the extent provided by law.

(2) Facilities which are subject to local zoning and are located in the Exclusive Agriculture

zone shall meet the standards of sec. 91.46 (4) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(3) The Town requests that it be a party in any proceedings to approve transportation, pipeline or communication facilities within the Town.

1.0640r Utility Uses.

(1) Facilities approved under a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity by the Wisconsin Public Service Commission are exempt from local zoning to the extent provided by law.

(2) Facilities which are subject to local zoning and are located in the Exclusive Agriculture zone shall meet the standards of either sec. 91.44 (1)(f) or 91.46 (4) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(3) The Town requests that it be a party in any proceedings to approve transportation, pipeline or communication facilities within the Town.

1.0641 Vegetative buffer.

(1) When a use requires a vegetative buffer, the requirements of this section shall be met. A vegetative buffer plan shall be submitted at the time of permit application. No permit shall be issued until an acceptable vegetative buffer plan has been approved. The plan shall provide for a minimum of 30 feet in depth parallel to any area used for vehicles or buildings. The vegetative buffer may not be used for any purpose other than screening, except at designated points of ingress and egress delineated in the plan. Vegetative buffers that are within 1,000 feet of the ordinary high water mark of a lake, pond or flowage, or 300 feet of the ordinary high water mark of a navigable river or stream, must comply with applicable portions of the Dane County Shoreland and Floodplain ordinances.

(2) Within the buffer area, vegetation shall consist of:

(a) A minimum of one tree every 20 feet. Vegetative buffer densities along the front of the property adjacent to the road right-of-way may be reduced to not less than one tree every 30 feet.

(b) Not less than 75% of the trees shall be evergreens.

(c) A minimum of 2 different species of evergreens shall be utilized.

(d) Non-native species which have the potential to be invasive may not be utilized as part of the buffer.

(e) Deciduous trees shall be either single stem or multi-stem trees, with the smallest trunk measured at a minimum of a one-inch diameter at the time of planting. The trunk shall be measured 6 inches above the ground.

(f) Evergreen trees shall be a minimum of 4 feet tall at the time of planting.

(g) There shall be a ground cover of either native grasses and flowers, or lawn grasses.

(2) Vegetative buffers shall not interfere with applicable vision triangle requirements.

(3) Within the buffer area, vegetation shall be maintained in viable growing conditions. Maintenance of the ground cover shall be completed in a manner that maintains the shape and appearance of trees within the buffer area.

1.0642 Vegetative screening.

(1) When a use requires a vegetative screening, the requirements of this section shall apply. A vegetative screening plan shall be submitted at the time of permit application, and no permit shall be issued until an acceptable vegetative screening plan has been approved.

(2) The plan shall provide for a minimum of 30 feet in depth, parallel to any area used for vehicles or buildings. The vegetative screening area shall not be used for any purpose other than screening, except at designated points of ingress and egress delineated in the plan. Vegetative screens that are within 1,000 feet of the ordinary high water mark of a lake, pond or flowage, or 300 feet of the ordinary high water mark of a navigable river or stream, must comply with applicable portions of shoreland zoning.

(3) Within the screening area, vegetation shall consist of:

(a) A minimum of 2 parallel rows of trees, with all rows planted 10 feet apart.

(b) Within any given row, there shall be a minimum of one tree every 12 feet.

(c) Vegetative screening densities along the front of the property adjacent to the road right-of-way may be reduced to not less than one tree every 20 feet.

(d) Not less than 75% of the trees shall be evergreens.

(e) A minimum of 2 different species of evergreens shall be utilized.

(f) Non-native species which have the potential to be invasive shall not be utilized as part of the screening.

(g) Deciduous trees shall be either single stem or multi-stem trees, with the smallest trunk measured at a minimum of a one-inch diameter at the time of planting. The trunk shall be measured 6 inches above the ground.

(h) Evergreen trees shall be a minimum of 4 feet tall at the time of planting.

(i) There shall be a ground cover of either native grasses and flowers, or lawn grasses.

(2) Vegetative screens shall not interfere with applicable vision triangle requirements.

(3) Within the screening area, vegetation shall be maintained in viable growing conditions. Maintenance of the ground cover shall be completed in a manner so as to maintain the shape or appearance of trees within the buffer area.

1.0643 Warehousing, self-storage facility, or mini-warehousing: secondary standards.

(1) All materials stored at the facility shall be indoors.

(2) All warehousing, self-storage facilities, or mini-warehousing shall meet the vegetative buffer requirements of s. 1.0641.

1.0644 Water distribution, wholesale, processing, and treatment facility: secondary standards.

(1) Facilities shall meet the vegetative screening requirements of s. 1.0642.

(2) All materials and vehicles at the facility shall be stored indoors.

(3) The hours of trucking operations shall be limited to 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

(4) All treatment shall be done within an enclosed facility.

1.0645 Water extraction and removal facility: secondary standards.

(1) Water extraction is not permitted in the Exclusive Agricultural district unless the well is a public water well which meets the requirements of sec. 91.46 (4) of the Wisconsin Statutes, or is an accessory to an agricultural use.

(2) A conditional use permit shall be required for all water extraction and removal facilities. All facilities shall meet the following standards.

(1) The hours of trucking operations shall be limited to 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

(2) The establishment, maintenance, or operation of the conditional use shall not endanger the public health, safety, or general welfare, nor impair significant aesthetic, scientific, educational, or agricultural values.

(3) That the establishment, maintenance, or operation of the conditional use will not substantially affect the existing use of adjacent properties and will not have a substantial adverse effect on the most suitable long-term future use for the area.

(4) That adequate utilities, access roads, drainage, traffic plans, and other site improvements are or will be provided.

(5) All outdoor lighting shall utilize fully shielded lighting fixtures to minimize artificial sky glow and prevent light trespass or glare beyond the property line.

(6) The use shall conform to all government regulations and standards pertaining to the activity, including air and water quality

standards and storm and wastewater permit discharge requirements.

(7) Abandonment of water wells must be done in accordance with local, state, and federal laws, and a performance bond may be required to assure that the well will be properly abandoned.

1.0646 Wholesale distribution facility: secondary standards. All wholesale distribution facilities shall meet the vegetative screening requirements of s. 1.0642.

1.0647 Subdivision standard: Rural Residential.

A Rural Residential Subdivision shall be a subdivision which has lots of 1.0 acres but less than 3.0 acres; and has common open space areas of at least five percent of the gross area.

1.0648 Subdivision standard: Suburban Residential. A suburban residential subdivision which has lots in excess of 20,000 square feet; 10,000 square feet if served by a public wastewater treatment system, and has common area open spaces of at least ten percent of the gross area.

1.0649 Subdivision standard: Conservancy Residential. A conservancy residential subdivision which has small lots and large common areas, which has an average density of one residence per acre, and is served by a wastewater treatment system with features such as a shared drain field which can properly accommodate the number and size of lots. The commons areas shall be outlots open to shared use of the lot owners.

SUBCHAPTER VII. DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

1.0700 Purpose.

1.071 Lot area, lot coverage, setbacks, floor area, and building height

1.072 Livestock related and manure storage structure setbacks.

1.073 Road setbacks.

1.074 Structures prohibited within setbacks.

1.075 Structures permitted within setbacks

1.076 Driveway, Field Road and Parcel Access Locations.

1.077 Maintenance of Topography.

1.078 Parking and Loading.

1.079 Required parking spaces.

1.0700 Purpose. The purpose of this subchapter is to establish lot area, lot coverage, height, and density requirements.

1.071 Lot area, lot coverage, setbacks, floor area, and building height.

(1) All lots created shall meet minimum lot area requirements. Except as otherwise provided under this Ordinance, lot area, width, setbacks, and building height shall be in accordance with the regulations applicable to each zoning district, including regulations contained in the Dane County Shoreland or Floodplain ordinances, if the land is subject to such ordinances.

(2) Buildings used in whole, or in part, for residential purposes shall have a floor area of not less than 500 square feet per dwelling, calculated pursuant to the definition of floor area in this chapter, unless otherwise specified by this chapter. Mobile or manufactured homes located within a mobile home park are exempt from this requirement.

(3) Dwellings may be increased in height by not more than 10 feet when all yards and other required open spaces are increased by 1 foot for each foot by which such building exceeds the height limit of the district in which it is located.

(4) Churches, schools, hospitals, sanitariums and other public and quasi-public buildings may be erected to a height not exceeding 75 feet, provided the front, side and rear yards required in the district in which the building is to be located are each increased at least one foot for each foot of additional height over the limit otherwise established for the district in which the building is to be located.

(5) Structures for agricultural uses may be erected to a height exceeding 75 feet provided the front, side, and rear yards in the district in

which the structure is to be located are increased at least 1.05 feet from the minimum setback requirement for each additional one foot of height greater than 75 feet in height of any agriculture structure that exceeds 75 feet in height.

(6) For purposes of subch. VII, if a lot was originally created by certified survey map or subdivision plat, lot lines may only be modified by a new certified survey map or subdivision plat.

(7) Zoning District Dimensional Requirements.

(a) The graphics in secs (8) through (21) identify the dimensional requirements which apply to each of the zoning districts in this ordinance,

(b) Where a secondary standard or other provision of this Ordinance provides a greater setback, the greater setback controls.

(8) Agriculture

(9) Exclusive Agriculture

(10) Agricultural Enterprise

(11) Resource Conservancy

(12) Nature-Based Recreation

(13) Planned Rural Development

(14) Commercial

(15) Industrial

(16) Neighborhood Retail

(17) Recreational Commercial

(18) Rural-Based Businesses

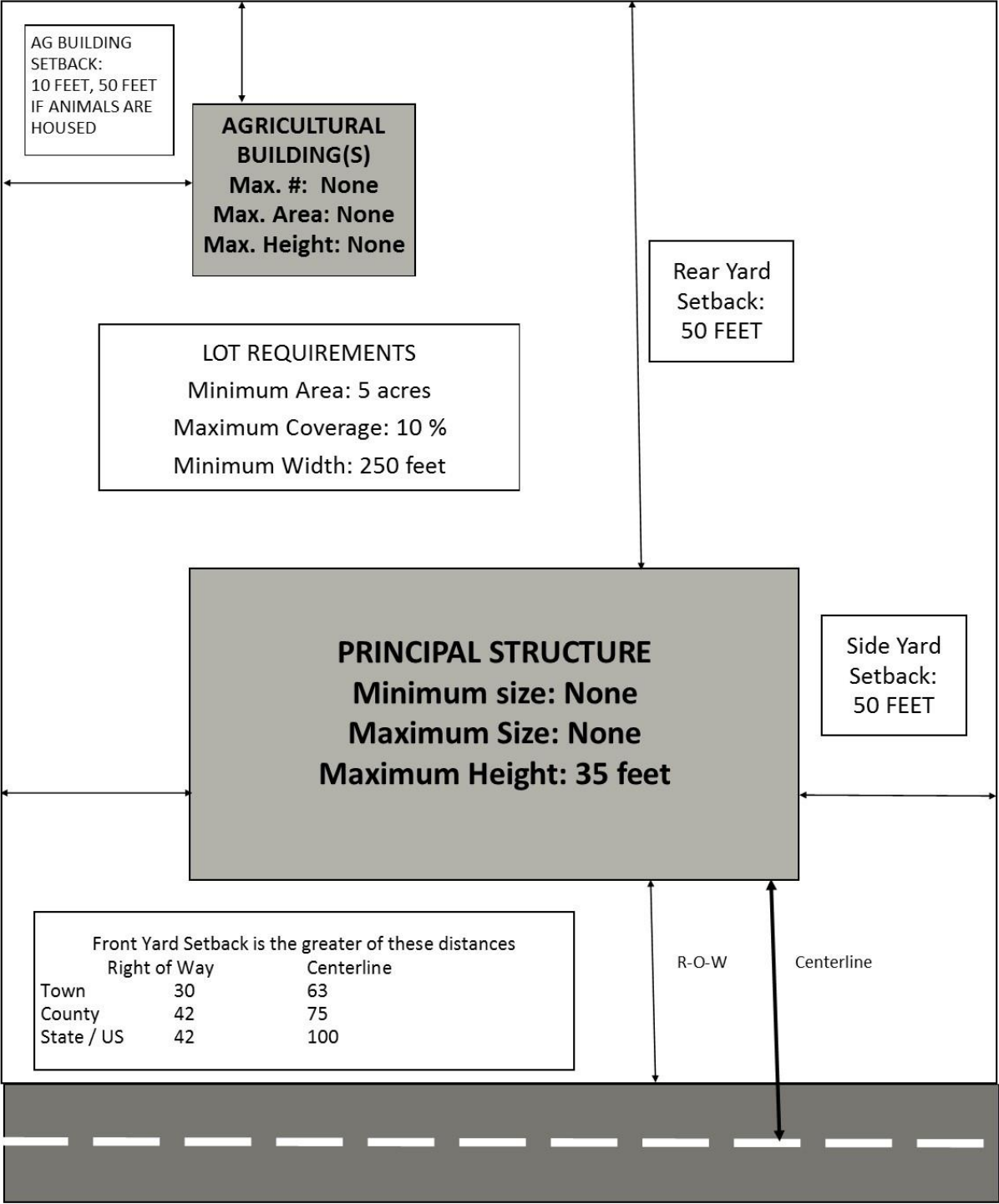
(19) Rural Community District

(20) Planned Unit Development

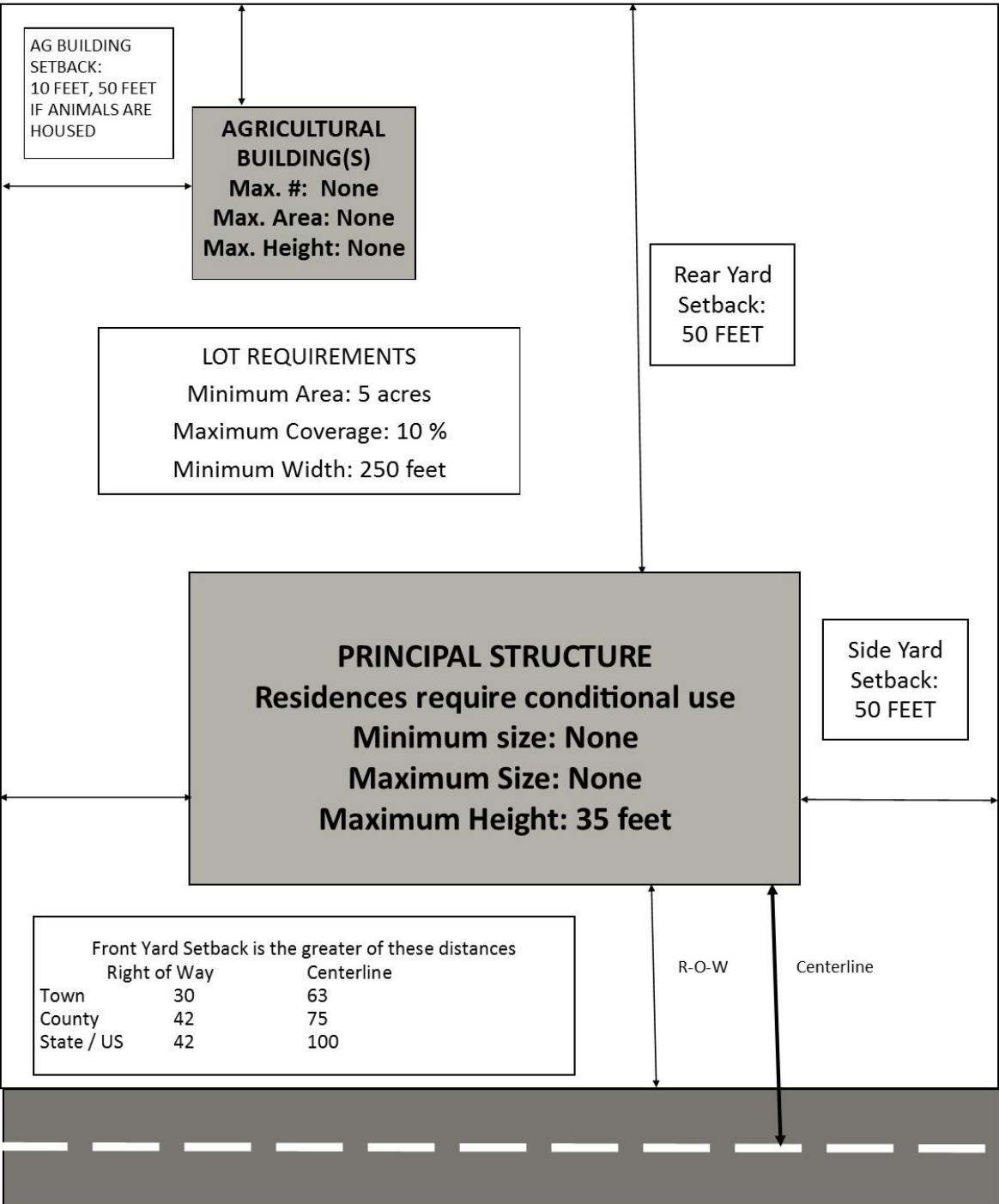
(21) Single Family Residential

(22) Multi-Family Residential

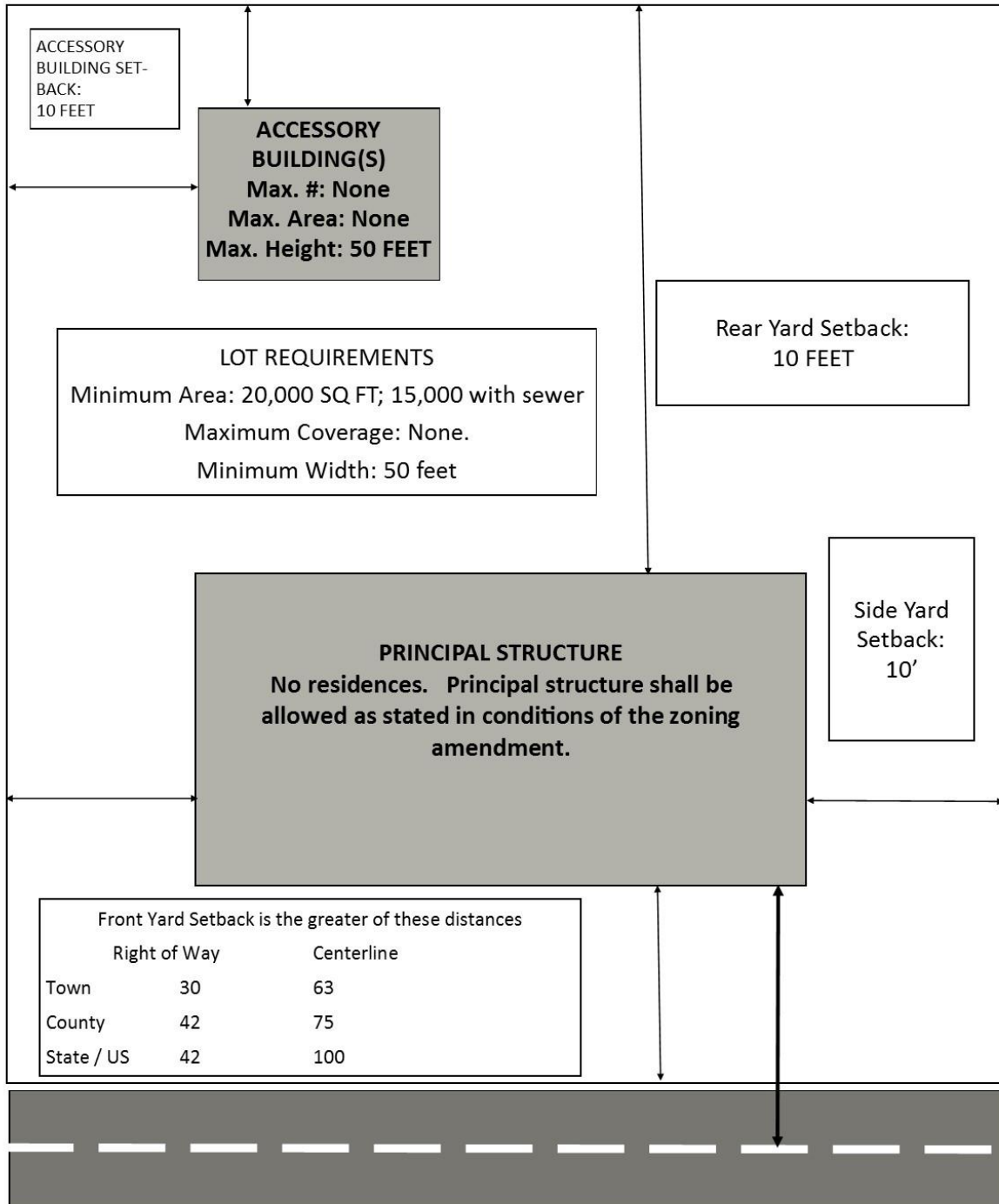
Zoning District: Agriculture	Sec. 1.0311	NOT TO SCALE!!	Draft 7.0
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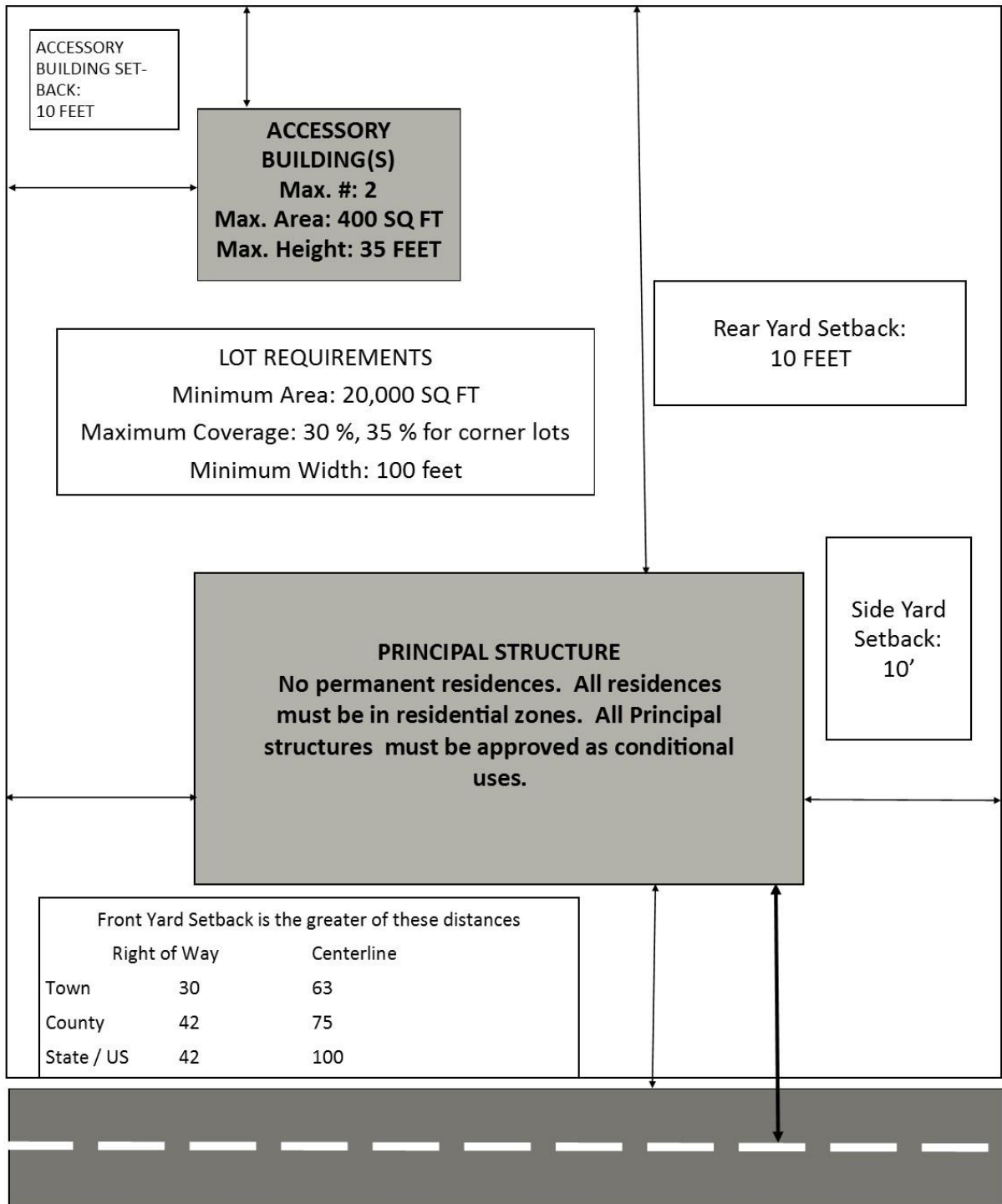


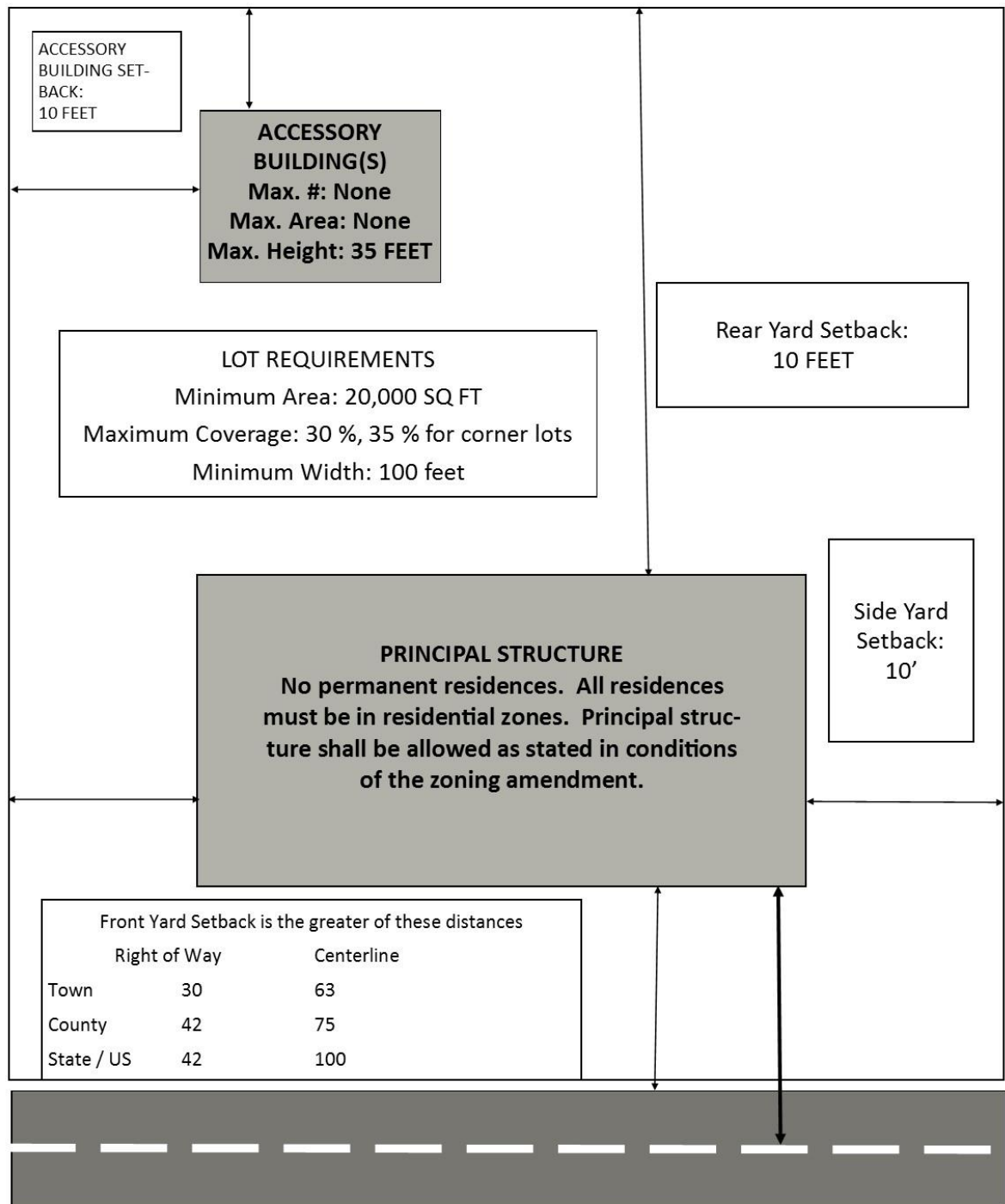
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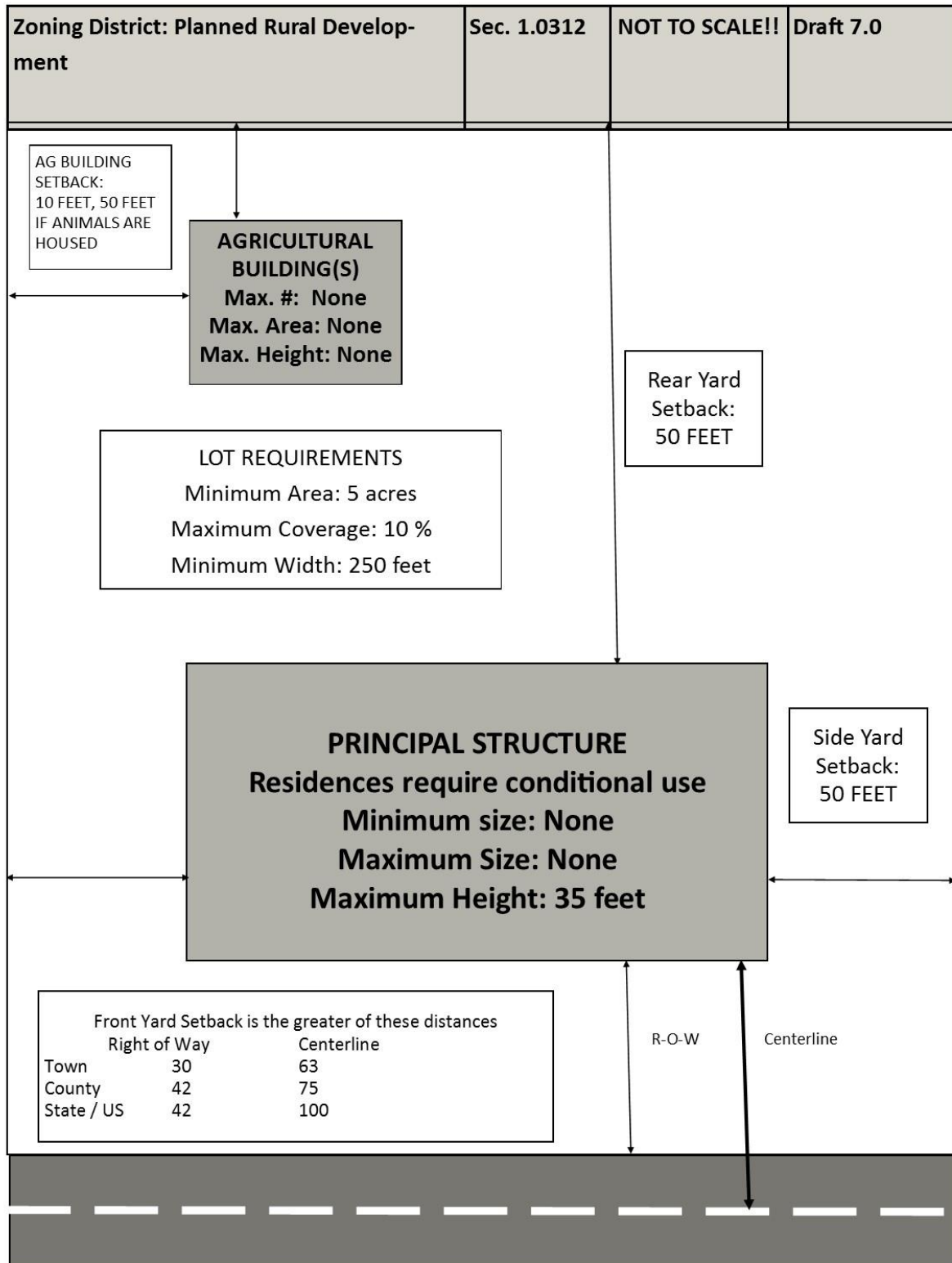


Zoning District: Agricultural Enterprise	Sec. 1.0313,	NOT TO SCALE!!	Draft 7.0
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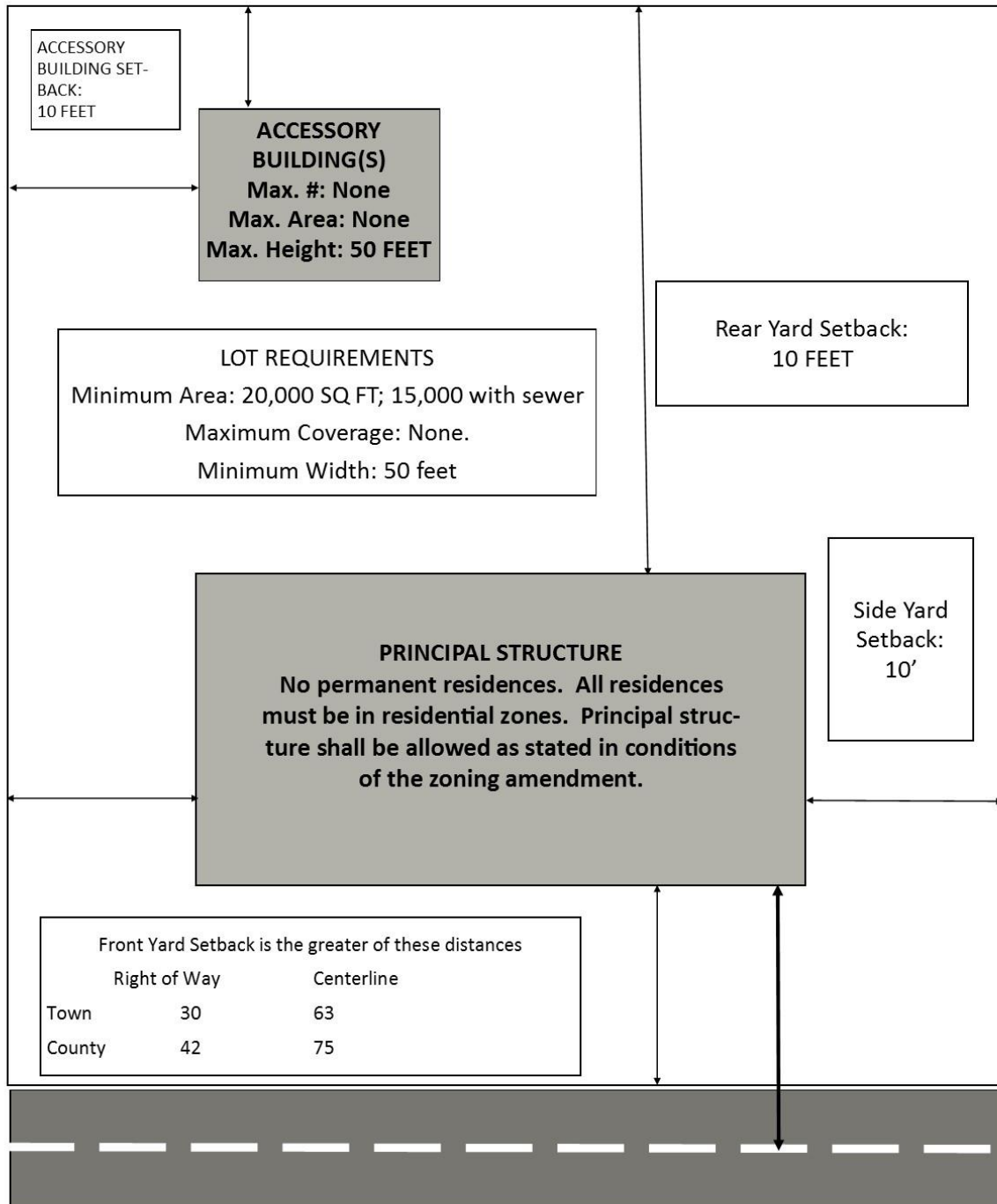




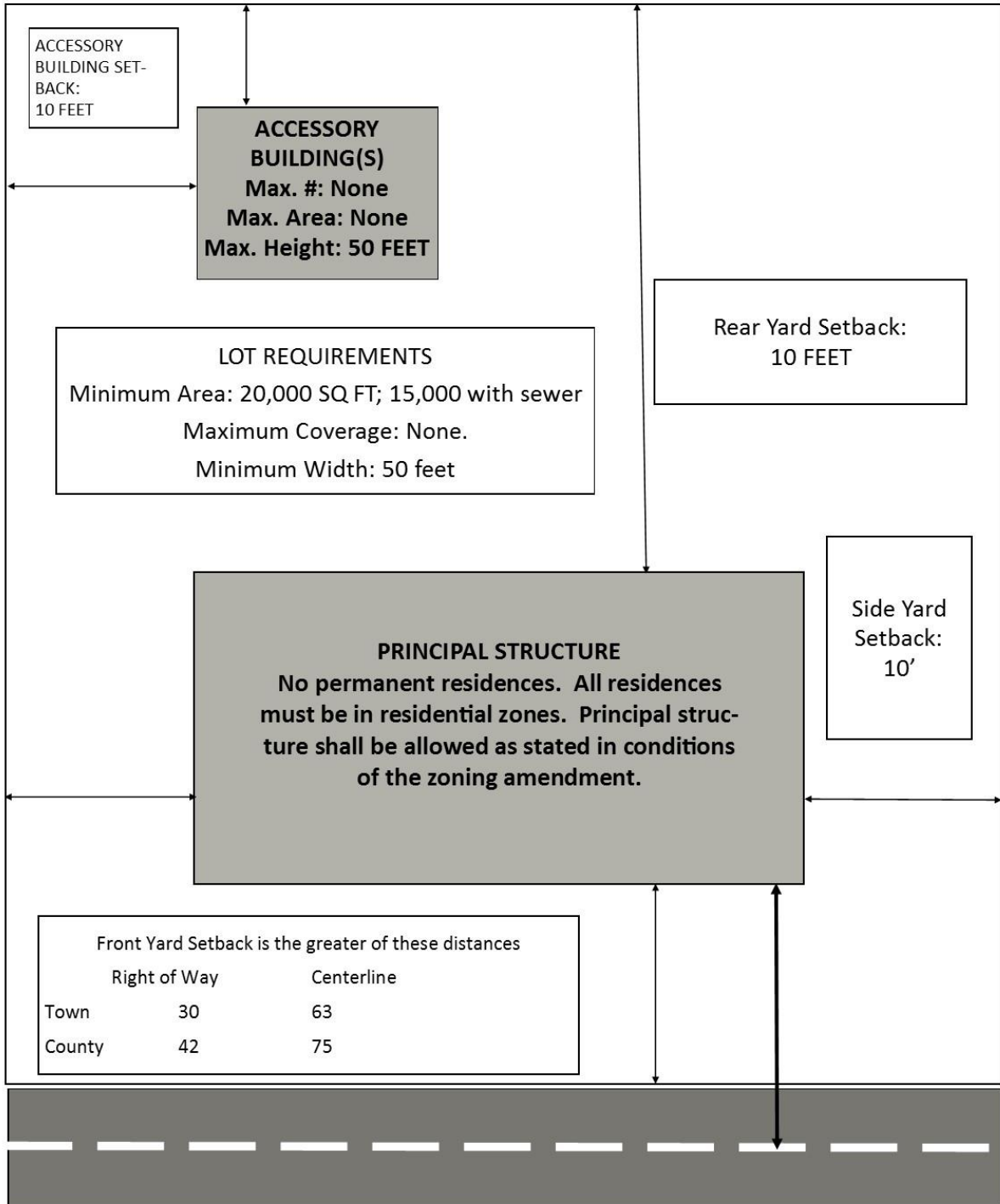




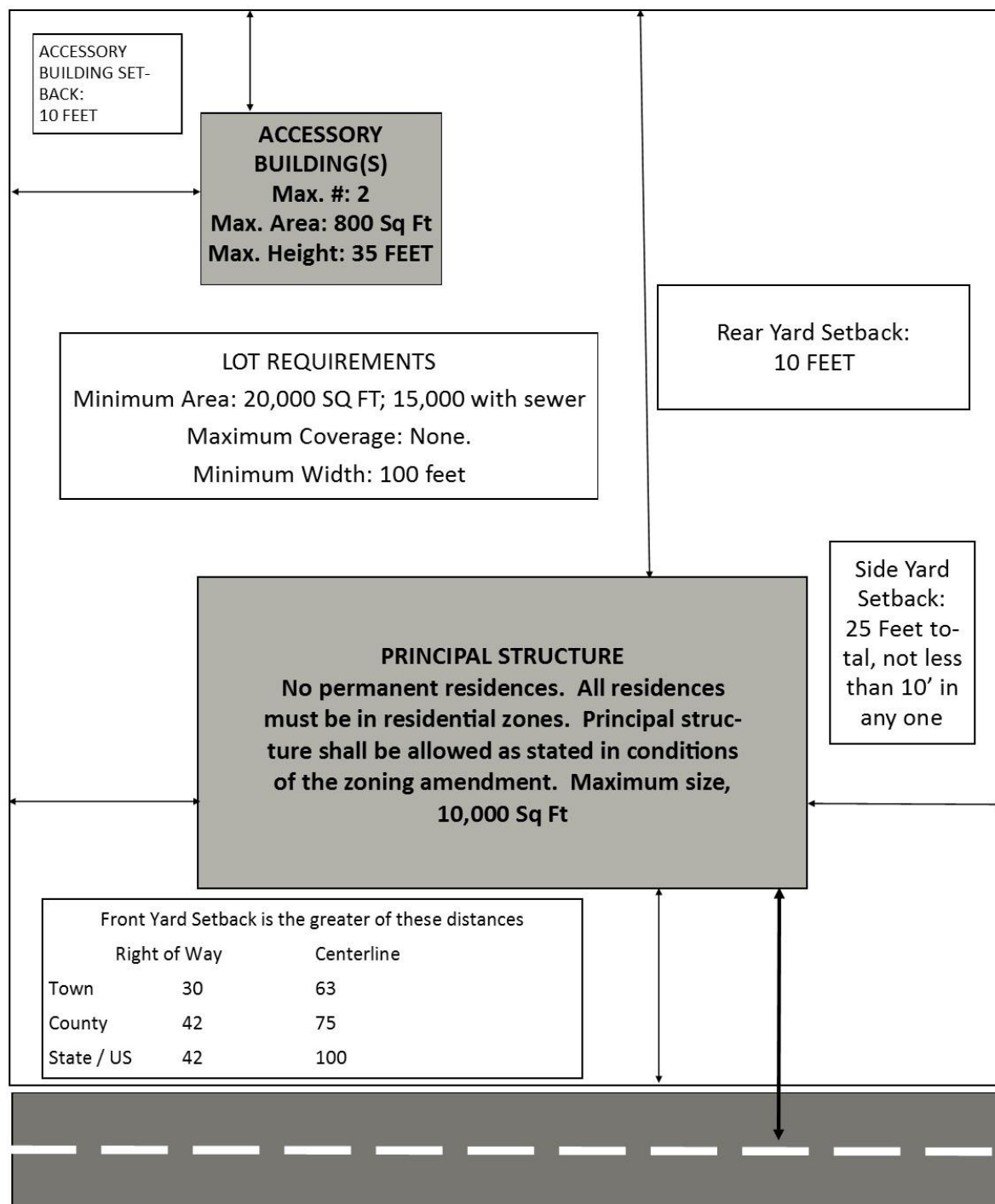
Zoning District: Commercial	Sec. 1.0317,	NOT TO SCALE!!	Draft 7.0
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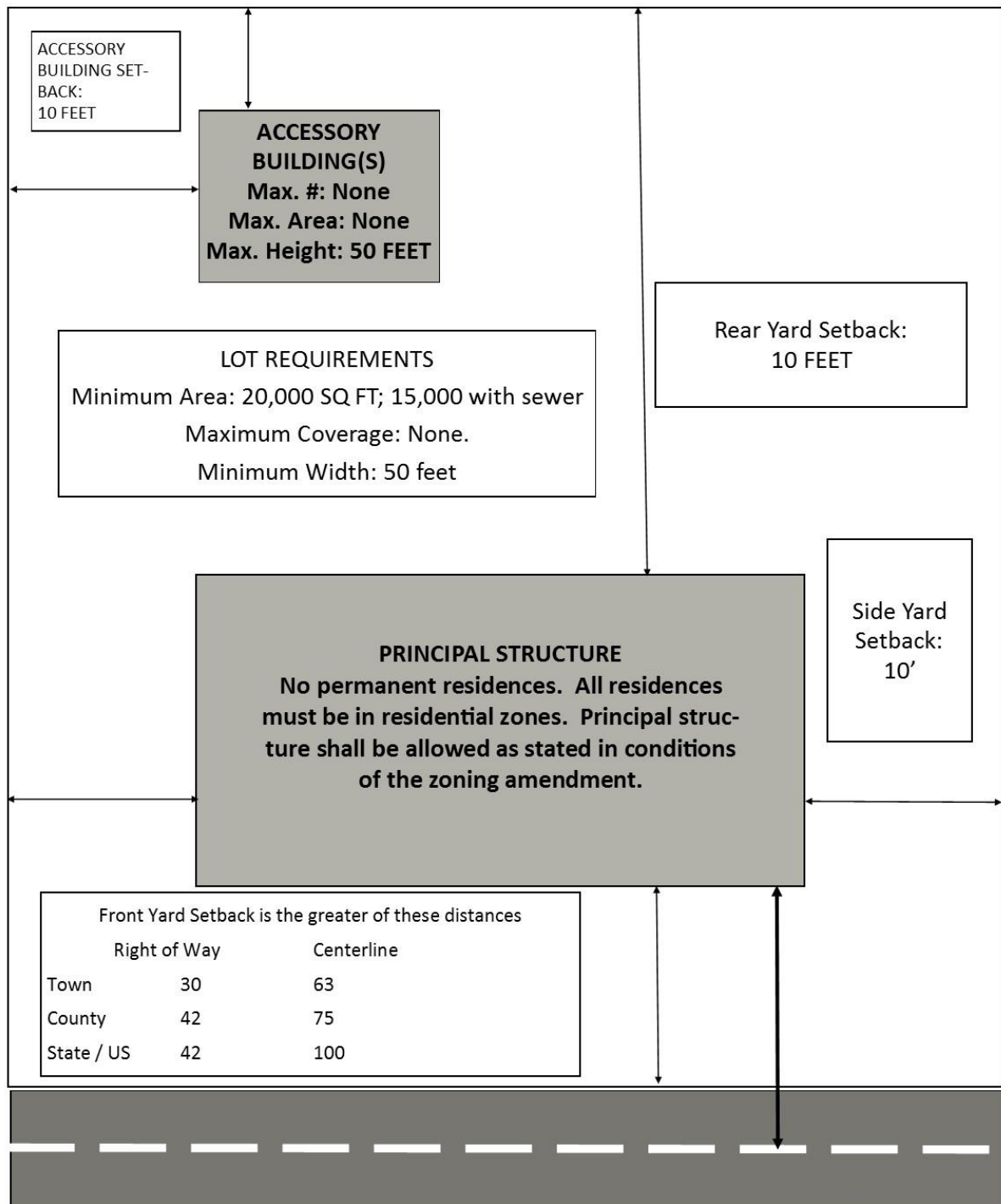


Zoning District: Industrial	Sec. 1.0318	NOT TO SCALE!!	Draft 7.0
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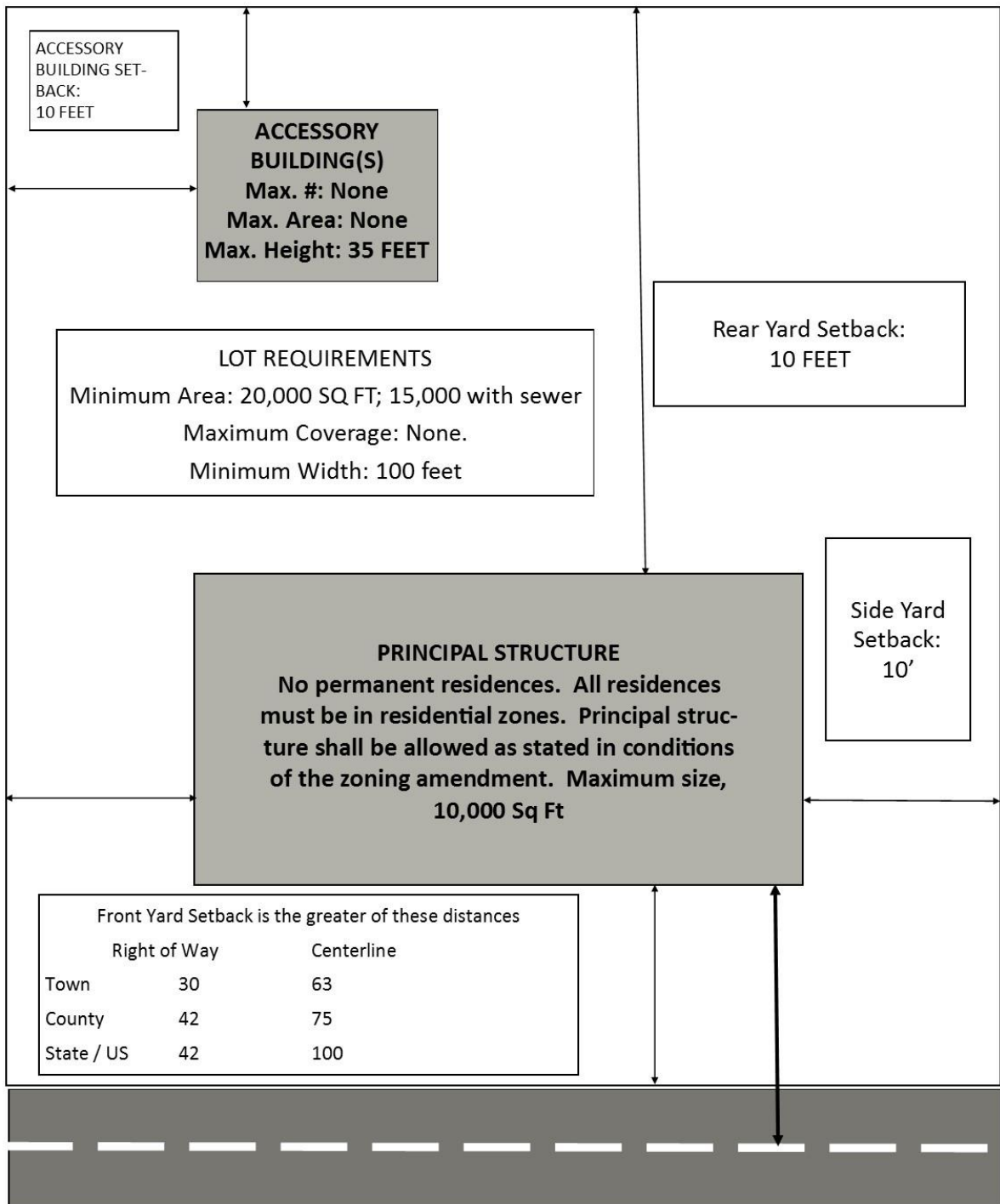


Zoning District: Neighborhood Retail	Sec. 1.0319,	NOT TO SCALE!!	Date: 9/19/2016
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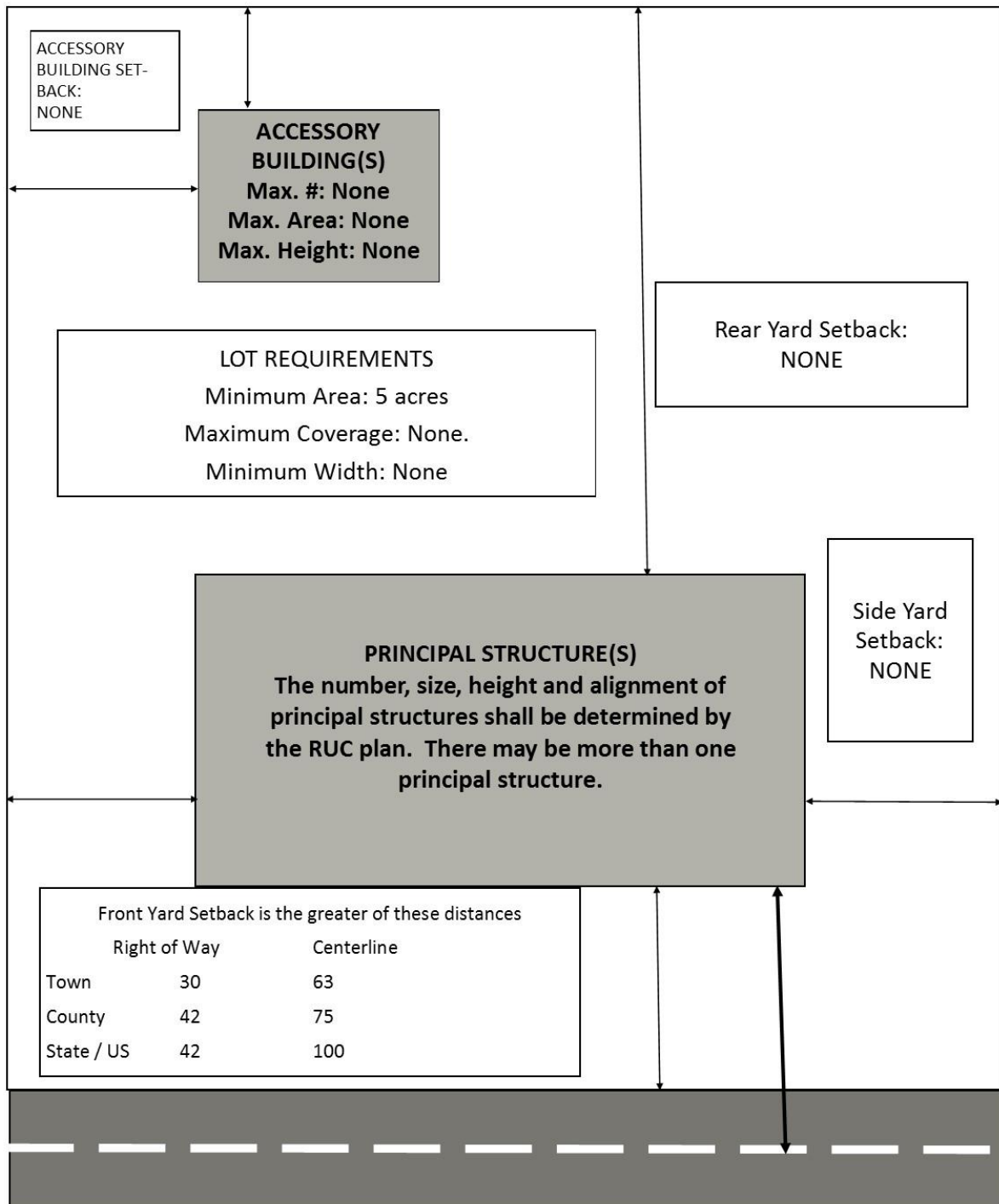




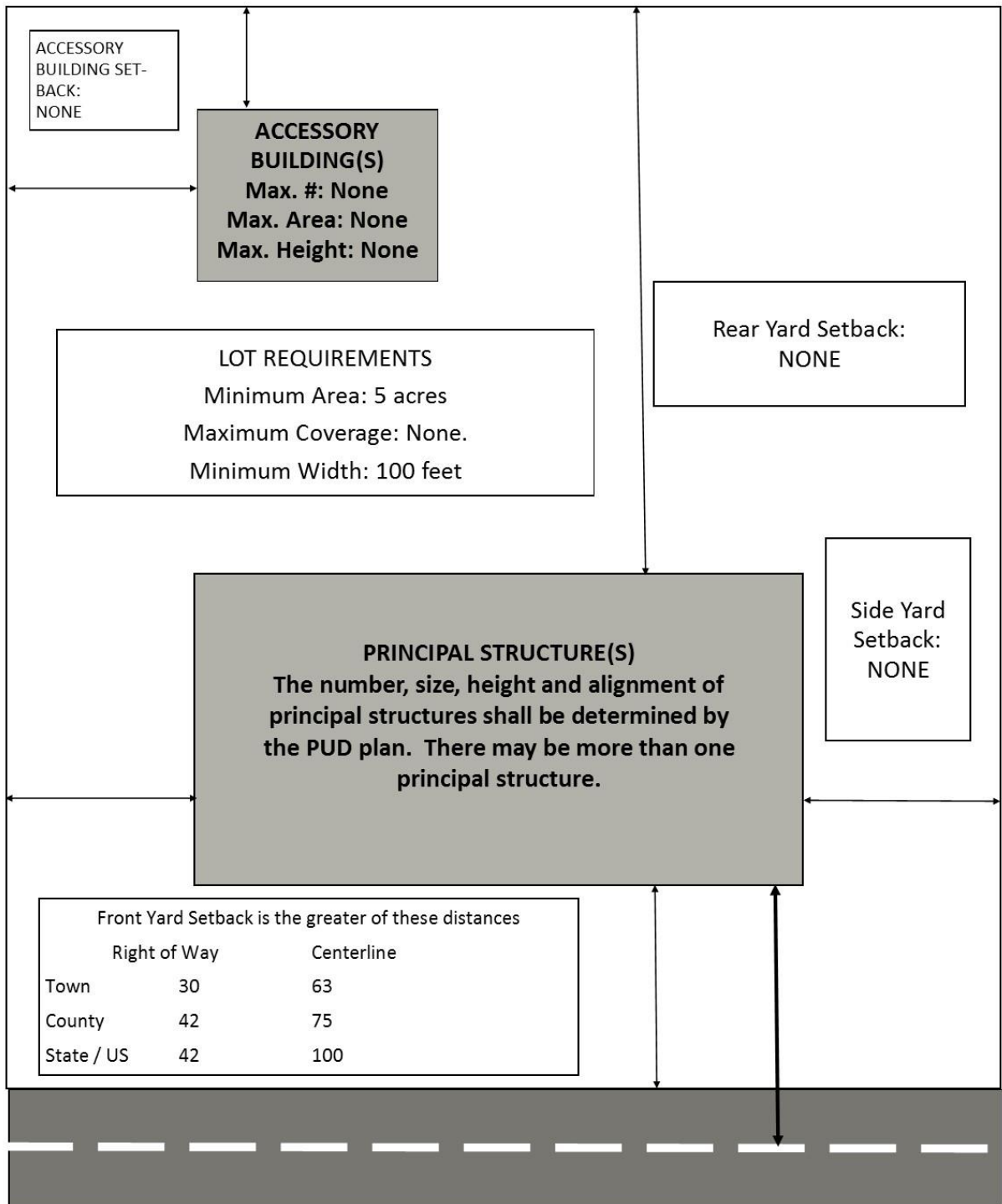
Zoning District: Rural-Based Business	Sec. 1.0321,	NOT TO SCALE!!	Draft 7.0
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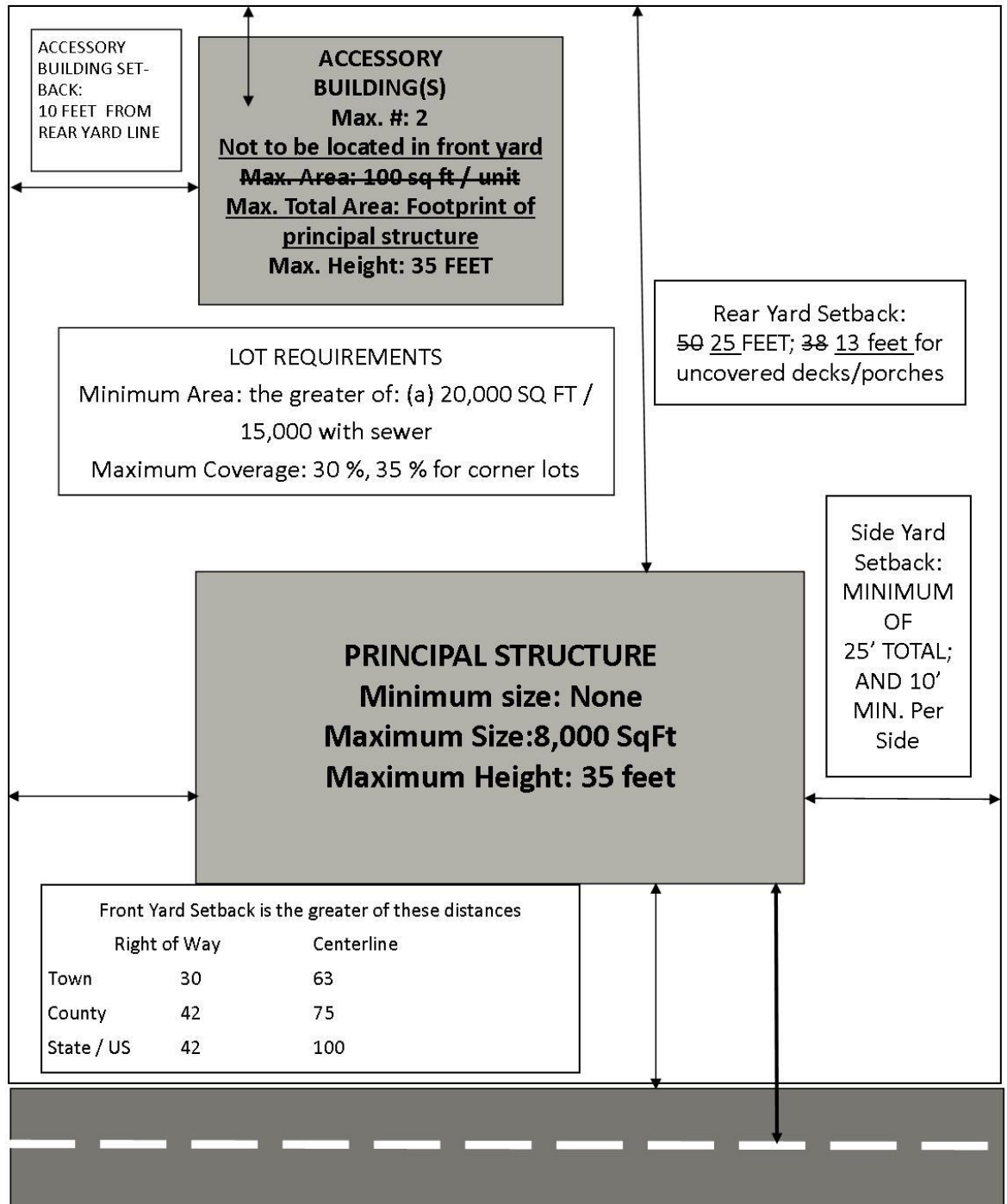
Zoning District: Rural Community District	Sec. 1.0322,	NOT TO SCALE!!	Date: 9/19/2016
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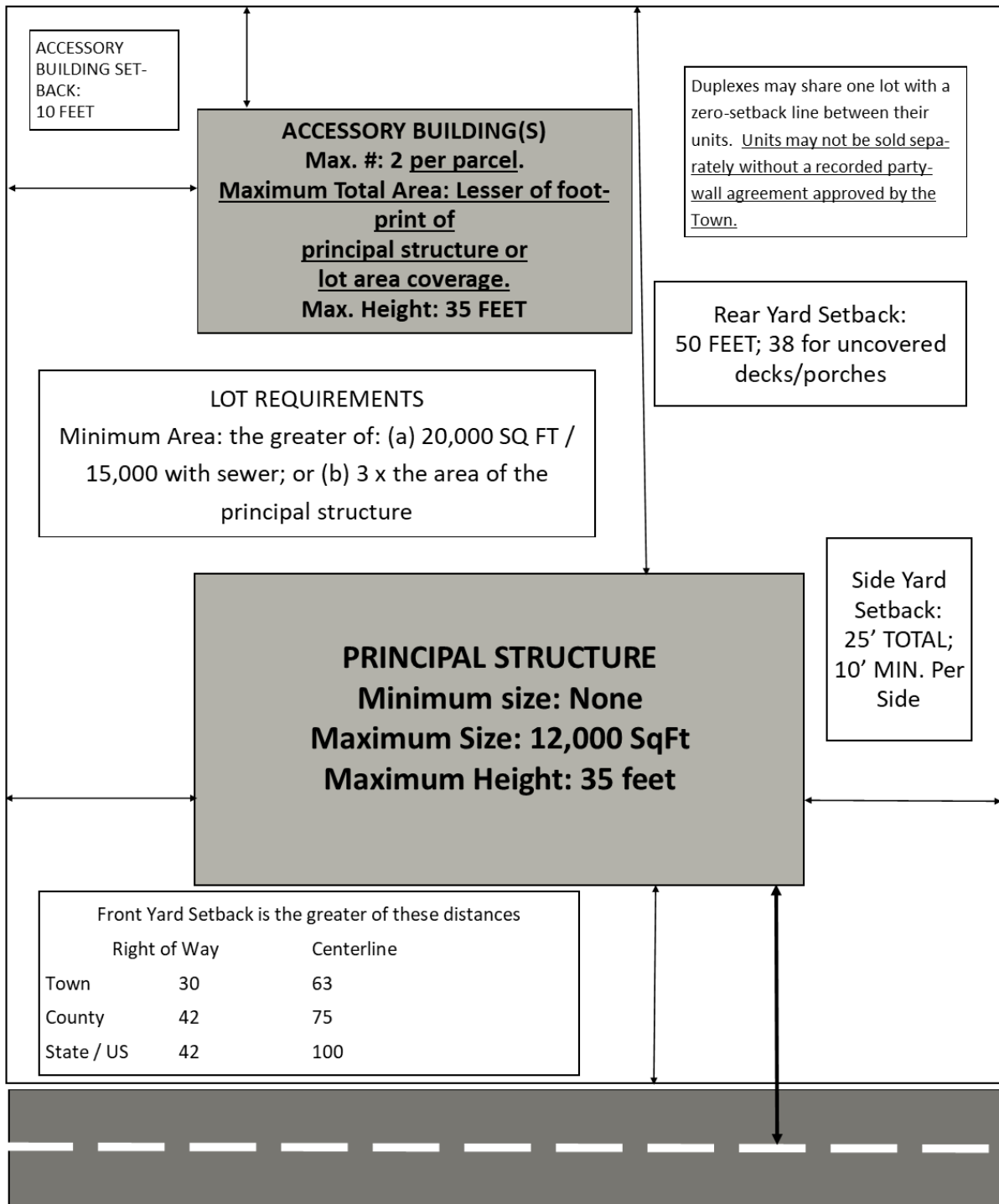
Zoning District: Planned Unit Development	Sec. 1.0323	NOT TO SCALE!!	Draft 7.0
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Zoning District: Single-Family Residence	Sec. 1.0324	NOT TO SCALE!!	
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Zoning District: Multi-Family Residence, Sec. 1.0325	NOT TO SCALE!!	Sec. 1.071 (22) (graphic)
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1.072 Livestock related and manure storage structure setbacks. Livestock facilities, livestock structures, manure storage structures, and any additions to such structures, shall maintain the following setbacks pursuant to Wis. Admin. Code § ATPCP 51.012.

(1) Livestock Structure Setbacks.

(a) Livestock structures with fewer than 1,000 animal units shall be 100 feet from any property line or road right-of-way.

(b) Livestock structures 1,000 animal units or more shall be 150 feet from any public road right-of-way or 200 feet from any property line.

(c) Livestock structures located within the setback area may be expanded provided the area to be expanded meets required setbacks.

(2) Manure Storage Setbacks.

(a) Manure storage structures shall be 350 feet from any property line or road right-of-way.

(b) Manure storage structures located within the setback area may be expanded provided the area to be expanded meets required setbacks.

1.073 Road setbacks. Roads are divided into the following categories for the purpose of determining the distance buildings and other structures shall be set back from roads.

(1) State And Federal Highways. The setback line for state and federal highways shall be 100 feet from the centerline or 42 feet from the right-of-way line, whichever is greater. The right-of-way shall be as shown on the highway plans. If a specific road has a greater setback requirement, that requirement shall apply.

(2) County Roads. The setback line for county roads shall be 75 feet from the centerline or 42 feet from the right-of-way line, whichever is greater. The right-of-way shall be as shown on the highway plans. If a specific road has a greater setback requirement, that requirement shall apply.

(3) Town Roads. The setback line for town roads shall be 30 feet from the right-of-way

line. The right-of-way shall be as shown on the highway plans.

(4) Exceptions To Required Setbacks. A setback that is less than the setback required by this section shall be permitted where there are at least 3 legally existing buildings, under separate ownership, within 250 feet on the same side of the road as the proposed site, and all built to less than the required setback. In such cases the setback shall be determined as follows:

(a) Where 2 contiguous parcels are occupied, the setback shall be the average of the setbacks on each side provided:

1. The buildings are legally existing structures and not temporary structures such as corn cribs and feeder pens.

2. A road setback for state and federal highways and Town roads shall not be less than 30 feet from the right-of-way line.

(b) Where only one contiguous lot is occupied by a building, the setback shall be determined by averaging the required setback with the setback of the adjacent building provided the conditions of par. (a) 1. and 2. are met.

(c) Any structure or building utilized in connection with a farm, either historically or currently, and which was built prior to the effective date of this Ordinance or any historic structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which does not meet road setbacks pursuant to this chapter, may be reconstructed to the same dimensions provided that the road setback is not further encroached upon.

(5) Vision Clearance Triangle. There shall be a vision clearance triangle in each quadrant of all intersections of highways or roads with other highways or roads. This section shall not be interpreted so as to prohibit the planting and harvesting of field crops, shrubbery, or trees, except that these plantings may not impede any sight lines within the area defined as a vision clearance triangle. The vision clearance triangle shall comply with the applicable

standards of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation Facilities Development Manual, Section 11-10, for the functional classification of road involved.

1.074 Structures prohibited within setbacks. No new building, other new structure, or part thereof, shall be placed between the setback lines and any road right-of-way. No building, sign, structure, or part thereof, existing in setback lines on the effective date of this chapter, shall be altered or enlarged in any way that increases or prolongs its permanency, except as otherwise provided by this chapter.

1.075 Structures permitted within setbacks.

(1) Projection Into Setback. Bay windows, balconies, chimneys, sills, belt courses, cornices, canopies, eaves or ornamental architectural features may project into a required yard setback line no more than 3 feet provided that no such feature projects over a road setback line or into a vision clearance triangle.

(2) Platforms, Walks And Drives. Platforms, walks, and drives extending not more than 6 inches above the average ground level at their margins, and retaining walls when the top of such walls are not more than 6 inches above the average level of abutting ground on one side, may be located in any yard as long as they meet all other portions of this chapter.

(3) Fences And Walls. Fences and walls may be located as follows:

(a) Solid fences and walls greater than 20% opacity and located in a vision clearance triangle shall not exceed 30 inches in height.

(b) Solid fences and walls more than 6 feet in height shall be considered structures, subject to the requirements of this ordinance.

(c) Fences and walls shall not exceed 4 feet in height when located in a front yard or in a street side yard of a corner lot.

(d) Fences and walls shall not exceed 2½ feet in height when located within a vision clearance triangle, except retaining walls used to hold ground at or below its natural level and fences designed and constructed so as not to constitute a substantial obstruction to the view of motorists and pedestrians across the vision clearance opening from one street to another.

(4) Temporary roadside stands permitted under this ordinance may be located within the setback area.

1.076 Driveway, Field Road and Parcel Access Locations.

(1) No person may establish a driveway, field road access or parcel access location without approval of the Town.

(2) All new driveways must meet the location and construction standards of this section and the Town's driveway construction ordinance. All replacement driveways shall meet the standards of the Town's driveway construction ordinance and may be required to meet the locational standards of this ordinance.

(3) New driveways being constructed, reconstructed, rerouted or altered in the Town shall meet all of the minimum requirements of the Town's Driveway Ordinance. No land use permit shall be issued unless the materials submitted as required by this Ordinance demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this section.

1.077 Maintenance of Topography.

(1) Purpose. The purpose of this subsection is to set forth the minimum requirements for preserving existing topography near property lines whenever development is planned, and to promote and protect the public health, safety, convenience and general welfare. This section is intended to regulate development:

(a) to protect adjacent property owners from possible damage due to changes to the existing topography of adjoining lands;

(b) to retain stormwater runoff on each property undergoing development; and

(c) to preserve the general character of neighborhoods.

(2) Standards.

(a) Except as authorized in this section, the topography within five (5) feet of any property line at the commencement of any development shall remain unchanged.

(b) When land disturbing activities associated with development occur within five (5) feet of any property line, finished grades in that area shall be restored to the topography in existence before the land disturbing activity began.

(c) Notwithstanding sub. (2)(a), a positive slope of one-half (1/2) inch vertical per one (1) foot horizontal within five (5) feet of the property line is allowed to provide proper drainage away from a one or two family residence.

(d) The established grade of the adjoining property shall determine the finished grade at the property line for any development. The owner of the property under development bears the burden of proof as to the established grade at the property line and the topography within five (5) feet of the property line. The Town Zoning Administrator may require detailed site grading plans of existing and proposed conditions to be submitted before commencement of land disturbing activities.

(e) Natural watercourses along property lines shall be maintained. Existing drainage ways and drainage easements along property lines including, but not limited to, stormwater management areas shown on subdivision plats and certified survey maps, shall be maintained.

(3) Exceptions.

(a) Development in Floodplain Districts requiring fill to comply with permits granted by the appropriate authority is exempt from this section.

(b) Upon written application, the Town Zoning Administrator may authorize exceptions resulting in changes to the existing topography at and within five (5) feet of any property line that would promote the purposes stated in this ordinance, only if the results do not direct additional stormwater runoff toward

adjacent properties. Proposed exceptions may include, but are not limited to, retaining walls, berms and other structures, and other changes to existing grade at and within five (5) feet of a property line. The Town Zoning Administrator may require the submittal of detailed site grading plans of existing and proposed conditions including, but not limited to, detailed topographical information of the subject and adjoining properties, before land disturbing activities commence. The Town Zoning Administrator may consider the sentiments of adjoining landowners in determining whether or not to approve alteration of existing grades.

1.078 Parking and Loading.

(1) Purpose. The purpose of this section is to provide vehicle parking, loading, and circulation standards sufficient to prevent congestion of public rights-of-way and provide safe, efficient public access to properties while minimizing the impact of parking areas on nearby properties.

(2) Applicability. This subchapter applies to all zoning districts and uses. The requirements of this section shall apply when any new structure is erected, any use of a structure or land is enlarged or increased in intensity, or any other use or change of use is established that requires a land use permit.

(3) Land Use Permit Parking Plan requirements. As part of applying for a Land Use Permit under sec. 1.096, the applicant shall submit a site plan drawn to a scale, showing the location of the parking spaces relative to structures, roads, setbacks, other parking spaces, vision clearance areas, and any other dominate land features located within and adjacent to the proposed parking area.

(4) When multiple uses are located on one property, or parking areas are shared between different lots to meet the requirements of this section, adequate parking and loading areas shall be identified on a land use permit application.

(5) The Town Zoning Administrator may require additional information to assure compliance with this subchapter and all other applicable provisions of this chapter.

1.079 General standards. (1) Adequate ingress and egress to parking and loading areas by clearly limited and defined driveways shall be provided. Driveways shall be perpendicular to the public right-of-way wherever possible. Driveways shall be spaced a safe distance from road intersections, and each other, shall not be located within any vision clearance triangle, and may be limited in number and location according to federal, state, and local standards.

(2) All commercial driveways and all parking, loading, and circulation areas shall be paved with an all-weather surface. Grass surfacing may be used for special events only.

(3) Dimensions Of Lanes And Parking Areas. Dimensions of parking lanes and spaces shall be in accordance with the following table. Parking for people with disabilities shall be provided as specified by federal and state regulations.

(4) Circulation. Minimum width of internal aisles providing traffic access to parking spaces shall be 12 feet for each direction of travel. Directional marking or signage, or both, shall be provided where required to facilitate safe, efficient circulation. Uses with drive-through facilities shall provide sufficient space on-site for all vehicles being served. Vehicles queuing to be served shall not utilize any road.

(5) Loading Areas. Uses which involve deliveries or removal of goods, materials, supplies, or wastes shall provide adequate space for vehicle circulation and maneuvering.

(6) Drainage. Suitable grading and drainage shall be provided to collect and transmit storm water to appropriate retention or detention basins, drainage ways, ditches, or storm sewers.

(7) Lighting. Any lighting used to illuminate parking areas shall be directed away from adjacent properties and shall not cast any glare on public rights-of-way. Lighting shall be

tented or shaded so that no light is directed upwards or off the property.

(a) All outdoor luminaires subject to this section shall be fully shielded lighting fixtures to minimize artificial sky glow.

(b) All outdoor lighting fixtures shall be placed to prevent light trespass or glare beyond the property line.

(c) All outdoor lighting shall be of a type and placement to prevent any light above the horizontal plane, as measured at the luminaire.

(d) Lighting shall also comply with any town ordinances regulating lighting.

(8) Screening. Parking lots containing 10 or more parking spaces located adjacent to a residential use shall be screened by a vegetative buffer under sec. 1.0639 or a privacy fence of not less than 80% opacity and built and maintained at a minimum height of 6 feet. Screening shall not be located within any public right-of-way or vision clearance triangle.

(9) Parking is allowed in a setback area provided that all parking areas must still meet a 10-foot setback and no parking shall be allowed in a vision clearance triangle.

1.079 Required parking spaces. (1) Vehicle Storage. The parking requirements are in addition to space for storage of trucks or other vehicles used in connection with any use.

Dimensions of Lanes and Parking Areas

Pattern	Lane width	Space width	Space length
Parallel	12	8	23
Angle, 30 – 53 °	12	9	20
Angle, 54 – 74 °	15	9	20
Angle 75 – 90 °	20	10	10

(2) Fractional Spaces. Where fractional spaces result, the parking spaces required shall be

constructed to be the next highest whole number.

(3) Comparable Requirements. The parking space requirements for a use not specifically listed pursuant to this chapter shall be the same as for a listed use of similar characteristics of parking demand as determined by the Town Zoning Administrator, and shall meet the parking requirements specified by flex parking.

(4) Mixed Uses. In the case of mixed uses, uses with different parking requirements occupying the same building or premises, the parking spaces required shall equal the sum of the requirements of the various uses computed separately.

(5) Parking Requirements. Uses are assigned a parking requirement category as follows:

(a) Intensive Parking. Space shall be provided to park 9 vehicles per 1,000 feet of floor area or one vehicle per 2 beds or chairs, as applicable, whichever number is more restrictive. Land uses that require intensive parking include, but are not limited to:

1. Health care facilities.
 2. Places of worship.
 3. Public/private elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, technical institutes, and related facilities.
 4. Eating establishment, with or without alcohol.
 5. Grocery store, bakery, deli, confectionary, and meat market.
 6. Hotel, motel.
 7. Resort.
 8. Community living arrangements.
 9. Vehicle repair and maintenance.
- (b) Moderate Parking. Space shall be provided to park 4.5 vehicles per 1,000 feet of floor area or one vehicle per 4 beds or chairs, as applicable, whichever number is more restrictive. Land uses that require moderate parking include, but are not limited to:
1. Agriculture-related business.
 2. Landscaping center.
 3. Art gallery.

4. Art studio.

5. Child care center, 9 or more people.

6. Library, museum.

7. Bed and breakfast establishment, lodging houses.

8. Animal grooming, veterinary clinic.

(c) Low Parking. Space shall be provided to park 2 vehicles per 1,000 feet of floor area or one vehicle per 4 beds or chairs, as applicable, whichever number is more restrictive. Land uses that require low parking include:

1. Food processing facility.
2. Child care center, 8 or fewer people.
3. Lab or research facilities.
4. Manufacturing and production of hazardous material.

(d) Flex Parking. Uses in this category do not have specified regulations provided the applicant demonstrates that sufficient parking space is available to allow vehicles to park safely without obstructing traffic.

(e) These requirements may be modified at any time if the conditions or uses change, or at the discretion of the Town Board or Town Zoning Administrator provided that the purpose of this subchapter is met.

SUBCHAPTER VIII. SIGNS.

1.0800 Purpose and findings.

1.0801 Definitions.

1.0802 Classifications of Signs.

1.0803 Sign Requirements, Applicability and Construction

1.0804 Sign Location and Use Regulations.

1.0805 Sign Structural Requirements

1.0806 Sign Placement.

1.0807 Flags.

1.0808 Prohibited Signs.

1.0809 Signs Not Requiring a Sign DAC.

1.0810 Sign Design Approval Certificate.

1.0811 Construction and maintenance.

1.0812 Nonconforming existing signs

1.0813 Sign enforcement and penalties

1.0800 Purpose and findings.

(1) Purpose. It is the purpose of these sign regulations:

(a) To regulate signs in a manner that does not create an impermissible conflict with constitutional, statutory, or administrative standards, or impose an undue financial burden on the people of The Town.

(b) To provide for fair and consistent enforcement of sign regulations under the Town zoning authority.

(c) To improve the visual appearance of the Town while providing for effective means of communication and orientation, particularly in settings in which the need for communication and orientation is greater, consistent with the Town Board findings that follow.

(d) To maintain, enhance, and improve the aesthetic environment of The Town, including its scenic views and rural character consistent with the Town Comprehensive Plan and the purpose of each zoning district, by preventing visual clutter that is harmful to the appearance of the community, protecting vistas and other scenic views from degradation, and reducing and preventing commercialism in noncommercial areas.

(e) To promote public health, safety, and welfare in The Town by regulating the number, location, size, type, illumination, and other physical characteristics of signs within The Town.

(2) Findings. The Town, based upon the information available to the Town and the experience of the Town and other communities, hereby makes the following legislative findings:

(a) Exterior signs have a substantial impact on the character and quality of the environment.

(b) Signs provide an important communication medium.

(c) Signs can create safety hazards that threaten public health, safety, and welfare.

The threat increases when signs are structurally inadequate, confuse or distract drivers or pedestrians, or interfere with official directional or warning signs.

(d) The physical characteristics of signs can threaten public welfare by creating aesthetic concerns and harming property values. These threats increase when an accumulation of signs results in visual clutter and detract from the character of the area.

(e) Sign related lighting can create public safety problems by distracting drivers and causing unnecessary glare. Light emitted from signs can detract from the natural environment and inhibit viewing night skies. Light from signs can diminish or eliminate enjoyment of night skies and impede recreational and educational activities.

(f) Signs serving certain other functions, such as directional signs, are necessary to enable visitors and residents to efficiently reach their destinations.

(g) The Town's land use regulations regulate signs. These regulations seek to assure the public has adequate information and means of expression of all viewpoints. The regulations also promote the economic viability of the community. The regulations protect the Town and its citizens from a proliferation of signs of a type, size, and location that would adversely impact community or threaten health, safety, or the welfare of the community including threatening the rural character of the community, the robust tourist economy, and aesthetic considerations. The appropriate regulation of the physical characteristics of signs in The Town and other communities has had a positive impact on the safety and appearance of the community.

(h) The Town intends that its regulations be administered and enforced without regard to the content of the signs.

(i) The internet and social media provide a low-cost and readily available means to communicate ideas, commercial information, political views and artistic

expression to the community within the Town. Local newspapers and shopper publications provide a print medium for such messages as well. Signs are an appropriate form of expression for some messages, but limitations on the size, number and location of signs will not deprive residents of the Town of the ability to communicate ideas or expression within the Town or the larger community.

(j) The communities regulated under this zoning ordinance are predominantly rural with lower density residential and comparatively little commercial development. The general regulations contained in the sign regulations herein are intended to apply to that form of development. This ordinance contemplates that substantial commercial or large-scale resident development will be undertaken through planned unit development regulations, of which signage plans will be one component.

1.0801 Definitions. In this subchapter:

- (1) "Copy area" means the area in square feet of a face of a sign, excluding the advertising surface, any framing, trim, molding, void or unused area between multiple sign faces, architectural, or decorative feature, and not including the support structure. On a banner, the copy area is the flexible material that does not include the permanent fixtures.
- (2) "Design Approval Certificate" or "DAC" means the authority to construct a sign according to plans, specifications and construction requirements which are stated in the approval
- (3) "Direction of travel" means the direction a vehicle travels on a public road. Two-lane roads allowing travel in opposite directions have 2 directions of travel.
- (4) "Disrepair" means, as it pertains to signs, the presence of loose materials including excessive peeling paint, wood, or other material, rust, rot, vibration, lack of structural integrity, and any facility that is deemed to cause an unsafe condition.

(5) "Double-sided sign" means any sign that has 2 surfaces of copy area that face different directions. The maximum copy area is the area of one side if the sides are identical. If the sides are not identical, the maximum area is the sum of both sides.

(6) "Election Campaign Period" means:

(a) In the case of an election for office, the period beginning on the first day for circulation of nomination papers by candidates, or the first day on which candidates would circulate nomination papers were papers to be required, and ending on the seventh day following the day of the election.

(b) In the case of a referendum, the period beginning on the day on which the question to be voted upon is submitted to the electorate, and ending on the seventh day following the day in which the referendum is held.

(c) In the case of a political message which is not related to a specific campaign or election, the period of time within which the message may fairly be believed by the posting person to communicate concerning a current matter of public concern.

(7) "Electronic message sign" means any sign, which may or may not include text, where the sign face is electronically programmed and can be modified by electronic processes including television, plasma, and digital screens, holographic displays, multi-vision slatted signs, and other similar media.

(8) "Height" means the total height which an erected sign stands from the top of the highest point of the sign to the lowest point of the ground elevation directly below the sign. Mounding of soil or other material directly below the sign shall not be included in any height calculation.

(9) "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices" or "MUTCD" means the document issued by the United States Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration for the regulation of road and other traffic signs.

(10) “Nit” means a unit of measurement of luminance, or the intensity of visible light, where one nit is equal to one candela per square meter.

(11) “Obscene sign” means any sign which displays any matter which appeals to a prurient interest in sex, as determined by the average person applying contemporary community standards or portrays sexual conduct in a patently offensive way; and lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.

(12) “Off-premises sign” means any sign on a separate parcel from the facility, establishment, or entity, which the sign is advertising, displaying, or giving directions to.

(13) “On-premises sign” means any sign on the same parcel as the facility, establishment, or entity that the sign identifies, advertises, or gives direction to.

(14) “Sign” means any object, structure, erected image, flag, or wall portraying a message, advertising slogan, directional aide, or identification symbol visible to the public. Letters or numbers painted on or attached to buildings portraying the occupants, fire numbers, or road addresses are not considered to be signs.

(15) “Sign owner” means the person, company, entity partnership, association, corporation, trustee, and any legal successors owning the sign on a specific piece of property, as well as the property owner.

(16) “Vehicle sign” means a motor vehicle or trailer of any kind which has advertising information on its exterior and is left in place in the Town for more than 72 hours in one specific location or a total of 10 days in any 30-day period and is not used in the course of a farm, business, trade or profession. The term does not include a vehicle which is licensed as a common carrier or commercial vehicle, is currently registered with the State of Wisconsin, and which bears ownership information customarily used or required for such vehicles.

1.0802 Classifications of Signs. The signs which may be placed in the Town are classified into the following types, according to the definitions stated in this section.

(1) “Awning sign” means a sign which is painted, screened, or otherwise presented on a roof like shelter or valance of fabric, plastic or other material which extends from a building over a door, window or wall.

(2) “Banner” means a sign consisting of characters or graphics applied to any kind of fabric with only non-rigid material for background and hung between 2 rigid points.

(3) “Blade sign” means a sign, other than a wall sign, which projects from and is supported by a wall of a building or structure.

(4) “Campaign sign” means a sign which advocates for or against the election of a candidate for an elected federal, state or local office, or for the adoption or rejection of a referendum.

(5) “Canopy sign” means a roof-like covers that project from the wall of a building. Canopies may be freestanding, such as a covering over a service station island.

(6) “Construction sign” means a sign advertising the name of a contractor or trade person who is engaged in providing services to a property.

(7) “Development sign” means a permanent sign at the entrance of a residential neighborhood or commercial development identifying the development by the given name of that development.

(8) “Directional sign” means an on-premises sign without a commercial message or advertising slogan that assists individuals with directions regarding entrances, exits, rights-of-way, road directions, or road numbers.

(9) “Farm crop identification sign” means a sign that identifies a crop that is growing in farm fields.

(10) “Farm identification sign” means any sign displaying the name, owners, cooperative, or family of an operating agricultural operation.

(11) “Government sign” means any sign authorized by a unit of government for the purpose of displaying government related information or, a sign consistent with the MUTCD for providing traffic control.

(12) “Ground sign” means any sign supported by means attached to the ground. Ground signs can be supported by pylons, uprights, ground cables, cribs, and landscaping means. Ground signs are self-supporting and not attached to a building.

(13) “Home-based business sign” means an on-premises sign that directs attention to a home-based business.

(14) “Inflatable sign” means a sign designed to be inflated or airborne and tethered to the ground, a vehicle, or any structure.

(15) “Marquee Sign” means a canopy or covering structure projecting from or attached to the building upon which a signboard or copy is placed.

(16) “Notification sign” means non-commercial signs that inform the public of hazards, rights-of-way such as bike or snowmobile trails, or are used to control access to property.

(17) “Open/Closed sign” means a sign which indicates whether a premises is conducting business or not.

(18) “Political sign” means any sign which is not a campaign sign as defined in sec. 1.0802(4) but conveys a message related to the property occupant’s views on an issue of policy, law, ethics or other matter of possible concern, and is not posted for a commercial purpose.

(19) “Portable sign” means a sign on trailers or other mobile systems.

(20) “Post sign” means a sign which is supported by one or more legs, standards or poles, the sign portion of which is not resting on the ground.

(21) “Pylon sign” means a sign, the bottom of which is elevated at least eight feet above grade on a post, lattice, or other support structure.

(22) “Real estate sign” means a temporary sign displaying the sale, rental, or lease of real property.

(23) “Roof sign” means any sign, which projects above the roof line of that building.

(24) “Rummage sale sign” means a sign directing attention to the sale of personal property inside or outside a building. This includes garage sale, estate, and auction signs.

(25) “Sidewalk sign” means a folding sandwich board, chalkboard, whiteboard, or other sign which is placed outside a business premise.

(26) “Temporary sign” means a sign advertising or announcing a special community-wide event or activity. Such events and activities include concerts, plays, festivals, community gatherings, community sidewalk sales, rummage sales, and farmers’ markets.

(27) “Unclassified Sign” means a sign which does not fall clearly within any of the classifications contained in this section.

(28) “Wall sign” means any sign, which is erected and mounted on the exterior wall of a building.

(29) “Way-finding sign” means an off-premises sign that guides the public from roads to civic, cultural, visitor, recreational, or commercial destinations. For purposes of this definition, way-finding signs shall only include the name of the destination, arrow, and distance, except that more than one destination name, arrow, and distance may be included on collocated signs.

1.0803 Sign Requirements, Applicability and Construction.

(1) The requirements and provisions of this subchapter shall apply to all signs that are erected, relocated, structurally altered, maintained or reconstructed after the effective date of this chapter.

(2) It shall be unlawful and a violation of this ordinance for any person to erect, relocate, structurally alter, maintain, or reconstruct any sign except in compliance with the requirements of this subchapter. If a sign

requires a DAC, it is unlawful to display a sign without a DAC issued by the Town under this ordinance.

(3) Signs constructed in violation of these regulations are declared a public nuisance, the abatement of which is necessary to protect the public safety, health and welfare.

(4) The Town intends, by adopting these regulations, to govern completely all aspects of sign regulation and thereby to preempt any regulations by Dane County adopted pursuant to sec. 59.70 (22), Wis. Stats.

(5) The Zoning Administrator, Town Board and Board of Zoning Appeals shall interpret this Ordinance in favor of the right of free expression of ideas and opinions, subject to those regulations of the time, place and manner of expression which are contained in this ordinance.

(6) Any person or property owner displaying a sign in violation of this ordinance is guilty of a zoning violation and may be penalized as provided in subchapter IX of this Ordinance.

1.0804 Sign Location and Use Regulations.

(1) Signs of the various classifications stated in the table in sub. (2) may be located in the various zoning districts as shown in the table.

(1m) Transitional Rule.

(a) Until such time as the Town updates the zoning map to apply the zoning districts of this ordinance to the various parcels located in the town, the sign regulations in this ordinance shall be applied as provided in this subsection.

(b) A property owner may apply for a sign using the sign regulations which apply to the zoning district which, in the determination of the Town Board, most closely addresses the current and reasonably contemplated use of the property. This transitional rule is not intended to allow for the placement of signs which are not consistent with the character of the property.

(c) For purposes of this transitional provisions, these sign regulations shall be administered as an overlay district which is

applied independently of the underlying zoning of the parcel.

(d) Parcels which are rezoned to one of the districts in this ordinance shall comply with the sign regulations applicable to that district.

NOTE: Subsection (1m) sunsets on December 31, 2024, but all signs approved under this section shall continue to be legal uses.

(2) SIGN LOCATION AND USE REGULATIONS TABLE

P = Permitted. Blank Cell = Prohibited. C = Conditional Use.

AG = Agricultural EA = Exclusive AG AE = Ag Enterprise RC = Resource Conservancy NBR = Nature-Based Recreation

PRD = Planned Rural Development COM = Commercial IND = Industrial NR = Neighborhood Retail
RCOM = Recreational Commercial RBB = Rural Based Business RUC = Rural Community PUD = Planned Unit Development

SFR = Single Family Residential MFR = Multi-Family Residential

All signs must meet structural, setback and highway requirements.

Sign Classification	AG	EA	AE	RC	NBR	PRD	COM	IND	NR	RCOM	RBB	RUC	PUD	SFR	MFR
Awning	C	C	C	C		C	P	P	P	P	C	C	P		
Banner	C		C	C	C		P	P	P	P	C	C	P		
Blade							P	P	P	C	C	C	P		
Campaign	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Canopy	C	C	C	C			P	P	C	C	C	C	P		
Construction	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Development			C				P	P	C	C	C	P	P	P	P
Directional	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Farm Crop ID	P	P	P			P		P				P			
Farm ID	P	P	P									P			
Government	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Ground			C		C		P	P	P	P	C	P	P		
Ground with electronic message and/or illumination			C		C		C	C	C	C	C	C	C		
Home-based Business	P	P	P			P								P	P
Inflatable							C	C							
Marquee							P								
Notification	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Open/closed	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P
Political	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Portable	P	C	P	C	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	C	P		
Post			P				P	P	P	P	C	C	P		
Pylon			P				P	P					P		
Real Estate	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Roof							C	C					P		
Rummage	P	P										P	P	P	P
Sidewalk							P	P				P			
Temporary	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Unclassified	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Wall	C	C	C			C	P	P	C	C	C	C	P		
Way-finding	P	C	P	C	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

(3) Subject to the owner's consent, noncommercial speech of any type may be substituted for any duly permitted or allowed commercial speech; provided, that the sign is legal as expressed in this subchapter without consideration of message content. Such substitution of message content may be made without any additional sign permits required. This provision prevails over any provision to the contrary in this subchapter.

1.0805 Sign Structural And DAC Requirements

Type (Speed limit refers to the road on which the sign are located)	Copy Area (Square feet)	Max. Height (at the top, in feet)	# per parcel	Limits on Time Of Display (Blank means none)	Miscellaneous	DAC Req?
Awning	No more than 33 % of awning area	Height of building	1			Yes
Banner	40	8	1			Yes
Blade	4	10	1 per unit		May be double-sided.	Yes
Campaign Property up to 2 acres	32 total	4	Any number subject to area limit	Election campaign period.	Maybe double-sided.	No
Campaign Property more than 2 acres	32 per 2 acres.	4	Any number subject to area limit	Election campaign period.	May be double-sided. No one sign may be more than 32 square feet in area.	No
Canopy	No more than 33 % of canopy area	Building height	1			Yes
Construction	8	6	3	During project, and within 7 days after completion	May be double-sided.	No
Development - General	32	8	1		May be double-sided.	Yes

(1) Signs of the various classifications stated in the table contained in sub. (2) shall comply with the requirements stated in the table.

(2) Sign structural and DAC requirements. Signs shall be constructed according to the requirements of the ordinance and the following parameters:

Type (Speed limit refers to the road on which the sign premises are located)	Copy Area (Square feet)	Max. Height (at the top, in feet)	# per parcel	Limits on Time Of Display (Blank means none)	Miscellaneous	DAC Req?
Development – 45 mph speed limit or more	96	16	1		May be double-sided.	Yes
Directional	4	6	5		May be double-sided. Administrator may allow more if property requires/	No
Farm Crop ID	3	6	1 per row	During growing season	May be double-sided.	No
Farm ID	32	8	1		May be double-sided.	No
Government	32*	8*	1*		*May be larger to meet MUTCD rules	No
Ground -- General	32	8	1		May be double-sided. Bottom of sign must not be more than one foot above grade	Yes
Ground -- 45 mph speed limit or more	96	16	1		May be double-sided. Bottom of sign must not be more than one foot above grade	Yes
Home-based Business	16	6	1		May be double-sided	No
Inflatable	N/A	15	1	No more than 15 days		Yes
Marquee	½ front area of the building (all sides total)	Building height	1			Yes
Notification	4	6	5		Administrator may allow more if layout requires	No
Open/closed	4					No
Political Property up to 2 acres	32 total	4	Any number subject to area limit		Maybe double-sided.	No
Political Property more than 2 acres	32 per 2 acres.	4	Any number subject to area limit		May be double-sided. No one sign may be more than 32 square feet in area.	No
Portable	32	6	1	15 days	May be double-sided.	No
Post	32	6	1		May be double-sided	Yes
Pylon -- general	100	25	1		May be double-sided.	Yes

Type (Speed limit refers to the road on which the sign are located)	Copy Area (Square feet)	Max. Height (at the top, in feet)	# per parcel	Limits on Time Of Display (Blank means none)	Miscellaneous	DAC Req?
Pylon -- Interstate	500	150	1		May be double-sided. Must meet DOT location and construction rules	Yes
Real Estate	6	8	2	Remove on sale	May be double-sided	No
Roof	32	4	1			Yes
Rummage	6	4	2	1 week before sale	May be double-sided	No
Sidewalk	6	4	1	Open hours	May be double-sided	No
Temporary	4	4	1	One week		No
Unclassified	4	4	1	As determined		Yes
Wall, general	100	20	1			Yes
Wall -- 45 mph speed limit or more	300	50, or within 20 feet of the building top	1			Yes
Wall, farm building	Building or silo side	Building or silo height	1		May not be within ½ mile of a bill board or another farm building sign.	Yes
Way-finding	6	4	4		Administrator may allow more if layout requires	No
Planned Unit Development	Political and Campaign signs in PUDs are governed by general rules. All other signs are governed by the PUD plan, and may exceed the area, height, number and use restrictions stated herein if the sign complies with the PUD sign plan.					Yes

(3) Electronic message signs.

(a) Sign Type Permitted. On-premises ground and pylon signs shall be the only type of sign that may incorporate electronic message components to the sign's copy area.

(b) Change Interval. The electronic message shall not be changed more than once every 6 seconds.

(c) Malfunction. In the event of a malfunction in any portion of the electronic message sign, the sign shall be turned off upon notification until the malfunction is corrected.

(d) Nits. Electronic message sign copy areas shall not exceed a maximum illumination of 5000 nits during daylight hours and 500 nits between dusk to dawn as measured from the sign's face at maximum brightness

(4) Illumination.

(a) Light Number And Direction. Signs that are illuminated from an external source shall have a

maximum of 4 external lights directed at only the copy area from a downward angle attached to the top of the sign or sign structure.

(b) Glare. Light sources shall be effectively shielded to prevent beams or rays of light from being directed at any portion of a road that are of such intensity or brilliance as to cause glare or impair the vision of the driver of a motor vehicle, or that otherwise interfere with any driver's operation of a motor vehicle.

(5) Interference With Traffic Signals. No sign may be placed or illuminated so it interferes with the effectiveness of, or obscures, an official traffic sign, device, or signal.

(6) Changing Light Sources. No sign shall use flashing, moving, reflecting, or changing light sources.

(7) Total Sign Area and Copy Area.

(a) The total area of a sign, including the frame surrounding the copy area, may not exceed 1.25 times the copy area.

(b) Total Copy Area Determination. The total copy area shall be determined by measuring the portion of sign face that can be used to display text or images by one viewer at one time, and does not include the frame.

(c) Total Area Calculation. The total area of a sign shall be calculated by delineating and connecting the exterior edges of each sign face erected on one structure, including the background, but not supporting features or roof like covers, so that the shape which connects all extreme edges and points of the sign faces on one structure including voids, unused space, or air space between multiple display features creates the total copy area of a sign.

1.0806 Sign Placement.

(1) View Blockage. No sign shall be placed in a way that blocks any part of a driver's or pedestrian's vision of a road, road intersection, crosswalk, vision clearance triangle, authorized traffic sign or device, or any other public transportation mechanism.

(2) Vision Clearance Triangle. No sign shall be located within a vision clearance triangle.

(3) Road Right-Of-Way Setback Requirements.

(a) Except as otherwise provided herein, the edge of a sign nearest the right of way line shall be set back not less than 5 feet from the right-of-way line of any road or highway.

(b) Wayfinding signs may be located within a road right-of-way following approval from the unit of government that governs the road right-of-way.

(c) Rummage sale signs may be placed on the road right-of-way during the time they are allowed to be erected.

(4) Side And Rear Yard Setback Requirements.

(a) Off-premises ground and wall signs shall meet the required setbacks for an accessory structure as expressed by the zoning district with which the sign is located.

(b) On-premises ground and wall signs shall be setback not less than 5 feet from any side or rear yard.

(5) Rustic road visibility. No sign visible from the main traveled way of a road designated as a rustic road pursuant to sec. 83.42, Wis. Stats. and Wis. Admin. Code §§ Trans-RR 1.015 and 1.017 may be erected except for the following signs:

(a) Government signs.

(b) Real estate signs.

(c) On-premises signs.

1.0807 Flags.

(1) The right to display a flag of reasonable size of the United States and/or the State of Wisconsin shall never be denied to the owner or occupant of any parcel of real estate in the Town.

(2) A standard 3- by 5-foot flag is presumed to be a reasonable size. A larger flag may be displayed on a pole not to exceed 50 feet in height from the ground. The height of the pole may not exceed the distance between the base and the nearest property line. The shortest dimension of the flag may not exceed one-sixth of the pole length.

1.0808 Prohibited Signs. The following signs are prohibited:

(1) Abandoned signs or signs in disrepair.

(2) Inflatable signs, except as specified in this ordinance.

(3) Noise making, steam emitting, or odor emitting signs.

(4) Obscene signs.

(5) Signs on utility poles, electrical boxes, or other public utilities.

(6) Signs that imitate or resemble any official traffic sign, signal, or device.

(7) Electronic message signs except as provided for in this subchapter.

(8) Signs, other than political or campaign signs, held or waved by people standing along highways or streets.

(9) Vehicle signs.

1.0809 Signs Not Requiring a Sign DAC. The following signs are exempt from the requirement to obtain a sign DAC pursuant to this subchapter, and may be placed in zoning districts where they are permitted, or are authorized by a conditional use permit, provided they meet the requirements of this chapter:

(1) Address, numbers and nameplates.

(2) Campaign signs

(3) Construction signs

(4) Directional signs.

(5) Farm crop identification signs.

(6) Farm identification signs.

(7) Government signs.

(8) Home-based business.

(9) Notification signs.

(10) Open-Closed Signs

(11) Political signs.

- (12) Real estate signs.
- (13) Rummage sale signs.
- (14) Sidewalk signs.
- (15) Temporary signs.

1.0810 Sign Design Approval Certificate. (1) In order to avoid wasteful expenditure on sign construction, avoid controversy and litigation expenses, the Town has determined that certain signs which are required to meet specific zoning requirements may not be erected or displayed unless a DAC has been issued.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this ordinance no person may erect, relocate, structurally alter, or reconstruct, any sign without first obtaining a sign DAC from the Town Zoning Administrator. A change in the content of a permitted sign, such as a new business name, changes in hours or other updates, does not require a permit. Maintenance of a sign does not require a permit.

(3) An application for a sign DAC shall be made on a form provided by the Town Zoning Administrator and shall include the following information:

(a) The name, addresses, legal corporate status, and telephone number of the applicant responsible for the accuracy of the application, and site plan.

(b) The name, address, and telephone number of the landowner on whose property the sign is located.

(c) The name, address, legal corporate status and telephone number of the owner of the sign.

(d) A copy of an approved sign permit issued by the State of Wisconsin, where applicable.

(e) A description of the sign to be installed including height, setbacks, copy area, design, and a diagram on how such sign will be anchored to a building or the ground.

(f) A site plan drawn to a scale showing the location of the sign relative to structures, roads, setbacks, traffic and other signs, vision clearance areas, and any other dominant land features located within 5,280 feet of the proposed sign location.

(g) A drawing or other depiction showing the proposed sign.

(h) Cost of the sign.

(i) Such other information as the Town Zoning Administrator may require as confirmation of full compliance with this subchapter and all other applicable provisions of this chapter.

(4) Every DAC approval shall include a unique sign identification number.

(5) The Administrator shall issue a Design Approval Certificate which includes all the approved dimensions, features and locational information pertaining to the sign, and the unique identification number of the sign. The DAC may be summarized in a paper document to be displayed under subsec. (6) of this section.

(6) During construction of the sign, the person constructing the sign shall display a copy of the DAC summary.

(7) Upon completion of the sign, the Administrator shall inspect the sign to determine that it complies with the conditions of the DAC. If the Administrator determines that the sign complies with the DAC, the Administrator shall issue a compliance medallion to the sign owner, which shall include the sign's unique identification number. The compliance medallion shall be affixed to a portion of the sign which is readily visible from the ground.

(8) An applicant aggrieved by the action or inaction of the Town Zoning Administrator on a DAC Application, or the refusal of the Administrator to issue a compliance medallion, may appeal to the Town Board.

1.0811 Construction and maintenance. (1) Any sign erected, relocated, structurally altered, reconstructed, or maintained shall comply with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Signs with multiple copy areas shall be placed back-to-back (parallel).

(3)(a) Any sign that falls into a state of disrepair or is abandoned shall be repaired or removed by the owner.

(b) If the sign is to be repaired a new DAC shall be required which shall conform to the provisions of this chapter.

(c) As used in this section, abandonment shall be determined by the Town Zoning Administrator based on evidence of faded paint or images, rotting wood, rusted metal, broken glass, inoperable lights or other indicators that the sign has not been repaired or attended within the past twelve months. In such an instance, the Town Zoning Administrator shall provide written notice to the last known owner of the sign to repair the sign within thirty (30) days or remove it.

1.0812 Nonconforming existing signs. (1) Authority To Continue. Any sign which is permitted under this chapter, may continue, so long as the land use continues to exist and remains otherwise lawful

according to the provisions of this chapter. Land uses that no longer exist shall be removed.

(2) Any nonconforming sign may be maintained provided that such maintenance shall not create an additional nonconformity or increase the degree of the existing nonconformity of all or any part of the structure, and provided that the cost of maintenance does not exceed 50% of the sign's assessed value at the time of maintenance.

(3)(a) In the event that any sign identified in whole or in part as a nonconforming use is damaged or destroyed, by any means, to the extent that the damage exceeds 50% of the assessed value of such sign immediately prior to such damage, such sign shall not be restored unless the sign and the use conforms to all regulations of this chapter.

(b) When such damage or destruction is 50% or less of the fair market value of the sign immediately prior to such damage, such sign may be repaired and reconstructed and used for the same purposes as it was before the damage or destruction provided that such repair or reconstruction is commenced and completed within 12 months of the date of such damage or destruction.

(4) No nonconforming sign shall be relocated in whole or in part to any other location on the same, or any other parcel or lot, unless the entire structure shall conform to the regulations of this chapter.

1.0813 Sign enforcement and penalties. (1) Every sign erected or maintained in violation of this Ordinance is declared unlawful. The owner of such signs is subject to penalties for the violation of this Ordinance.

(2) In all permitting and enforcement actions under this Ordinance, the content of the message communicated by the sign shall not influence whether the sign is permitted or not.

(3) This subchapter shall be enforced according to the provisions and penalties set forth in subch. IX.

(4) If a sign requiring a DAC has been placed in the right-of-way of highway or road, the personnel maintaining said highway may remove the sign without notice to the sign's owner, but shall return it to the owner upon request.

SUBCHAPTER IX ADMINISTRATION OF THIS ORDINANCE

1.090 Purpose.

1.091 Town Zoning Administrator: description and roles.

1.092 Planning Commission.

1.093 Dane Town Board Of Zoning Appeals And Adjustment: Description And Rules.

1.094 Zoning Map Amendments: Review Procedure And Standards.

1.095 Conditional use: review procedure and standards.

1.096 Land use permits: review procedure and standards.

1.097 Enforcement and penalties.

1.090 Purpose. The purpose of this subchapter is to establish responsibilities for administration of this Ordinance, procedural requirements for various approvals under this Ordinance, and enforcement procedures and penalties for non-compliance.

1.091 Town Zoning Administrator: description and roles.

(1) **Authority.** The Town Zoning Administrator is the administrative and enforcement officer for the provisions of this Ordinance pursuant to the general authorization of the Town Board and the Wisconsin Statutes.

(2) **Duties And Responsibilities.** With respect to this chapter, the Town Zoning Administrator shall have the following specific duties and responsibilities:

(a) Conduct on-site inspections of buildings, structures, waters, and land to determine compliance with all provisions of this chapter.

(b) Be permitted access to premises and structures to make inspections to ensure compliance with this chapter. If refused entry after presentation of identification, the Town Zoning Administrator may seek the assistance of the town attorney to procure a special inspection warrant in accordance with the Wisconsin Statutes.

(c) Maintain records associated with this chapter including all maps, amendments, land use permits, conditional uses, site plans, variances, appeals, inspections, interpretations, applications, and other official actions.

(d) Receive, file, and forward applications to the designated review and approval bodies, and

provide related technical information or reports, or both, to assist such bodies in decision-making.

(e) Provide staff support to the Town Board and the Board of Zoning Appeals and Adjustment, including the scheduling of public hearings, other meetings, and site visits; and the recording of the actions, recommendations, and minutes of such bodies.

(f) Issue land use permits.

(g) Review and approve site plans for land uses under this chapter prior to the issuance of land use permits for such uses, ensuring compliance with this and other applicable ordinances and any additional requirements of designated official review and approval bodies for associated rezoning, conditional use, or variance requests.

(h) Make interpretations regarding the provisions of this chapter in a manner that is consistent with the purpose of this chapter. All interpretations are subject to appeal to the board of zoning appeals and adjustment in accordance with the procedures in this chapter.

(i) Make interpretations regarding the permissibility of land uses in certain zoning districts where such land uses are not explicitly listed as permitted-by-right or conditional uses, in accordance with the procedures and criteria of this chapter.

(j) Investigate all complaints made relating to the location and use of structures, lands, and waters; and fulfill enforcement functions prescribed by this chapter.

(k) Any other duties or responsibilities delegated or assigned by competent authority.

1.092 Planning Commission. (1) Establishment. The Town hereby designates the Planning Commission as the town zoning agency, authorized to act in all matters pertaining town planning and zoning in which it is authorized to do so by the Town Board.

(2) Duties And Responsibilities. In addition to the duties and responsibilities specified under the Town Code of Ordinances and the Rules of the Town Board of Supervisors, the Plan Commission shall have the following specific duties and responsibilities pertaining to this chapter:

(a) Conduct public hearings associated with petitions to amend the official zoning map, and consider conditional use.

(b) Conduct public hearings and advise the board on appropriate amendments to the text of this chapter or to the official zoning map, and initiate such

amendments as it may deem desirable, all in a manner that is consistent with the Town Comprehensive Plan, Town Farmland Preservation Plan, the procedures established under sec. 62.23, Wis. Stats., and this chapter.

(c) Conduct public hearings, review, and decide on requests for conditional use in a manner that is consistent with the Town Comprehensive Plan, the Town Farmland Preservation Plan, and with this chapter.

(d) Act on other development-related requests as may be specified under this chapter or other ordinances within the Town Code of Ordinances.

(e) Direct the preparation of the Town Comprehensive Plan under sec. 66.1001, Wis. Stats.

(f) Establish fees for various permits and approvals required and allowed under this chapter.

(3) Any function in this Ordinance which is designated to be performed by the Town Board, except approval of zoning amendments and conditional use permits, may be delegated to the Plan Commission. The Town Board may direct the Plan Commission to advise the Town Board prior to Town Board action, or authorize the Plan Commission to take action on such matters.

1.093 Dane Town Board Of Zoning Appeals And Adjustment: Description And Rules.

(1) Affiliation; Representative (a) Pursuant to sec. 66.0301, Wis. Stats., the Town hereby affiliates with the Dane Town Board of Zoning Appeals and Adjustment created by those Dane County towns which elect to participate in that Board.

(b) The Chair of the Town Board of Supervisors is hereby directed to appoint a member representing the Town to the Dane Town Board of Zoning Appeals and Adjustment according to the requirements of sec. 62.23, Wis. Stats. The member shall receive an allowance for payment of per diem and mileage as permitted by the ordinances of the Town appointing the member. The Town Chair shall also appoint an alternate member in accordance with sec. 62.23, Wis. Stats.

(2) Composition; Powers And Duties. The Board Of Zoning Appeals And Adjustment shall consist of five members who shall serve two-year terms. The initial members shall be divided into a group of three members who shall be appointed for an initial two-year term and two who are appointed for an initial one-year term. Towns shall appoint a member of the Board of

Zoning Appeals according to the date that the town adopted notice of intent to withdraw from Dane County zoning. The initial members of the Board shall be selected by the first five towns to withdraw from the Dane County Zoning ordinance. As the terms of the first appointees expire, the towns next in order shall appoint a member. Member appointments shall rotate in that order.

(3) The Board of Zoning Appeals shall have the following powers:

(a) To hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is error in any interpretation, order, requirement, decision, or determination made by the Town Zoning Administrator or any administrative official in the enforcement, administration, or interpretation of this chapter or of sec. 62.23, Wis. Stats.

(b) To hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is an error in any decision of the Town Zoning Administrator or other officer related to a conditional use request, with such review limited to determining whether the Plan Commission's action considered the appropriate standards and met the requirements of this chapter, and not a de novo review.

(c) To authorize such variances from the terms of the ordinance as will not be contrary to the public interest, where, owing to special conditions, a literal enforcement will result in unnecessary hardship, and so that the spirit of the ordinance shall be observed and substantial justice done.

(d) To establish rules of procedure for actions of the board of zoning appeals and adjustment.

(4) Recording Of Actions.

(a) The Board Of Zoning Appeals And Adjustment shall keep minutes of its proceedings, showing the vote of each member on each question, or if absent or failing to vote, indicating such fact, and shall keep records of its examinations and other official actions, all of which shall be filed by the Town Zoning Administrator and shall be a public record.

(b) The final disposition of an appeal or variance application to the Board Of Zoning Appeals And Adjustment shall be in a form of a written decision signed by the chair of the board of zoning appeals and adjustment.

(5) Rules.

(a) The Board Of Zoning Appeals And Adjustment will meet as needed at a fixed time and place as may be determined by the chair and at such

other times as the board of zoning appeals and adjustment may determine.

(b) All meetings of the Board Of Zoning Appeals And Adjustment shall be open to the public.

(c) The Board Of Zoning Appeals And Adjustment shall fix a reasonable time and place for the public hearing and give public notice thereof, including due notice to the parties in interest. Public notice shall be publication of a class 2 notice under Wis. Stat. Ch. 985 and mailing a copy of the notice to the owner of any lot within 1,500 feet of the proposed use measured from the edge of the property, except that notice does not have to be given if the dwelling is not within the jurisdiction of this ordinance. A failure to send notice to the above dwellings shall not invalidate the public notice.

(d) The Board Of Zoning And Appeals Adjustment shall have power to call on any town staff or contractors for assistance in the performance of its duties and it shall be the duty of such other town officers and agencies to render all such assistance as may be reasonably required. The town attorney shall provide legal counsel to the board or arrange for legal counsel in the event of a conflict.

(e) The Board Of Zoning Appeals And Adjustment may adopt such additional rules as are necessary to carry into effect the regulations of the Town board.

(5) Appeals.

(a) Appeals to the board of zoning appeals and adjustment may be taken by any person aggrieved or by any officer, the Town Zoning Administrator, board, or the Town where affected by any decision of the Town Zoning Administrator. Such appeal shall be taken within 30 days after receiving notice of the decision, by filing with the Town Zoning Administrator and the Board Of Zoning Appeals And Adjustment a notice of appeal specifying the grounds thereof. The Town Zoning Administrator shall forthwith transmit to the Board Of Zoning Appeals And Adjustment all the papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed from was taken. An appeal shall stay all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from, unless the Town Zoning Administrator shall certify to the Board Of Zoning Appeals And Adjustment after the notice of appeal shall have been filed with the Town Zoning Administrator that by reason of facts stated in the certificate, a stay would cause imminent peril to life or

property. In such cases, the proceedings shall not be stayed other than by a restraining order, which may be granted upon application to the Board Of Zoning Appeals And Adjustment or by petition to a court of record, with notice to the Town Zoning Administrator.

(b) The Board Of Zoning Appeals And Adjustment shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing of the appeal, give public notice thereof, as well as due notice to the parties in interest, and decide the same within a reasonable time. At the hearing, any party may appear in person or by agent or attorney.

(6) Certiorari. A person aggrieved by a decision of the board of zoning appeals and adjustment, or a taxpayer, or any officer, the Town Zoning Administrator, board or bureau of the municipality, may, within 30 days after the filing of the decision in the Town Zoning Administrator, commence an action seeking the remedy available by certiorari.

1.094 Zoning Map Amendments: Review Procedure And Standards.

(1) Purpose. This section creates the procedure for review and action on proposed amendments of the official zoning map. Changes to the official zoning map have the effect of changing the district boundaries. The Town Board may, from time to time, amend the official zoning map or this chapter in the manner provided by sec. 62.23, Wis. Stats., and as specified in this section.

(1a) If it is proposed to rezone a parcel of land out of Exclusive Agriculture to another zoning classification, the process shall comply with sec. 91.48 (1) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(2) Review Process. The Town's process for each amendment to the official zoning map is as directed by sec. 62.23, Wis. Stats. The following procedures shall be applied in considering amendments:

(a) Initial consultation. Applicants are encouraged to consult informally with the Town Zoning Administrator before making application for a zoning map amendment. Statements made during an informal consultation shall not be used in any subsequent zoning hearings without agreement of the applicant.

(b) Application materials and submittal requirements. The Town Zoning Administrator shall prepare submittal requirements for zoning applications which specify the information which the Town needs to consider applications for map amendments. The submittal requirements, zoning application and information about land use requirements, shall be

posted on the Town's internet site. The submittal requirements may include a requirement that applications, or classes of applications, include a site plan showing existing utilities, grades, soils, water drainage, and buildings, as well as proposed driveways, structures, houses and drainage ways.

(c) A petition for a zoning map amendment or for amendment of the text of this chapter may be made by a property owner in the area to be affected by the amendment. Each petition shall be accompanied by:

1. The application fee of \$ XX.

2. A signed agreement between the applicant and the Town in which the applicant promises to pay all expenses incurred by the town in review of the application.

3. A cash deposit as security for the payment of expenses.

4. The information required under the Town's submittal requirements.

(d) Schedule. The Town Clerk shall annually prepare a schedule of the dates on which the Plan Commission and Town Board shall meet, and the dates by which applications and supporting materials must be submitted to be considered at each such meeting.

(e) The petition and any supplemental or additional materials shall be filed with the Town Zoning Administrator, with a copy provided to the Town Clerk.

(f) The Town Zoning Administrator shall review the petition and supporting materials within five (5) business days to determine whether the application and supporting materials are complete.

(g) If the application and supporting materials are not complete, the Town Zoning Administrator shall inform the applicant which specific additional items of information are required for the application to be complete.

(h) Upon a determination that the application is complete, the Town Zoning Administrator shall send the application to the Town Board. Immediate notice of the petition shall be sent to the Town Board.

(3) Town Board Hearing And Notice.

(a) On determination of completeness by the Town Zoning Administrator, the Town Clerk shall schedule the time and place of the public hearing on the petition and shall publish notice of the public hearing as a class 2 notice under Wis. Stat. Ch. 985.

(b) A copy of the notice, application, petition, all maps, plans, and other documents submitted by the

petitioner shall be mailed to all property owners located within 200 feet of the perimeter of the area affected by the proposed amendment at least 10 days prior to the date of such hearing.

(c) If the petition is for any change in an airport affected area as defined by sec. 62.23(6)(am)1.0b., Wis. Stats., the notice shall be mailed to the owner or operator of the airport bordered by the airport affected area.

(4) Town Board Action On The Proposed Amendment.

(a) As soon as possible after the public hearing, the Town Board shall act on the petition by approving, modifying and approving, or disapproving the petition.

(b) If its action is favorable to granting the requested change or any modification thereof, it shall cause an ordinance to be drafted to implement its determination and shall submit the proposed ordinance directly to the Town Board with its recommendations.

(c) If the Plan Commission after its public hearing, recommends denial of the petition it shall report its recommendation directly to the Town Board with its reasons for the action.

(5) Town Board Action On Plan Commission Recommendation. The Town Board action on the Plan Commission recommendation shall be one of the following:

(a) The Town Board may adopt the map amendment as submitted by the Plan Commission or with or without amendments.

(b) The Town Board may reject the map amendment as recommended by the Plan Commission.

(c) If a protest against a proposed amendment is filed with the Town Clerk at least 24 hours prior to the date of the Town Board meeting at which the report of the Plan Commission is to be considered, duly signed and acknowledged by the owners of 50% or more of the area to be rezoned, or by abutting owners of over 50% of the total perimeter of the area proposed to be rezoned included within 300 feet of the parcel or parcels proposed to be rezoned, action on the ordinance may be deferred until the Plan Commission has had a reasonable opportunity to ascertain and report to the Town Board as to the authenticity of the ownership statements. Each signer shall state the amount of area or frontage owned by that signer and shall include a description of lands owned by that signer. If the statements are found to be true, the ordinance may not be adopted except by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of the Town Board present and

voting. If such statements are found to be untrue to the extent that the required frontage or area ownership is not present, the protest may be disregarded.

(d) If the proposed amendment makes any change in an airport affected area, as defined by sec. 62.23(6)(am)1. b., Wis. Stats., and the owner or operator of the airport bordered by the airport affected area files a protest against the proposed amendment, the procedure under sec. 62.23 (7)(d) 2., Wis. Stats., shall be followed.

(6) Zoning Map Amendment Standards. In its review and action on the application, the Town Board shall consider whether the proposed amendment meets the following criteria:

(a) The proposed map amendment is consistent with the overall purpose and intent of this chapter.

(b) The proposed map amendment is consistent with the Town Comprehensive Plan and the Farmland Preservation Plan, if applicable.

(c) Factors, including landowner preferences, have changed from the time of initial ordinance adoption that warrant the map change, or an error, inconsistency, or technical problem administering this chapter as currently depicted has been observed.

(d) In rezoning land out of any exclusive agricultural district, the Town Board shall find all of the following, after a public hearing:

1. The land is better suited for a use not allowed in the exclusive agricultural district.

2. The rezoning is consistent with the Town Comprehensive Plan.

3. The rezoning is substantially consistent with the Town Farmland Preservation Plan.

4. The rezoning will not substantially impair or limit current or future agricultural use of surrounding parcels of land that are zoned for or legally restricted to agricultural use.

(7) Effect Of Denial. No application that has been denied under this subsection shall be resubmitted for a period of 365 days from the date of final Town Board action, except on grounds of new evidence or proof of a bona fide change of circumstances as found by the Town Board.

(8) Land division required. If a zoning map amendment proposes a use which involves the creation of additional lots, a plat or certified survey map shall be submitted for review within one year of the date of approval of the zoning amendment.

1.095 Conditional use: review procedure and standards.

(1) Purpose. To provide the procedures and standards for the review of conditional use and amendments to conditional use previously granted in addition to standards referenced under this ordinance. Lawful uses existing at the time of adoption of this chapter that require a conditional use may continue as nonconforming uses. This subsection does not apply to a conditional use for a PRD.

(2) Authority.

(a) The authority to approve a conditional use shall be exercised by the Town Board. The Board may elect to receive advice from the Plan Commission.

(b) The Plan Commission, if requested to review a matter, after a public hearing, shall, within a reasonable time, recommend grant or denial of each application for a conditional use.

(c) Prior to granting or denying a conditional use, the Town Board shall make proposed findings of fact based on the evidence presented, issue a determination whether the standards prescribed in the ordinance are met, and require additional conditions as needed. The Town Board may modify or reverse such findings as the Town Board determines is appropriate.

(d) No conditional use may be granted if the town determines the standards have not been met, nor may a conditional use be denied when the town determines that the standards are met. The standards include the applicable primary and secondary standards, the standards found in pars. (5) and (6) below, or any other standards found in this ordinance.

(e) 1. If an applicant for a conditional use permit meets or agrees to meet all of the requirements and conditions specified in the town ordinance or those imposed by the town zoning board, the town shall grant the conditional use permit. Any condition imposed must be related to the purpose of the ordinance and be based on substantial evidence.

2. The requirements and conditions described under subd. 1. must be reasonable and, to the extent practicable, measurable and may include conditions such as the permit's duration, transfer, or renewal. The applicant must demonstrate that the application and all requirements and conditions established by the town relating to the conditional use are or shall be satisfied, both of which must be supported by substantial evidence. The town's decision to approve or deny the permit must be supported by substantial evidence.

(3) Application And Notice Of Hearing. Application for approval of a conditional use shall be made to the Town Zoning Administrator on forms furnished by the Town Zoning Administrator and shall include the following:

(a) Names and addresses of the applicant, owner of the property, architect, and professional engineer, as applicable.

(b) A narrative of the proposed conditional use, indicating a description of the subject property by lot, block, and recorded subdivision or metes and bounds; address of the site, types of structures, and proposed use.

(c) A site plan which shall include a scalable drawing showing the location of all drives, entrances, sidewalks, trails, and signs; the location, size, number, and screening of all parking spaces; a landscaping plan; a grading and drainage plan; a detailed proposal including covenants, agreements, or other documents showing the ownership and method of assuring perpetual maintenance of land to be owned or used for common purposes.

(d) Public hearings shall follow an application for a conditional use. The Town Zoning Administrator shall fix a reasonable time and place for the public hearing on the conditional use and give public notice thereof. Public notice shall include publication of a class 2 notice under Ch. 985, Wis. Stats., and a copy of the notice to any dwelling within 1,500 feet of the proposed use measured from the edge of the property, except that notice does not have to be given if the dwelling is not within the jurisdiction of this ordinance.

(e) A failure to send notice to the above dwellings shall not invalidate the public notice.

(4) Review And Approval. The following procedures shall apply to conditional uses:

(a) The Town Zoning Administrator shall, upon request of any party affected by the conditional use application, mail a copy of the application, all maps, plans, and other documents submitted by the applicant and notice of the time and place of the public hearing to be held on the proposed conditional use. This information shall be mailed at least 10 days prior to the date of the public hearing.

(b) The Town Zoning Administrator may, if requested by the Town Board chair prior to the Town Board's consideration of the application, prepare a staff report on the application, which may include her

or his recommendation regarding granting, denying, and granting in part or with conditions, the conditional use. The Town Zoning Administrator's recommendations for approval or denial shall be accompanied by appropriate written findings of fact. Findings shall, at a minimum, address whether the conditional use is consistent with adopted town plans, plan elements, and any adopted ordinances, compatibility or non-compatibility with adjacent land uses, and any specific substantiated objections.

(c) If the applicant or the Town Board requests an extension of time in which to determine its position, the conditional use application will be postponed until the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Town Board. The Town Board may defer action on a conditional use permit for the purpose of obtaining additional information, but may make only one request for additional information from the applicant. If a conditional use permit is deferred to a future meeting, the Town Board shall list all undetermined issues, which shall be the only issues which may be discussed and determined at future meetings.

(d) The Town Board shall transmit a copy of its recommendation to the applicant within a reasonable time after the public hearing at which the recommendation is made.

(e) The Town Board shall review the Plan Commission's action on the conditional use permit application, if there is a Plan Commission report. The Town Board shall affirm, reject or approve with modifications, the conditional use permit.

(e) Approval of a conditional use does not eliminate the requirement to obtain the appropriate land use permit or any other permits.

(5) Conditional Use Standards. In reviewing the conditional use, the Town Board shall follow these standards:

(a) The establishment, maintenance, or operation of the proposed use may not be detrimental to or significantly endanger the public health, safety, or general welfare of the occupants of surrounding lands.

(b) The use will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained so as to be compatible, and be appropriate in appearance with the existing or intended character of the general vicinity, and that such use may not change the essential character of the area by substantially impairing or diminishing the use,

value, or enjoyment of existing or future permitted uses in the area.

(6) Conditional Use Criteria. In reviewing the conditional use, the Town Board shall consider the following:

(a) The erosion potential of the site based on topography, drainage, slope, soil type, and vegetative cover and mitigation of erosion potential.

(b) The prevention and control of water pollution, including sedimentation, and the potential impacts on floodplain and wetlands.

(c) Whether the site has adequate utilities including, if necessary, acceptable disposal systems.

(d) Whether the site has access to roads and highways.

(e) Whether the site has suitable, ingress and egress.

(f) Whether the site is designed to minimize traffic congestion, and the potential effect on traffic flow.

(7) Application, Recording, And Adherence To Conditions. The Plan Commission shall have the authority to recommend conditions and restrictions. The Town Board shall have authority to adopt, such conditions and restrictions. The conditions and restrictions may regulate the establishment, location, maintenance, and operation of the conditional use as the Town Board deems necessary to ensure the conditional use adheres to the purpose and review criteria of this chapter. If applicable, prior to commencing the authorized activity on the site and obtaining any necessary land use permits, the Town Zoning Administrator may require the property owner to record notice against the property of the approved use, applicable plans, and conditions of approval with the Dane County Register of Deeds.

(8) Time Limits Associated With Conditional Use. If the conditional use permit is not exercised by securing a land use permit within 365 days of the date of the approval, the conditional use shall be considered void. The applicant may apply, without a fee, and the Town Board may grant a one-time 365-day extension provided that a written request for extension is submitted to the Town Zoning Administrator before the original expiration date. If a use or activity associated with a previously approved conditional use ceases for 365 days or more after first being established on the property, the use will be deemed to have been terminated and the property owner or authorizing agent

must reapply and obtain another conditional use before recommencing the use or activity.

(9) Effect Of Denial. No application that has been denied under this section may be resubmitted for a period of 365 days from the date of final Town Board action, except on grounds of new evidence or proof of changes of factors found valid by the Town Board

(10) Monitoring And Potential Revocation Of A Conditional Use. (a) The Town Board or Town Zoning Administrator may require evidence and guarantees as either may deem necessary as proof that approved plans are being followed, required conditions are being met, and review criteria are being satisfied for conditional use at all times.

(b) If the Town Board or Town Zoning Administrator finds that the review criteria of this section or the conditions attached to the permit are not complied with, the Town Zoning Administrator may suspend the permit and require an additional public hearing to alter the conditional use.

(c) A conditional use permit may be revoked if the Town Board finds, after a public hearing, that substantial evidence has been presented to show that the conditional use permit has been violated in a manner which renders the use incompatible with the district in which it is located. Before any such hearing, the conditional use permit holder shall be presented specific allegations identifying the alleged violations of the conditional use permit, and shall be afforded the opportunity to present evidence and argument.

(11) Expansion Of Conditional Use. The expansion of any use approved by a conditional use shall require an application and review by the Town Board. Whether there has been an expansion of use shall be determined by the Town Zoning Administrator.

(12) Once granted, a conditional use permit shall remain in effect as long as the conditions upon which the permit was issued are followed, but the town may impose conditions such as the permit's duration, transfer, or renewal, in addition to any other conditions specified in the zoning ordinance or by the town zoning board.

(13) If a town denies a person's conditional use permit application, the person may appeal the decision to the circuit court under the procedures described in s. 61.35.

1.096 Land use permits: review procedure and standards. (1) Purpose. The purpose of this section is to specify the requirements and procedures for the

issuance of land use permits. Land use permits are issued by the Town Zoning Administrator for structures and uses specified in this chapter in order to verify compliance with the provisions of this chapter. A land use permit is not a substitute for a building permit. In certain cases, other land use approvals including but not limited to rezoning, conditional use, or variance approval, are required before a land use permit may be issued.

(2) Applicability. Except as exempted under this subsection, a land use permit is required from the Town Zoning Administrator in the following instances:

(a) Before a structure is erected, affixed, moved, or structurally altered.

(b) Before the construction of any foundation.

(c) Before any substantial alteration in the heating plant, sanitary facilities, or mechanical equipment which would affect or change the use of an existing site or structure.

(d) Before any conditional use commences operation.

(e) Before the commencement of any structural modification or structural repair of an existing, nonconforming structure, or to a structure housing a nonconforming use.

(f) No building or other structure or any part of a building or structure may be built, enlarged, altered, located, or moved within the area subject to the provisions of this chapter until a land use permit has been obtained.

(g) Before the use of any building or structure is changed from that originally permitted.

(h) Before any sign that requires a sign land use permit under this ordinance is erected, relocated, structurally altered, or reconstructed.

(i) Failure to obtain a permit or violation of an existing permit shall be grounds for the issuance of a stop-work order or enforcement pursuant to this subchapter.

(j) Any other instances that have been indicated in other parts of this chapter.

(3) Exemptions. (a) Unless otherwise required pursuant to the Ordinances, no land use permit is required for any accessory structure of 120 square feet of floor area or less or any wind tower less than 25 feet in height provided that such structure conforms with all applicable zoning district minimum required yard setbacks and other standards of this chapter. Fences

and walls more than 6 feet in height and greater than 50% opacity shall be considered a structure and the appropriate requirements of this chapter shall apply.

(b) Buildings used exclusively for agriculture shall not require a land use permit. The Town may require a building permit.

(4) Application For A Land Use Permit. An application for a land use permit shall be made to the Town Zoning Administrator. Such application shall be made by the owner of the property on which the land use permit is requested. If the application is not complete, the Town Zoning Administrator shall notify the owner within 10 working days. To be determined complete by the Town Zoning Administrator, the application shall include:

(a) A completed form, provided by the Town Zoning Administrator and signed by the owner, including information on the owner and project to ensure compliance with this chapter.

(b) A legal description of the subject site by lot, block, and recorded subdivision or certified survey map, or by metes and bounds, or a copy of the deed.

(c) A site plan, drawn to scale, and showing and labeling the date of preparation, landowner's name, north arrow, lot dimensions, adjacent public roads and rights-of-way, visual clearance triangles required in accordance with existing and proposed structures and their dimensions, parking and driveway areas, distances between structures and lot lines, between structures and the centerlines of abutting roads and highways, and between structures and the ordinary high water mark of any abutting watercourse.

(d) A sanitary permit, indicating the location of the existing and proposed private on-site wastewater treatment system location.

(e) If applicable, a landscape plan showing an overhead view of all existing and proposed landscaping on the site including the location, species, size at time of planting, and mature size for all new plantings.

(f) If applicable, a lighting plan showing the location, height, type, orientation, and power of all proposed exterior lighting.

(g) A grading and storm water plan, showing existing and proposed surface elevations, and proposed erosion control and storm water management provisions.

(h) Written permit for highway access from the appropriate highway authority.

(i) The required permit application fee.

(j) The road or street number assigned to the lot by Dane County.

(k) Other pertinent information as requested by the Town Zoning Administrator to determine if the proposed use or structure meets the requirements of this chapter.

(5) Land Use Permit Review Criteria. No land use permit may be granted or shall become effective until all applicable requirements of this chapter, conditions of any preceding Town approval related to the project, the remaining chapters in the Ordinances and all applicable Wisconsin Statutes and rules are met, including but not limited to those related to shoreland zoning, floodplain zoning, airport height limitations, and drainage districts.

(6) Time Limits Associated With Land Use Permits. Once issued, each land use permit shall be posted in a prominent place on the premises prior to and during the period of construction, alteration, or movement. If the work authorized by the land use permit is not completed within 24 months of the date of the approval, the land use permit approval shall be considered void. The applicant may apply for, and the Town Zoning Administrator may grant, a one-time, 24-month extension provided that a written extension request is submitted before the original expiration date.

(7) Location Survey. Where a land use permit is issued for a structure and it is proposed to be located within 10 feet of any minimum required yard area or setback under this chapter, or in other cases where the Town Zoning Administrator cannot, with confidence, determine compliance with the provisions of town ordinances, immediately upon completion of the construction of footings, concrete slab, or other foundations, the owner shall cause a registered land surveyor to prepare a plat of survey showing the locations, boundaries, and dimensions of the lot and all existing structures, including the new slab, footing, or other foundation, and including the relationships and distances of all structures to lot lines, and shall immediately file such plat of survey with the Town Zoning Administrator. The Town Zoning Administrator shall compare the location of all new or extended foundations with the requirements of this chapter. If a zoning violation is determined, the owner shall move the construction or structure or shall adjust the lot line so as to conform to this chapter. Failure to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall

be grounds for the issuance of a stop-work order or enforcement pursuant to this subchapter.

(8) Reasonable Accommodations For Handicapped Persons. (a) The Town Zoning Administrator may issue a determination waiving specified requirements of this ordinance, if it is determined that the requested accommodation meets all the following criteria:

1. It is necessary to afford handicapped or disabled persons equal housing opportunities or equal access to public accommodations.

2. It is the minimum accommodation that will give the handicapped or disabled person adequate relief.

3. It will not unreasonably undermine the basic purposes of this ordinance.

(b) If the Town Zoning Administrator issues a determination that waives specified zoning provisions, the permit will include a condition that the structure authorized by the permit shall be removed not more than 30 days after the handicapped or disabled person vacates the property or the structure ceases to be a public accommodation. The permit will not become effective until the property owner records a deed restriction with the Register of Deeds setting forth the condition that the structure authorized by the permit shall be removed as required.

1.097 Enforcement and penalties. (1) Investigation And Notice Of Violation. The Town Zoning Administrator or designee is responsible for conducting the necessary inspection and investigation to ensure compliance with this chapter and documenting the presence of violations.

(2) Enforcement Of Violations. (a) Violations of a permit or other approval issued under this chapter, or any condition or approved plan associated with such permit or other approval, shall be deemed a violation of this chapter and shall constitute grounds for revocation of the permit as well as fines, forfeitures, and any other available remedies. A permit or other approval may be revoked only by action of the body that initially granted the permit or other approval, following procedures required for its initial issuance to the extent practical. The decision of the appropriate body shall be furnished to the permit holder in writing, stating the reasons thereof.

(b) A permit or other approval issued in violation of this chapter, other ordinances, the Wisconsin Administrative Code, or Wisconsin Statutes, gives the permit holder no vested right to

continue the activity authorized by the permit, and the permit is considered voidable.

(3) Any building or structure erected, moved or structurally altered or any use established in violation of the provisions of this chapter by any person, firm, association, corporation, including building contractors or their agents, shall be an unlawful structure or use.

(4) The town attorney may bring an action to enforce this chapter and seek any remedy, legal or equitable, subject to prosecutorial discretion. The town attorney may seek an order to enjoin, remove, or vacate any violation of this chapter; or any use, erection, moving or structural alteration of any building, or use in violation of this chapter and seek fines as provided herein.

(5) The provisions of this chapter shall be enforced under the direction of the Town Board of Supervisors, through the Town Board, the Town Zoning Administrator, law enforcement officers, and the town attorney. Any person, firm, company, or corporation who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects, or refuses to comply with; or who resists the enforcement of any of the provisions of this chapter; shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$200 per day as long as the violation exists; together with the costs of action. This chapter may be enforced by any remedy, legal or equitable. Actions may be brought by the town attorney or by the owner of land within the zoning district affected by the regulations of this chapter.

(6) Except where a deed restriction, subdivision covenant or easement grants enforcement authority to the Town, and the Town has accepted that grant of authority, the Town has no authority to enforce deed restrictions, subdivision covenants or easements.

(7) The owner of property is charged with knowledge of the requirements of this Ordinance and is responsible for compliance with this Ordinance, regardless of whether a violation may be committed by a contractor or agent.

1.098 Variances.

(1) Intent. (a) Zoning variances are a discretionary action which provides relief from practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships resulting from strict application of zoning ordinance requirements.

(b) A property owner bears the burden of proving "unnecessary hardship," as that term is used in this section, for an area variance, by demonstrating that strict compliance with a zoning ordinance would

unreasonably prevent the property owner from using the property owner's property for a permitted purpose or would render conformity with the zoning ordinance unnecessarily burdensome or, for a use variance, by demonstrating that strict compliance with the zoning ordinance would leave the property owner with no reasonable use of the property in the absence of a variance.

(c) In all circumstances, a property owner bears the burden of proving that the unnecessary hardship is based on conditions unique to the property, rather than considerations personal to the property owner, and that the unnecessary hardship was not created by the propertyowner.

(2) Applicability; Authorized Variances. The board of zoning appeals is authorized to grant variances to the provisions of this zoning ordinance in accordance with the variance procedures of this section, except that these variance procedures may not be used to:

(a) Waive, modify or otherwise vary any of the review and approval procedures;

(b) Waive, vary, modify or otherwise override a condition of approval or requirement imposed by an authorized decision-making body or the state or federal government;

(c) Waive, vary or modify applicable "minimum lot area per unit" (density) standards for a land division or subdivision.

(d) Waive, vary or modify provisions over which jurisdiction for exceptions or other modifications is assigned to another decision-making body; or

(e) Waive, vary or modify provisions for which variances are expressly prohibited.

(3) Authority to File. Variance applications may be filed by eligible applicants or an eligible applicant's authorized agent

(4) Application Filing. Variances applications must be filed with the zoning administrator. The application must contain detailed information in support of the application, including a scale map of the parcel involved showing the dimensions of the lot, sideyards, setbacks and building sizes and heights. The application shall include photographs depicting the site.

(5) Transmittal to Board of Zoning Appeals. The zoning administrator shall transmit the variance application to the board of zoning appeals before their hearing on the matter.

(6) Notice of Hearing.

(a) Class 1 notice of the board of zoning appeals' required hearing on a variance application must be published in accordance with chapter 985 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(b) Notice must be mailed to all of the following at least 7 days before the board of zoning appeals' required hearing:

1. the subject property owner; and

2. all owners of property within 100 feet of the subject property.

3. Notice of the filing of a variance application must be forwarded to the Town Board.

4. If the property is located in a shoreland or a floodplain, or within 75 feet of a wetland, the application also shall be sent to the Dane County Department of Planning and Development.

(7) Hearing and Final Decision.

(a) The board of zoning appeals must hold a hearing to consider the variance request.

(b) Following the close of the hearing, the board of zoning appeals must make its findings of fact and act to approve the requested variance, approve the variance with modifications and/or conditions, or deny the variance request based on the review criteria and standards of subsection (8).

(c) Approval of a variance requires a simple majority vote of board of zoning appeals' members present and voting.

(8) General Review Criteria and Standards. No variance may be approved unless the board of zoning appeals finds that all of the following conditions exist:

(a) Exceptional circumstances exist pertaining to the subject lot;

(b) That the requested variance is necessary for the preservation and enjoyment of the property rights possessed by other properties in the district and vicinity;

(c) That the variance will not create special detriment to adjacent property and will not materially impair or be contrary to the purpose and spirit of this ordinance or to the public interests; and

(d) That the difficulty or hardship was not created by the property owner.

(e) Negligence of a contractor in locating a setback, sideyard or building location shall not be considered a practical difficulty or a hardship.

(f) Personal characteristics, needs or desires of the lot owner shall not constitute a practical difficulty

or hardship, except that a variance may be granted to permit installation of ramps, modification of driveways or garages or other physical alterations to a structure necessary to accommodate a disability.

(9) Recording and Transferability.

(a) Variances shall be recorded against the property for which they are granted.

(b) Approved variances run with the land and are not affected by changes of tenancy, ownership, or management.

(10) Amendments. A request for changes in conditions of approval of variance must be processed as a variance application, including the requirements for fees and notices.

(11) Lapse of Approval. An approved variance will lapse and have no further effect one year after it is approved by the board of zoning appeals, unless:

(a) a building permit has been issued (if required);

(b) the use or structure has been lawfully established; or

(c) unless a different lapse of approval period or point of expiration has been expressly established by the board of zoning appeals.

(12) Successive Applications. Once a variance request has been denied by the board of zoning appeals, no rehearing on the same or substantially similar variance application may be held except upon a simple majority vote of board members present and voting and a finding that substantial new evidence is submitted that could not reasonably have been presented at the previous hearing.

(13) Review by Court of Record.

(a) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the board of zoning appeals may present to the Dane County Circuit Court a petition duly verified setting forth that such decision is illegal and specifying the grounds of the illegality.

(b) The petition shall be presented to the Court within 30 days after the filing of the decision in the office of the board of zoning appeals. The Board shall be made a party to the appeal.

(c) The record on appeal shall be limited to the evidence and information presented to the Board. The Zoning Administrator shall compile and certify the record, and forward it to the Court within 30 days of the filing of the appeal.

(d) The decision of the Board shall be reviewed under the certiorari procedure. The Court shall affirm

the decision of the Board unless it appears to the Court that the decision is not supported by the record.

1.099 Substandard Lots. (1) Notwithstanding any other law or rule, or any action or proceeding under the common law, The Town may not enact or enforce an ordinance or take any other action that prohibits a property owner from doing any of the following:

(a) Conveying an ownership interest in a substandard lot.

(b) Using a substandard lot as a building site if all of the following apply:

1. The substandard lot or parcel has never been developed with one or more of its structures placed partly upon an adjacent lot or parcel.

2. The substandard lot or parcel is developed to comply with all other ordinances of the political subdivision.

(2) The Town may not enact or enforce an ordinance or take any other action that requires one or more lots to be merged with another lot, for any purpose, without the consent of the owners of the lots that are to be merged.

**SUBCHAPTER X.
TRANSITION FROM
THE DANE COUNTY CODE OF
ORDINANCES;
NON-CONFORMING USES**

1.0101 Prior Dane County Zoning

1.0102 Nonconforming Uses.

1.0103 Nonconforming lots of record.

1.0101 Prior Dane County Zoning. (1)(a) All property in the Town was subject to the Dane County Zoning Ordinance from the date that the Town elected to be subject to the Dane County Ordinance through the date this Ordinance became effective.

(b) Chapter 10 of the Dane County Code of Ordinances is hereby incorporated by reference in the form it existed as of the effective date of this Ordinance. That ordinance is known in this Ordinance as the "Legacy Zoning."

(c) The Zoning Map of the Town, as it was in effect on the effective date of this Ordinance, is incorporated by reference, and is known as the Legacy Zoning Map.

(d) Uses which were permitted or conditional uses under the Legacy Zoning are known as "Continuing Uses."

(e) All property in the Town may continue to be used in the manner in which it was used under the Legacy Zoning until the Legacy Zoning has been amended.

(f) Continuing Uses which were permitted uses under the Legacy Zoning shall be permitted uses under this Ordinance. However, the use of a parcel may not be changed to another permitted or conditional use under the Legacy Zoning, but must be rezoned to a use provided under this Ordinance.

(g) Continuing Uses which were permitted as conditional uses under the Legacy Zoning shall continue to be conditional uses under this Ordinance. Continuing Use conditional uses shall comply with the applicable rules and regulations of the Legacy Zoning, but may not be modified to any other permitted use or conditional use under the Legacy Zoning.

(h) No parcel shall be deemed non-conforming solely by reason of the adoption of this Ordinance.

(i) The Zoning Administrator shall, upon request, furnish any property owner, title company or financial institution with an affidavit verifying the zoning status of a parcel and assuring that the parcel's continued use under the Legacy Zoning is lawful.

(j) Applications for rezoning which had been scheduled for public hearing before the Dane County Zoning and Land Regulation Committee prior to the effective date of this Ordinance shall continue to be processed by the Town Board. If an application was filed but not scheduled for hearing, the application shall be transferred to the Zoning Administrator and processed as an application for modification of the Legacy Zoning, or, for adoption of zoning under this Ordinance, at the option of the Property Owner. No additional application filing fees shall be collected.

(2) The Town will administer the Legacy Zoning subject to the following rules:

(a) The use or uses of a parcel as of the effective date shall continue to be permitted uses under the Town zoning ordinance. Permitted uses, structures or uses may be expanded, repaired, replaced or modified to the same extent permitted under the applicable permitted use or uses as provided in the Legacy Ordinance.

(b) At such time as a property owner seeks to change the use of the parcel to a different use,

application shall be made to rezone the parcel to a zoning district under this Ordinance. Existing structures which do not comply with the dimensional standards of this ordinance may be rezoned to a different permitted use under this ordinance without being required to comply with the dimensional standards of this ordinance, and shall remain permitted uses notwithstanding the inconsistency of dimensions.

(c) If a parcel of land is zoned in a Legacy Zoning classification which permits its subdivision into 5 or more lots, before a subdivision plat may be approved, the land shall be rezoned to a classification under this Ordinance. The Town Board shall rezone such parcel into a classification which will allow at least as many lots to be created as was possible under the Legacy Zoning.

(3) All new principal uses and structures in the Town shall be established pursuant to zoning or conditional uses under this Ordinance and not the Legacy Ordinance.

(4) If a principal non-residential use or any conditional use is discontinued for 12 months or more, the use lapses. The non-residential use or conditional use may not be resumed without rezoning the parcel to an appropriate zoning classification under this Ordinance.

(5) If a principal use is destroyed by casualty, it may be reconstructed as permitted by the Legacy Zoning, or, the property owner may request that the property be rezoned under this Ordinance, and a land use permit issued.

(6) This Ordinance shall be interpreted and administered to assure that property owners shall continue to be allowed to use their property as they were allowed to do under the applicable zoning regulations of the Legacy Zoning.

(7) Uncorrected violations of the Legacy Zoning are not legalized by this section. If it is determined that a property is being used in violation of the Legacy Zoning, the property owner shall either correct the violation to comply with the Legacy Zoning or apply for rezoning under this Ordinance.

1.0102 Nonconforming Uses. (1) The purpose of this subchapter is to establish regulations and limitations on the continued existence of uses, lots, and structures established prior to the effective date of amendments to this zoning ordinance that do not conform to the provisions of this chapter. Such nonconformities may continue, but the provisions of this chapter are to curtail substantial investment in nonconformities and

to bring about their eventual elimination, where appropriate, in order to preserve the integrity of the regulations established in the zoning ordinance.

(2) Continuing Uses are permitted and not nonconforming uses.

(3) Authority to continue. Any lawfully existing nonconforming use or nonconforming structure, may be continued so long as it remains otherwise lawful, subject to the provisions of this chapter.

(4) Nonconforming uses. (a) In this subsection “nonconforming use” means a use of land, a dwelling, or a building that existed lawfully before the current zoning ordinance was amended, but that does not conform to the use restrictions in the current ordinance.

(b) Ordinary Repair And Maintenance. Maintenance and incidental repair or replacement, and installation or relocation of non-load-bearing walls, non-load-bearing partitions, fixtures, wiring or plumbing, may be performed on any structure that is devoted in whole, or in part, to a nonconforming use.

(c) Temporary Structure. The continuance of the nonconforming use of a temporary structure is hereby prohibited.

(d) Expansion, Relocation, Damage Or Destruction. The alteration of, or addition to, or repair in excess of 50% of its assessed value of any existing building, premises, structure, or fixture, for the purpose of carrying on any prohibited trade or new industry within the zoning district where such buildings, premises, structures, or fixtures are located, is prohibited. The continuance of a nonconforming use may continue if any expansion, relocation, maintenance, repair, or other restoration of any nonconforming use is less than 50% of the assessed value of any existing building, premises, structure, or fixture used for the purpose of carrying on the nonconforming use provided that such repair or reconstruction is commenced and completed within 365 consecutive days of the date of such damage or destruction. A land use permit is required prior to starting any construction.

(e) Change In Use. A nonconforming use of land or of a structure shall not be changed to any use other than a use permitted by this zoning ordinance. When such nonconforming use has been changed to a permitted use, it shall only be used thereafter for a use permitted by this chapter. For purposes of the section, a use shall be deemed to have been changed when an

existing nonconforming use has been terminated and a new use has been permitted.

(f) Abandonment Or Discontinuance. When a nonconforming use of land, or a nonconforming use of part or all of a structure is discontinued or abandoned for a period of 365 days, such use shall not be reestablished or resumed. Any subsequent use or occupancy of such land or structure shall comply with this chapter.

(g) Damage Or Destruction. 1. In the event that any structure that is devoted in whole, or in part, to a nonconforming use is damaged or destroyed by any means, to the extent that the damage exceeds 50% of the equalized assessed value of such structure immediately prior to such damage, such structure shall not be restored unless the structure and the use will conform to all regulations of this chapter.

2. When such damage or destruction is 50% or less of the equalized assessed value of the structure immediately prior to the damage, the structure may be repaired and reconstructed and used for the same purposes as it was before the damage or destruction.

(5) Nonconforming structures. (a) In this section, “nonconforming structure” means a dwelling, or other building, that existed lawfully before the current zoning ordinance was enacted or amended, but that does not conform to one or more of the development regulations in the current zoning ordinance.

(b) Authority To Continue. Any nonconforming structure which is devoted to a use which is permitted in the zoning district in which the structure is located, or a valid nonconforming use, may continue so long as it remains otherwise lawful.

(c) Enlargement, Repair, And Alterations. Any nonconforming structure may be repaired, maintained, altered, renovated, or remodeled. Enlargement of any nonconforming structure shall meet the requirements of this chapter. In instances in which other applicable ordinances are more restrictive, the more restrictive ordinance shall apply.

(d) Damage Or Destruction. In the event that any structure that is devoted in whole or in part to a nonconforming use is damaged or destroyed by any means, such structure shall not be restored unless the structure and the use will conform to all regulations of this chapter, except if the damage or destruction is caused by violent wind, vandalism, fire, flood, ice, snow, mold, or infestation. If the damage was caused

by violent wind, vandalism, fire, flood, ice, snow, mold or infestation, the structure may be restored to a size equal to or less than the size it had prior to the damage or destruction, and to the location, and use that it had immediately before such damage or destruction occurred. The size of a structure may be larger than the size it was immediately before the damage or destruction if necessary for the structure to comply with applicable state or federal requirements.

(e) Relocation. No nonconforming structure shall be relocated unless the entire structure shall conform to the regulations of this chapter.

1.0103 Nonconforming lots of record. (1) Authority To Use For Development. Any legal, nonconforming lot of record may be used for the development of structures to the same extent the lot was buildable under the Legacy Zoning.

(2) Size Alteration. Any non-conforming lot of record may be increased or decreased in size provided the land added to or taken away from the nonconforming lot does not result in the creation of a new nonconforming lot.

ORIGINAL ORDINANCE ADOPTED 2017.

REVISIONS ADOPTED

April 2018

October 2019

APPENDIX 1: TOWN DENSITY POLICIES IN THE
EXCLUSIVE AGRICULTURE ZONE.

**TITLE 2a
ZONING**

- Chapter 10 Zoning
- Chapter 11 Shoreland, Shoreland-Wetland And Inland-Wetland Regulations
- Chapter 12 Zoning Fees
- Chapter 13 Minimum Standards For Water Quality
- Chapter 14 Manure Storage

**CHAPTER 10
ZONING ORDINANCE**

- 10.01 Definitions.
- 10.02 Districts.
- 10.03 Zoning District Maps.
- 10.04 Restrictions Upon Lands, Buildings and Structures.
- 10.045 NCO Noise Control Overlay District.
- 10.05 R-1 Residence District.
- 10.051 R-1A Residence District.
- 10.06 R-2 Residence District.
- 10.07 R-3 Residence District.
- 10.071 R-3A Residence District.
- 10.08 R-4 Residence District.
- 10.09 RH-1 Rural Homes District.
- 10.091 RH-2 Rural Homes District.
- 10.092 RH-3 Rural Homes District.
- 10.093 RH-4 Rural Homes District.
- 10.10 RE-1 Recreational District.
- 10.11 B-1 Local Business District.
- 10.111 LC-1 Limited Commercial District.
- 10.12 A-1 Agriculture District.
- 10.121 A-B Agriculture Business District.
- 10.122 A-Ba Transitional Agriculture Business District.
- 10.123 A-1 Exclusive Agriculture [A-1(EX)] District.
- 10.126 A-2 Agriculture District.
- 10.127 A-3 Agriculture District.
- 10.129 A-4 Small Lot Agriculture District.
- 10.13 C-1 Commercial District.
- 10.14 C-2 Commercial District.
- 10.145 EXP-1 Exposition District.
- 10.15 M-1 Industrial District.
- 10.151 AED Adult Entertainment Overlay District.
- 10.153 PUD Planned Unit Development District.
- 10.155 CO-1 Conservancy District.
- 10.157 HD Historic Overlay District.
- 10.158 TDR-S Transfer of Development Rights Sending Area Overlay District.
- 10.159 TDR-R Transfer of Development Rights Receiving Area Overlay District.
- 10.16 General Provisions and Exceptions.
- 10.17 Setback Regulations.

- 10.18 Off-Street Parking and Loading.
[10.19 reserved.]
- 10.191 Procedure and Standards of Operation For Mineral Extraction Operations.
- 10.192 Procedure And Standards Of Operation For Limited Family Business.
- 10.193 Standards For Siting of Adult Book Store.
- 10.194 Procedure And Standards For The Placement, Construction or Modification of Communication Towers.
- 10.195 Standards for Keeping Domestic Fowl in Single Family Residential Yards.
- 10.196 Standards and Procedures for Wind Energy Systems.
- 10.20 Salvage Recycling Centers.
- 10.21 Nonconforming Uses.
- 10.22 Interpretation and Application.
- 10.23 Completion, Restoration or Enlargement of Existing Structures.
- 10.24 Changes and Amendments.
- 10.25 Administration, Enforcement and Penalties.
- 10.255 Zoning Committee.
- 10.26 Board of Adjustment.
- 10.27 Severability of Ordinance Provisions.
- 10.28 Repeal of Conflicting Provisions.
- 10.29 Effective Date.
[10.30 - 10.69 reserved.]

SUBCHAPTER II

- 10.70 Subchapter; Purpose.
- 10.71 Definitions.
- 10.72 Permitted Zoning Districts for Signs.
- 10.73 General Sign Regulations.
- 10.74 Specific Regulations For Various Types Of Signs.
- 10.75 Calculation Of Height Regulations.
- 10.76 Design Requirements.
- 10.77 Locational Regulations.
- 10.78 Intersection Regulations.
- 10.79 Sign Maintenance Regulations.
- 10.80 Marquee Signs.
- 10.81 Political Signs.
- 10.82 Real Estate Sign Regulations.
- 10.83 Set Back Regulations.
- 10.84 Wall Sign Regulations.
- 10.85 Subdivision Sign Regulations.
- 10.86 Temporary Sign Regulations.
- 10.87 Regulations Pertaining to Nonconforming Signs and Use.
- 10.88 Variances.
- 10.89 Variance Standards.
- 10.90 Conditions On Variances.
- 10.91 Applications And Permits.
- 10.92 Penalties.
- 10.93 Severability.

10.01 DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this chapter certain terms used herein are defined as set forth in this section. Words and phrases not defined in this section or elsewhere in the ordinance shall be construed by resort to the following, in order of preference: Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin zoning case law; other states' zoning case law; the dictionary; and common usage.

(1) Accessory building. A subordinate or supplemental building, the use of which is incidental to that of the main building on the same lot or the use of the premises on which it is located.

(2) Accessory use. A use customarily incidental and accessory to the principal use of a lot or parcel, or building or structure on the same lot or parcel as the principal use.

(2a) Agricultural use. Means any of the following activities conducted for the purpose of producing an income or livelihood:

- (a)** Crop or forage production.
- (b)** Keeping livestock.
- (c)** Beekeeping.
- (d)** Nursery, sod, or Christmas tree production.
- (e)** Floriculture.
- (f)** Aquaculture.
- (g)** Fur farming.
- (h)** Forest management.
- (i)** Enrolling land in a federal agricultural commodity payment program or a federal or state agricultural land conservation payment program.

(2b) Agricultural Accessory Use. Means any of the following land uses on a farm:

- (a)** A building, structure, or improvement that is an integral part of, or incidental to, an agricultural use.
- (b)** An activity or business operation that is an integral part of, or incidental to, an agriculture use.
- (c)** Farm Residence.
- (d)** A business, activity, or enterprise, whether or not associated with an agricultural use, that is conducted by the owner or operator of a farm, that requires no buildings, structures, or improvements other than those described in par. (a) or (c), that employs no more than 4 full-time employees annually, and that does not impair or limit the current or future agricultural use of the farm or of other protected farmland.

(2c) Agriculture-Related Use. A facility, whether or not located on a farm, that has at least one of the following as a primary, and not merely incidental, purpose:

(a) Providing agricultural supplies, agricultural equipment, agricultural inputs or agricultural services directly to farms, including farms in the farmland preservation zoning district.

(b) Storing, processing or handling raw agricultural commodities obtained directly from farms, including farms in the farmland preservation zoning district.

(c) Processing agricultural by-products or wastes received directly from farms, including farms in the farmland preservation district.

(2d) Agricultural accessory building. Means a building or buildings used in the operation of a farm.

(2f) Agricultural entertainment. A farm based activity, enterprise, or business that combines the elements and characteristics of agriculture and tourism, which is not necessarily located in an existing building and may have more than one (1) full-time equivalent employee. Examples of agricultural entertainment include: corn mazes, hay rides, sleigh rides, petting farms, on-farm tours, agricultural related museums, demonstrations of farming practices, techniques and methods, fee based fishing and hunting, horseback riding, nature trails, haunted barns and similar activities which are related to agriculture.

(2k) Adopted town and county comprehensive plan means a town comprehensive plan adopted by both the affected town board and the Dane County Board of Supervisors under s. 66.1001, Wis. Stats., and s. 10.255(1)(d) and Chapter 82, Subchapter II, Dane County Ordinances.

(2m) Adult book store is an establishment which is used for selling or renting, for monetary consideration, the following materials, when such activity constitutes a significant part of the business conducted therein:

(a) Any picture, photograph, drawing, motion picture film or similar visual representation or image of a person or portion of human body which depicts sexual conduct, sadomasochistic conduct or nudity in the context of sexual activity, whether or not the same is intended to be viewed on or off the premises; or

(b) Any book, pamphlet, magazine, printed matter, however reproduced, or any sound recording which contains any matter enumerated in para. (a) above or which contains explicit and detailed verbal descriptions or narrative accounts of sexual excitement, sexual conduct or sadomasochistic abuse.

(c) As used in paragraphs (a) and (b), *sexual conduct* has the meaning set forth in s. 944.21(2)(e), Wis. Stats., and as used in this

subsection, *significant part of the business* means dedication or use of more than 10% of the available floor space to the sale or rental of the subject matter referenced herein, including space devoted to viewing of videotapes or films.

(d) Material, however distributed, which is published by a medical products manufacturer, a medical or health association, an insurance company, or by a consumer education organization shall not be considered part of the business of operating an adult book store.

(2n)(a) *Adult entertainment establishment* is any establishment which regularly features for monetary consideration performances or presentations which are distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on exposure to view of less than completely or opaquely covered human genitals, pubic area, anus, vulva, female breasts below a point immediately above the top of the areola; or male genitals in a discernable turgid state, even if opaquely covered; or on acts of or acts which simulate the fondling of another person's genitals, pubic region, anus, or female breasts, sexual intercourse, masturbation, flagellation, sodomy, bestiality, necrophilia, sadomasochistic abuse, fellatio, cunnilingus, or any sexual conduct as defined by s. 944.21(2)(e), Wisconsin Statutes.

(b) The term *regularly features* as used in this subsection means giving special prominence at uniform, orderly intervals on a permanent basis, or always features.

(3) *Animal unit.* One animal unit shall be defined as being the equivalent of 1 cow, 4 hogs, 10 sheep, 10 goats, 100 poultry, 1 horse, 1 pony, 1 mule or 100 rabbits or an equivalent combination thereof.

(4) *Apartment house.* A building containing accommodations for more than two (2) families living independently of each other.

(5) *Apartment house complex.* A group of apartment houses, located on a single parcel of land with certain facilities, such as driveways, parking spaces and the like, common to the buildings in the complex.

(5m) *Beekeeping.* Keeping of more than 1 hive for each 10,000 square feet of lot or parcel area.

(5r) *Bed & breakfast.* A private residence which has rooms set aside for overnight guests whose paid accommodations include breakfast but not other meals, as defined in Wisconsin Statutes sec. 254.61.

(6) *Boarding house.* A building or premises where meals are served by pre-arrangement for definite periods of time for compensation for five (5) or more persons, but not exceeding 20

persons, not open to transients, in contradiction to hotels and restaurants open to transients.

(6a) *Boathouse.* A building for the storage of boats, canoes and other water craft and their accessories.

(6m) *Boat slip* means a mooring accommodation for the in-water storage of a boat or other water craft which is owned by other than a resident or owner of the premises.

(7) *Building.* Any structure having a roof supported by posts, columns or walls and its appendages including, but not limited to balconies, porches, decks, stoops, fireplaces and chimneys. Also included for permit and locational purposes are swimming pools, both above and below ground, permanent hunting blinds with a foundation, and towers, including communication towers. Not included within the definition, for permit purposes or otherwise, are poles, towers and posts for lines carrying telephone messages or electricity and recreational structures of open construction and without walls, such as swing sets, slides, yard gyms, climbers, sand boxes and teeter totters.

(7f) *Building footprint.* The entire area of ground covered by a structure, expressed in square feet, including appurtenances such as, but not limited to, balconies, porches, decks, stoops, fireplaces, and chimneys.

(8) *Building height.* The vertical distance, measured from the mean elevation of the finished grade along the front of the building to the highest point on the roof for flat roofs; to the mean height level between the highest ridge and its associated eave for gable and hip roofs; to the deck line for mansard roofs. The front of the building shall be the side directly facing the public or private thoroughfare which affords primary means of access to the property, excluding the driveway.

(9) *Building line.* The *building line* shall be the point at which the building wall or any appendage of the building such as steps, chimneys, decks, porches or covered patios meet the ground. For earth sheltered homes, the *building line* is a line where the exterior walls of the building if extended vertically would be located on the lot.

(10) *Building setback line.* Is a line that is parallel to the front or street lot line and is located at a distance from either the center line of the adjacent highway or the front lot line as provided for in section 10.17 of this ordinance. For triangular or gored lots that do not have the required lot width at the required building setback line, the building setback line shall be a

line that is parallel to the front lot line or if the front lot line is a curve it shall be parallel to the chord of the arc of the curve of the front lot line and located at the point on the lot where the length of the line meets the lot width requirements of the zoning district in which it is located. (See also *Lot Width*.)

(11) Campground. A parcel or tract of land, maintained, intended or used for the purpose of supplying temporary or overnight living accommodations to the public by providing designated areas for the placement of trailers, tents, buses, automobiles or sleeping bags, and may include buildings to provide services to the patrons such as restrooms, bathing, laundry and commissary facilities. A primitive campground shall be any area or site designated for camping purposes which is accessible only by hiking, boating or canoeing.

(11a) Cemetery. Shall include, but not be limited to, cemeteries, mausoleums, columbarians and burial chapels. Shall be subject to section 157.06 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(11m) Clear area means an area adjacent to and completely surrounding each and every physical structure comprising part or all of an historic site. No building or structure of any kind, whether or not a permit therefor is required under this chapter, shall be erected in the clear area and no obstacle of any kind, whether attached to an allowed structure or not, shall be placed in the airspace above the clear area, and no soil disturbance shall occur in the clear area.

(12) Clinic. An office or building in which dental, veterinary, medical or paramedical services are provided on an outpatient basis. Such services as laboratory, X-ray and first aid services may be provided.

(13) Club. An association for some common purpose, but not including a group organized for or which is actually engaged in rendering a service which is customarily carried on as a business.

(14) Colony house. A building for the breeding and raising of experimental and laboratory animals, such as white mice and rats, guinea pigs and the like, and for the storage of feed and accessory materials.

(15) Committee. The zoning and natural resources committee of the Dane County Board of Supervisors or any other committee of the Dane County Board of Supervisors designated to act as the county zoning agency and delegated the responsibility for zoning matters under sections 59.69, 59.692, 87.30 and 144.26 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(16) Community living arrangements. Community living arrangement means any of the following facilities licensed or operated, or permitted under the authority of the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services: child welfare agencies under section 48.60, Wis. Stats., group foster homes for children under section 48.02(7)(m), Wis. Stats., and community based residential facilities under section 50.01, Wis. Stats., but does not include day care centers, nursing homes, general hospitals, special hospitals, prisons and jails.

(17) Condominium. Individual ownership of a structure or a unit in a multi-unit structure located on a commonly held parcel of land organized under Chapter 703, Wisconsin Statutes. Buildings in a condominium shall meet the density and locational requirements of the zoning district in which they are located.

(18) Construction equipment shall include, but not be limited to, tractors, both wheeled and crawler types, graders, end loaders, scrapers, bulldozers, cranes, back hoes, drag lines, trucks, including dump, stake body or semi-trailer lo-boys of more than two and one-half (2-½) ton capacity, "cherry picker" vehicles and air compressors. Any of the aforementioned equipment that is used in connection with a farm operation and is not leased or contracted for use on any other property shall not be considered construction equipment.

(18a) Contiguous. Lots or parcels shall be considered as contiguous for the purpose of this ordinance if they share a common boundary for a distance of at least 66 feet.

(19) Day care centers. A place or home which provides care for four (4) or more children under the age of seven (7) years for less than 24 hours a day and is licensed as provided for in section 48.65 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(19a) Dependency living arrangement means a physical arrangement of a dwelling unit in such a fashion that separate living spaces are created within a dwelling unit for the sole purpose of allowing a dependent person to live in the secondary living area while the owner and his or her family reside in the principle living area. The secondary living area may contain a bath and limited kitchen facilities which permit a degree of independence.

(19b) Dependent as it pertains to dependency living arrangements, is an individual who requires some assistance in the activities of daily living such as eating, dressing, bathing or ambulation.

(19d) *Development* means any activity requiring a zoning permit or certificate of compliance, including earth-disturbing activities that will lead to the installation of footings, piers, posts, pilings or foundations, as described in s. 10.25(2)(f).

(19n) *Development plan* means a scale drawing of the premises which accurately depicts the shape and dimensions of the lot or parcel, the location and dimensions of all existing and proposed buildings and other structures; the location and dimensions of all parking areas, loading areas, circulation areas, and access drives; the distance in feet between all structures, and between all structures and parking areas, abutting streets and highway rights-of-way or easements and side and rear lot lines; together with such other information as the zoning administrator deems necessary.

(19q) *Development right* means a potential new residential building site available under the policies of an adopted town and county comprehensive plan, subject to the standards of this ordinance and chapters 11, 17 and 75. For purposes of participating in a transfer of development rights program, a development right exists on a particular property if adopted town and county comprehensive plans would support a rezone petition to allow residential development on the property under s. 10.255 of this ordinance and ss. 59.69 and 91.48, Wis. Stats.

(19r) *Domestic fowl*. Domestic fowl includes female chickens, ducks, and quail. Geese, turkeys, and pea fowl are not considered domestic fowl for the purposes of this ordinance.

(20) *Drive-in establishment* means an establishment which accommodates motor vehicles from which the occupants may obtain or receive a service or product which may be used or consumed in the vehicle on the same premises or an establishment which accommodates motor vehicles for the purpose of fueling or providing minor motor vehicle services. All such establishments shall operate pursuant to a conditional use permit secured from the committee.

(21) *Dwelling*. **(a)** *Single family dwelling*. A building designed for and occupied exclusively as a residence for one (1) family.

(b) *Multiple family dwelling*. A building designed or intended to be used by more than two (2) families living independently of each other.

(c) *Duplex family dwelling*. A building designed to be occupied by two families living independently of each other.

(21m) *Explosive materials* means explosives, blasting agents and detonators. The term includes, but is not limited to, dynamite and other high explosives, slurries, emulsions, water gels, blasting agents, black powder, pellet powder, initiating explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cord, igniter cord and igniters. Exempted from this definition are those explosive materials set forth in Comm 7.02(2) of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

(22) *Extended care facilities*. A nursing home which is certified by the State of Wisconsin under the Federal Social Security Act to care for patients under the Medicare Program.

(23) *Family*. Any number of individuals related by blood or marriage, or not to exceed five (5) persons not so related, living together on the premises as a single housekeeping unit, including any domestic servants.

(23f) *Farm* means all land under common ownership that is primarily devoted to agricultural use.

(23ga) *Farm Operator*. A person who, or a family at least one member of which, earns substantial farm income, as defined in section 10.01(50m), from farm operations on the farm.

(23gb) *Farm Residence*. Any of the following structures that is located on a farm:

(a) A single-family residence that is occupied by any of the following:

1. A person who is both the owner and farm operator of the farm.
2. A parent or child of the owner and farm operator of the farm.
3. An individual who earns more than 50 percent of his or her gross income from the farm.

(b) A migrant labor camp that is certified under s. 103.92, Wis. Stats.

(23h) *Governmental uses* shall include, but not be limited to, parks, playgrounds, hospitals, police and fire stations, solid waste disposal sites and recreational areas. For purposes of this chapter, a school is not a governmental use. Installation of communications equipment on a building or structure which is both owned by the town in which located and dedicated to a governmental use or on a structure that is both owned by the County of Dane and used as a warning siren site, is included within this definition.

(23j) *Gross floor area*. The aggregate area of all horizontal levels of a building, expressed in square feet, not including any horizontal level where the average floor to ceiling height is less than 6 feet. When used as a basis of measurement for off-street parking and loading

spaces for any use, gross floor area shall be the sum of the areas of the several floors of the buildings devoted to such use, including all areas devoted to restrooms, storage, utilities and circulation.

(23m) *Gross income* means Wisconsin adjusted gross income as defined in s. 71.01(13), Wis. Stats., 1989-90.

(24) *Gross vehicle weight* shall mean the weight of any truck or road tractor and its semi-trailer plus the load that the vehicle is rated to haul.

(24m) *Historic site* means any burial site designated as an historic site by the county board of supervisors. A burial site has the definition set forth in s. 157.70(1)(b), 1987 Wis. Stats. Any action of the county board designating an historic site shall constitute a zoning map change and shall be subject to town approval and the protest rights of landowners under s. 59.69, Wis. Stats. No person shall enter any property to survey the land for historic sites without the written permission of the property owner.

(25) *Home occupation*. A home occupation is any occupation carried on by a member of the immediate family residing on the premises, which meets all of the following conditions:

(a) That the occupation is conducted within a dwelling and not in an accessory building;

(b) That only members of the immediate family residing on the premises may be employed on the premises, plus a maximum of one other unrelated person;

(c) That no stock-in-trade is kept or commodities sold, other than those made on the premises;

(d) That samples may be kept but not sold on the premises;

(e) That no mechanical equipment is used except such as may be used for purely domestic or household purposes;

(f) That such occupation shall not require internal or external alterations, or involve construction features not customary in a dwelling;

(g) That not more than 25 percent (25%) of the floor area of one (1) story of the dwelling is devoted to such home occupation;

(h) That the entrance to the space devoted to such occupation is from within the building;

(i) That there is no evidence, other than the sign referred to in subsection (j) below, that will indicate from the exterior that the building is being utilized in part for any purpose other than that of a dwelling; and

(j) That one (1) sign shall be permitted, which sign shall be attached to the building, shall not exceed two (2) square feet in area and shall not be lighted at night.

(26) *Hospital*. An institution providing health services, primarily for in-patients, and medical and surgical care of the sick and injured, including as an integral part of the institution, such related facilities as laboratories, out-patient departments, training facilities, central service facilities and staff offices.

(27) *Hotel*. A building in which board and lodging are provided to the transient public for compensation.

(27g) *Incidental indoor maintenance*. Maintenance and repair of equipment and vehicles owned and operated by a principal business on the premises, and not as a service to others. All maintenance activities must take place within an enclosed building.

(27h) *Indoor storage*. Uses that are primarily oriented to the receiving, holding and shipping of materials for a single business. Such uses are not for retail sales, storage of personal belongings of others, or warehousing of materials for others. With the exception of loading facilities, such uses are contained entirely within an enclosed building.

(28) *Junk*. Garbage, waste, refuse, trash, any used motor vehicle upon which no current license plate is displayed, any inoperable motor vehicle, any used tire or used motor vehicle part, and any scrap material such as metal, paper, rags, cans or bottles.

(29) *Salvage recycling center*. A salvage recycling center is an area where waste or scrap materials are bought, sold, exchanged, stored, recycled, baled, packed, disassembled or handled, including, but not limited to, motor vehicles, farm equipment, scrap iron and other metals, paper, rags, rubber tires and bottles. A salvage recycling center includes a motor vehicle wrecking or dismantling yard, but does not include a solid waste recycling center as defined in s. 10.01(50).

(30) *Kennel*. A kennel is any premise, or portion thereof, where dogs, cats or other household pets are maintained, boarded, bred or cared for, in return for remuneration, or are kept for the purpose of sale.

(30a) *Livestock*. Bovine animals, equine animals, goats, poultry, sheep, swine, farm-raised deer, farm-raised game birds, camelids, ratites, and farm-raised fish.

(a) For purposes of this ordinance 100 or more rabbits shall be considered livestock and

subject to the regulations pertaining to the keeping of livestock.

(b) For the purposes of this ordinance, domestic fowl in single family residential yards under s. 10.195 shall not be considered livestock and shall not be subject to regulations pertaining to the keeping of livestock.

(30b) *Land disturbing activity* means any alteration or disturbance that may result in soil erosion, sedimentation or change in runoff including, but not limited to, removal of ground cover, grading, excavating or filling of land.

(30f) *Light industrial.* The processing, manufacturing, compounding, assembly, packaging, treatment or fabrication of materials and products, from previously processed or previously manufactured materials. All operations (with the exception of loading operations):

(a) are conducted entirely within an enclosed building;

(b) are not potentially associated with nuisances such as odor, noise, heat, vibration, and radiation which are detectable at the property line;

(c) do not pose a significant safety hazard (such as danger of explosion); and

(d) include no retail sales.

(30fa) *Limited Family Business.* A small family-run commercial operation, accessory to a permitted principle use, that takes place entirely within an accessory building. All employees, except one or one full-time equivalent, must be a member of the family residing on the premises. Limited Family Businesses must comply with all requirements of s. 10.192.

(30g) *Limited Rural Business.* A Limited Rural Business may include any use permitted in the A-B, B-1, C-1 or C-2 zoning districts if it is located exclusively in building(s) in existence prior to April 30, 2005, maintains, restores or enhances the existing exterior character of the building(s), employs no more than 4 non-family employees, and does not conflict with the overall purposes of the district within which the Limited Rural Business is proposed. "Family" has the meaning set forth in section 10.01(23).

(30m) *Location survey,* as indicated in this ordinance, refers to survey information prepared by a licensed surveyor indicating the location of property lines and building location distances from those property lines for the specific portions of the building indicated in this ordinance. Such surveys are not required to provide all the parcel information set forth by Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter A-E 7.02 Minimum Standards for

Property Surveys item A-E 7.01(2) but may exclude unnecessary information as permitted in A-E 7.01(2) and provide only the information required by the zoning ordinance but such information must comply with the accuracy standard required by A-E 7.06 Measurements.

(31) *Lodging house.* A building in which lodging accommodations are provided by previous arrangements for definite periods of time to four (4) or more but not to exceed twelve (12) individuals not members of the owner's family.

(32) *Lot.* A parcel of land occupied or intended to be occupied by one (1) building and its accessory building and uses, except as otherwise provided herein. A lot may be a parcel designated in a plat or described in a conveyance recorded in the office of the register of deeds. No land included in any street, highway or railroad right-of-way shall be included when computing area.

(33) *Lot depth.* The lot depth is the mean horizontal distance between the front lot line and the rear lot line measured within the lot boundaries.

(34) *Lot width* is the distance between the side lot lines measured along a line that is parallel to the front lot line at the required building setback line. On triangular or gored lots the lot width shall be measured along a line that is parallel to the chord of the arc of the front lot line at the required building setback line, the lot width at this point shall not be less than that required by the zoning district in which the lot is located. (See also *building setback line*.)

(35) *Lot line, rear.* The rear lot line shall mean that lot line which is opposite and most distant from the front lot line. In the case of an irregular, triangular or gore shaped lot, a line ten (10) feet in length entirely within the lot, parallel to and most distant from the front lot line shall be considered to be the rear lot line for the purpose of determining depth of rear yard. In cases where none of these definitions is applicable, the zoning administrator shall designate the rear lot line.

(36) *Major repairs to motor vehicles.* Repairs and overhauling of motor or engine parts, drive train assemblies, braking systems, body and frame repairs and replacements, refinishing and painting, and wheel alignment.

(36a) *Lot, zoning.* A parcel of land under single ownership occupied or intended to be occupied by one main building, and buildings and uses customarily accessory or incidental thereto, including such open spaces as are provided or

are intended to be used in connection therewith or are required by the ordinance. A zoning lot may or may not coincide with a lot of record.

(36g) *Majority* means more than one half of the pertinent total.

(36h) *Marina* means a shoreside facility that provides accommodation and service for boating and may include, but is not limited to, docks; boat slips; inside or outside storage of boats, boat trailers, storage cradles and other related marina items; sale of boats, boating equipment, fuel and supplies. Docks or boat slips by themselves do not constitute a marina use.

(36m) *Mineral extraction*. Quarrying or excavation of sand, gravel, limestone, earth, soil or other mineral resources. This definition includes (when done in connection with mineral extraction) accessory uses such as washing, crushing and other processing of the materials, stockpiling and processing concrete and asphalt pavements for the purpose of recycling for reuse in asphalt or concrete mixtures or base course products, the erection of structures and the installation or storage, or both, of the necessary machinery and equipment used in the mineral extraction operation. Production of asphalt or concrete is not to be considered part of a mineral extraction operation.

(a) The following uses are not part of a mineral extraction operation: site preparation for residential or commercial plats, construction or landscaping projects, soil conservation practices, stream, lake or shoreline protection, agricultural land leveling projects if materials are not removed from the property and similar uses.

(36r) *Mini-warehouse* is a storage building comprised of separate compartments each of which is intended for separate rental and each of which has its own separate access.

(37) *Minor repairs to motor vehicles*. Replacing or repairing of electrical components, installation, alignment or repair of tires, changing or replacing coolants and lubricants, cleaning and polishing, and wheel tire balancing.

(38) *Mobile homes park*. Any plot or plots of ground upon which two (2) or more units, occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes are located, regardless of whether or not a charge is made for an accommodation. Is subject to the requirements of section 66.058 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(39) *Motel*. A building containing sleeping rooms for the temporary accommodation of tourists and not for permanent occupancy except by the owner or resident operator.

(40) *Motor vehicle*. Cars, trucks, buses, semi-tractors and semi-trailers which may be used to transport goods, materials, freight or passengers.

(40a) *Native wildlife rehabilitator*. A person who has permits from the United States Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to rehabilitate injured or sick native wildlife as defined in the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

(40d) *Occupiable floor area*, when used as a basis of measurement for off-street parking spaces for any use, shall be the sum of the areas of the several floors of the buildings designed or intended to be used for service to the public as customers, patrons, clients, patients or members, including those areas occupied by fixtures and equipment used for the sale of merchandise, or in the case of office use those areas occupied or used by employees. Occupiable floor area shall not include areas used principally for non-public purposes such as restrooms, locker rooms, storage, utilities and areas behind counters.

(40m) *Office*. An exclusive indoor land use whose primary function is the handling of information or administrative services. Such uses do not typically provide services directly to customers on a walk-in or on-appointment basis.

(40t) *Outdoor storage*. Outdoor storage is primarily oriented to the receiving, holding and shipping of materials for a single business. Such a use, in which any activity beyond loading and parking is located outdoors, is considered an outdoor storage use. Such uses do not include junk or other materials typically associated with a junkyard, salvage recycling center or solid waste recycling center, as defined in this ordinance. Outdoor storage of materials is not permitted within the building setback area described in s. 10.17.

(41) *Nonconforming use*. A lawful use that existed prior to adoption of an ordinance which restricts or prohibits said use. [See section 10.21]

(41m) *Notice document* is a recorded instrument to notify future landowners and others of unusual features, policies, regulations or other characteristics that may affect future development potential or other speculative use of a specific property. All notice document instruments must meet the minimum recording standards of the Dane County Register of Deeds.

(42) *Nursing home*. A home for the aged, chronically ill or incurable person in which three

(3) or more persons not of the immediate family are received, kept or provided with food and shelter or care for compensation; but not including hospitals, clinics or similar institutions devoted primarily to the diagnosis and treatment of the sick or injured.

(43) Park, amusement. An area, publicly or privately owned, containing amusement and recreational facilities and devices, whether operated for profit or not.

(44) Park, public. An area owned by the county or a municipality within the county, operated for the convenience and recreation of the public, and containing such facilities as the owning municipality shall see fit.

[(45) reserved.]

(46) Person. Except where otherwise indicated by the context, the word person shall include the plural, or a company, firm, corporation or partnership.

(46a) Planned unit development. A form of land development permitted after following the procedures for creating a planned unit development district as provided in section 10.153. The planned unit development district is designed to allow variation in the types and arrangements of land uses and structures in developments conceived and implemented as cohesive, unified projects. Each planned unit development district shall be either a rural planned unit development district or an urban planned unit development district.

(47) Pleasure horses. All horses and ponies which are kept or raised for personal use by the owner(s) of or persons residing on the property or their guests. The term does not include horses or ponies kept or raised for commercial breeding purposes, held for sale as beasts of burden or draft animals, boarded for a fee, or offered to the public for riding purposes upon payment of a fee.

(48) Professional office. A building in which is provided space for professional offices such as those of doctors, practitioners, dentists, real estate brokers, engineers, lawyers, authors, architects, musicians and other recognized professional occupations.

(48m) Race event or rally means a gathering of more than three people for the purpose of repetitive vehicular activity over a fixed course or area, which persists for periods in excess of 30 minutes in any one 24 hour period.

(48r) Racing vehicle. A motor vehicle of a type used for racing or participation in a race event or rally. Such vehicles may not normally be legally operated on the public highways.

(48w) Recorded means recorded with the Dane County Register of Deeds.

(49) Refuse. Refuse means combustible and noncombustible rubbish including, but not limited to, paper, wood, metal, glass, cloth and products thereof, litter and street rubbish, ashes and lumber, concrete and other debris resulting from the construction or demolition of structures.

(50) Solid waste recycling center. A solid waste recycling center is a solid waste disposal operation at which temporary storage and processes such as baling of paper, grinding of glass and flattening of cans, are conducted on segregated solid waste to facilitate reuse of the segregated solid waste as raw material. Also see salvage yard, section 10.20(1)(a).

(50m) Substantial Farm Income. Means that a minimum of \$10,400 gross farm income/year for the past three (3) years is currently derived from the farming operation on the farm where the residential use is proposed. Rental income may not be used to meet the income requirement.

(51) Recreational equipment. Shall include boats, canoes, snowmobiles or camping and luggage carrying trailers intended to be towed by an automobile or truck or a camper unit to be mounted on a truck. Any motor driven camper or motor home shall be considered as recreational equipment.

(51a) Religious uses. Shall include, but not be limited to, churches, convents and monasteries. For purposes of this chapter, a school is not a religious use.

(52) Rendering plant. A plant for the reduction of dead animals or slaughtered animals not suitable for human consumption, to by-products such as hide, skin, grease, bones, glue and soap, and for the storage of such by-products.

(53) Roadside stand. A structure having a ground area of not over 200 square feet, not permanent by being attached to the ground, readily removable in its entirety and to be used solely for the sale of farm and garden products produced on the premises. Such structures may be located within the setback lines of roads but shall not interfere with visibility along the highway.

(54) Rooming house. Same as lodging house.

(54a) Rural planned unit development district. A planned unit development district that may include any combination of the permitted or conditional uses in the A-1 (Exclusive), A-3, A-4, RE-1, CO-1, AB and/or LC-1 districts, and/or any residential housing district, as appropriate, to be used only for senior housing developed for seniors ages 55 or older. Any uses which are

conditional uses in the applicable zoning district must meet the standards of sub. 10.255(2)(h).

(55) Sanitary landfill. Sanitary landfill is a type of land disposal operation involving the disposal of solid waste on land.

(55a) Sanitary fixture. Any plumbing fixture that requires discharge to a private onsite wastewater treatment system or public sanitary sewer system pursuant to state or county plumbing code.

(55m) Schools means any private, public or religious school but does not include either truck driving schools or construction equipment operator schools unless expressly stated otherwise in this chapter.

(56) Setback. The minimum horizontal distance from the front line or from the center of the highway, measured parallel to the highway or front lot line, to the front of the building.

[(57) - (65) reserved.]

(66) Slaughterhouse. Any building or premises used commercially for the killing or dressing of cattle, sheep, swine, goats or horses, for human consumption and the storage, freezing and curing of meat and the preparation of meat products.

(66a) Small scale electric generating station. Electric generating equipment and associated facilities designed for nominal operation at a capacity of 100 megawatts or less, not requiring approval of the state Public Service Commission under section 196.491 Wis. Stats. Equipment and structures, not including towers, for the purposes of creating electricity to be used primarily on the property are not considered small scale electric generating stations.

(67) Solid waste. Solid waste means garbage, refuse and all other discarded or salvageable solid materials, including solid waste materials resulting from industrial, commercial, operations and other domestic use and public service activities, but does not include solids or dissolved material in waste water effluents or other common water pollutants.

(68) Solid waste disposal operation. A solid waste disposal operation is the operation or maintenance of a solid waste disposal site or facility for the collection, storage, utilization, processing or final disposal of solid waste, including, but not limited to, land disposal, incinerator, transfer, air curtain destruction, composting reduction, shredding, compression, processing and salvage. In-house re-use of the imperfect finished products to make a merchantable finished product is not a solid waste disposal operation.

(68m) Stormwater runoff means the waters derived from rains falling or snowmelt or icemelt occurring within the drainage area, flowing over the surface of the ground and collected in channels, watercourses or conduits.

(69) Story. The vertical distance of a building included between the surface of any floor and the floor next above it, or if there be no floor above it, then the space between such floor and the ceiling, provided that a basement shall not be considered a story.

(70) Story, half. A story under a gable, hip or mansard roof, the wall plates of which on at least two (2) sides are not more than two (2) feet above the floor of that story.

(71) Street. A public or private thoroughfare which affords primary means of access to abutting property is a street to that property for the purposes of this ordinance, except driveways to buildings.

(72) Street line. The dividing line between the street and the lot.

(73) Structure has the meaning set forth in s. 17.06(73).

(74) Structural alteration. Any change in the dimensions of a structure or in the interior layout or floor plan of a structure.

(74m) Substandard lot means a lot the dimensions of which, although fully conforming when created, are now, in whole or in part, less than existing requirements for the zoning district in which located.

(75) Tavern. A building or part of a building open to the public, where fermented malt beverages and/or intoxicating liquors are sold at retail for consumption on the premises. The following shall not be considered a tavern: a restaurant where such beverages are sold only at tables and only in conjunction with meals; a club not open to the public where such beverages are sold in conjunction with the operation of the club; premises where malt beverages are sold by established organizations in conjunction with the operation of a picnic, fair or other amusement enterprise.

(75m) TDR agricultural conservation easement means a holder's non-possessory interest in real property imposing any limitation or affirmative obligation, the purpose of which may include any or all of the following: retaining or protecting natural, scenic or open space values of real property; assuring the availability of real property for agricultural, forest, recreational or open space use; protecting natural resources; maintaining or enhancing air or water quality; preserving a burial site, as defined in

s.157.70(1)(b), Wis. Stats.; or, preserving the historical, architectural, archaeological or cultural aspects of real property. TDR agricultural conservation easements need not include any requirements for public access or restrictions on agricultural or forestry practices.

(76) *Terminal, bus.* A building or facility where passengers may board or leave intercity buses, also facilities for baggage handling, bus package services and ticket sales.

(77) *Terminal, truck.* Buildings or land which is used for the storage or distribution of freight or goods by a common carrier.

(78) *Temporary or portable building.* A building or structure that is not attached to the ground by anchors, bolts, footings, foundation piers, pilings, posts or other means of attaching permanently to the ground. Lawn and yard buildings not attached, anchored or affixed to the ground shall not exceed 32 square feet of floor area on a lot in a residential district.

(78d) *Topography* means the configuration of the ground surface and relations among human-made and natural features that may determine ground slope and direction of runoff flow.

(78m) *Communication tower.* Any structure, whether free-standing or attached to an existing building or structure, other than a building or structure which is both owned by the town in which located and dedicated to a governmental use or a structure that is both owned by the County of Dane and used as a warning siren site, that is designed and constructed primarily for the purpose of supporting one or more antennas, including self-supporting lattice towers, guy towers or monopole towers. The term includes radio and television transmission towers, microwave towers, common-carrier towers, cellular telephone towers, alternative tower structures, and the like.

(78s) *Transfer of development rights (TDR)* means the conveyance of development rights, as defined herein, by TDR agricultural conservation easement from one parcel of land to another and the recording of that conveyance with the Dane County Register of Deeds and other land records of Dane County. Any individual transfer of development rights transaction may, at the discretion of the parties involved, also include the conveyance of additional rights not enumerated in this ordinance.

(79) *Use, permitted.* A permitted use is a use which may be lawfully established in a particular district or districts, provided it conforms with all requirements and regulations of such district in which such use is located.

(80) *Use, principal.* A principal use is the main use of land or buildings as distinguished from a subordinate or accessory use.

(81) *Utility services.* Transmission and distribution lines both above and below ground which carry electricity, petroleum products, natural or manufactured gas, water, sewer or telephone messages. Included are buildings and structures necessary to operate transmission and distribution lines such as substations, transformer installations, repeater stations, pumping stations and water towers, but not including offices, garages, manually operated exchanges, terminal distribution facilities, electric generating plants and sewage disposal plants. Installation of privately owned and operated communications equipment on a water tower which is owned by the town in which located is included within this definition, provided that the installation of this equipment does not compromise the structural integrity of the water tower. A zoning permit will not be issued for the installation of this equipment by the Dane County Planning and Development Department without provision of a structural analysis stamped by a professional engineer (P.E.) and a P.E.'s written statement that the affected tower is structurally capable of accommodating the equipment.

(81a) *Urban planned unit development district.* A planned unit development district conceived and implemented within an urban service area.

(81b) *Urban service area.* Areas identified and mapped by the Capitol Area Regional Planning Commission, or successor agency, designated by the State of Wisconsin in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act, that are planned for urban development and capable of being provided with a full range of services.

(82) *Vision clearance triangle* shall be the area in each quadrant of an intersection which is bounded by the right-of-way lines of the highways or streets and a vision clearance setback line connecting points on each right-of-way line which are located a distance back from the intersection equal to the setback required on the road or highway.

(82a) *Wind Energy System.* Wind Energy System has the meaning given in s. 66.0403(1)(m), Wis. Stats.

(83) *Yard.* A yard is an open space on a zoning lot which is unoccupied or unobstructed from its lowest level to the sky, except as otherwise provided herein. For the purpose of this ordinance, a yard extends along a lot line to a depth or width specified in the yard regulations

for the zoning district in which such zoning lot is located.

(84) Yard, front. A *front yard* is a yard paralleling along the full length of the front lot line between the side lot lines.

(85) Yard, rear. A *rear yard* is a yard paralleling along the full length of the rear lot line between the side lot lines.

(86) Yard, side. A *side yard* is a yard paralleling along a side lot line from the front yard to the rear yard.

[History: (Intro.) am., OA 17, 1992-93, pub. 10/09/92; (2m) cr., OA 16, 1993-94, pub. 12/27/93; (3) am., Sub. 3 to OA 36, 1987-88, pub. 08/02/88; (3) am., OA 9, 1993-94, pub. 04/20/94; (5m) cr., Sub. 3 to OA 36, 1987-88, pub. 08/02/88; (5m) cr., OA 9, 1993-94, pub. 04/20/94; (6m) cr., Sub. 2 to OA 25, 1987-88, pub. 02/29/88; (7) am., OA 33, 1991-92, pub. 04/22/92; (11m) cr., Sub. 2 to OA 12, 1989-90, pub. 11/13/89; (23a) renum. as (23h), (23f), (23g) and (23m) cr., OA 17, 1992-93, pub. 10/09/92; (24m) cr., Sub. 2 to OA 12, 1989-90, pub. 11/13/89; (29) am., Sub. 2 to OA 11, 1991-92, pub. 12/18/91; (30a) am., Sub. 3 to OA 36, 1987-88, pub. 08/02/88; (30a) cr., OA 9, 1993-94, pub. 04/20/94; (36g) cr., OA 17, 1992-93, pub. 10/09/92; (36m) cr., Sub. 2 to OA 25, 1987-88, pub. 02/29/88; (36m) am., Sub. 3 to OA 36, 1987-88, pub. 08/02/88; (36m) cr., OA 9, 1993-94, pub. 04/20/94; (41) am., Sub. 3 of OA 36, 1987-88, pub. 08/02/88; (41) am., OA 9, 1993-94, pub. 04/20/94; (49m) am., Sub. 3 of OA 36, 1987-88, pub. 08/02/88; (49m) cr., OA 9, 1993-94, pub. 04/20/94; (57) through (65), inclusively, rep., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90; (73) am., Sub. 2 to OA 12 1989-90, pub. 11/13/89; (74) am., Sub. 1 to OA 31, 1991-92, pub. 04/22/92; (74m) cr., Sub. 2 to OA 12, 1989-90, pub. 11/13/89; (36r) cr., OA 1, 1994-95, pub. 09/02/94; (5r) cr., OA 2, 1995-96, eff. 09/12/95; (25)(b) am., OA 6, 1995-96, eff. 09/12/95; (19n) and (30m) cr., Sub. 2 to OA 4, 1994-95, eff. 12/23/95; (48m) cr., Sub. 2 to OA 19, 1995-96, eff. 02/25/96; (20), (31), (37), (47), (48) and (73) am., (36n) rep. and (36h) cr., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (15) and (24m) am., OA 43, 1996-97, pub. 06/17/97; (7) am. and (78m) cr., OA 57, 1996-97, pub. 09/02/97; (23h) and (51a) am. and (55m) cr., OA 16, 1997-98, pub. 03/03/98; (19n) am., (23j) and (40d) cr., and (45) rep., OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98; (21m) cr., OA 22, 1999-2000, pub. 06/27/00; (15), (41) and (81) am. and (49m) rep., OA 3, 2000-01, pub. 10/19/00; (23h), (78m) and (81) am., Sub. 2 to OA 13, 2000-01, pub. 05/07/01; (48r) cr., OA 11, 2002-03, pub. 11/19/02; (36m) am., OA 16, 2002-03, pub. 03/04/03; (2n) cr., OA 11, 2004-05, pub. 02/23/05; (2f) cr., Sub. 1 to OA 18, 2004-05, pub. 04/11/05; (2n) am., OA 32, 2004-05, pub. 06/02/05; (11a) am., OA 38, 2004-05, pub. 09/12/05; (8) am., OA 33, 2008-09, pub. 02/19/09; (19d), (30b), (68m) and (78d) cr., OA 16, 2009-10, pub. 11/19/09; (46a), (54a), (81a) and (81b) cr., OA 44, 2009-10, pub. 02/15/10; (2k), (19q), (41m), (48w), (75m) and (78s) cr., OA 45, 2009-10, pub. 3/22/10; (27g), (27h), (30f), (30g), (40m), and (40t) cr., OA 10, 2010-11, pub. 12/10/10; (66a) cr., Sub. 1 to OA 37, 2010-11, pub. 06/23/11; (2d), (7f), (55a) cr., (7) and (23j) am., (23g) resc., OA 4, 2011-12, pub. 08/01/11; (19r) cr., OA 11, 2012-13, pub. 10/31/12; (2a), (23f), (30g) am., (2b), (2c), (23ga), (23gb), (30fa), (50m) cr., OA 12, 2012-13, pub. 12/18/12; (82a) cr., OA 42, 2012-13, pub. 05/14/13; (30a) am., 2015 OA-16, pub. 12/04/15.]

10.02 DISTRICTS. The following districts are established. The number, shape and area are

best suited to carry out the purposes of this ordinance:

R-1	Residence District.
R-1A	Residence District.
R-2	Residence District.
R-3	Residence District.
R-3A	Residence District.
R-4	Residence District.
RH-1	Rural Homes District.
RH-2	Rural Homes District.
RH-3	Rural Homes District.
RH-4	Rural Homes District.
RE-1	Recreational District.
B-1	Local Business District.
A-1	Agriculture District.
A-1(EX)	Exclusive Agriculture District.
A-B	Agriculture-Business District.
A-Ba	Transitional Agriculture-Business District.
A-2	Agriculture District.
A-2(1)	Agriculture District.
A-2(2)	Agriculture District.
A-2(4)	Agriculture District.
A-2(8)	Agriculture District.
A-3	Agriculture District.
A-4	Small Lot Agriculture District.
C-1	Commercial District.
C-2	Commercial District.
LC-1	Limited Commercial District.
EXP-1	Exposition District.
M-1	Industrial District.
CO-1	Conservancy District.
HD	Historic Overlay District.
AED	Adult Entertainment Overlay District.
TDR-S	Transfer of Development Rights Sending Area Overlay District.
TDR-R	Transfer of Development Rights Receiving Area Overlay District.
PUD	Planned Unit Development District.

[History: 10.02 am., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; District reference to "Agriculture District (Exclusive)" changed to "Exclusive Agriculture District", Sub. 1 to OA 31, 2001-02, pub. 09/04/02, eff. 09/05/02; am., OA 45, 2009-10, pub. 03/22/10; 10.02 am., OA 18, 2013-14, pub. 12/17/13; 10.02 am., 2015 OA-16, pub. 12/04/15.]

10.03 ZONING DISTRICT MAPS. (1) The location and boundaries of the zoning districts other than the A-1 Agriculture District and the flood prone areas (regional flood) are hereby established as shown on maps entitled "Zoning District Maps" on file in the office of the zoning administrator. The A-1 Agriculture District shall consist of all areas not otherwise designated on the "Zoning District Maps." The zoning administrator shall periodically update the

"Zoning District Maps" to show any changes in the zoning district boundary lines resulting from amendments to the zoning ordinance, annexations and changes resulting from city or village extraterritorial zoning provisions. The "Zoning District Maps", together with all information shown thereon and all amendments thereto, shall be as much a part of this ordinance as if fully set forth and described herein.

(2) Location of district boundaries. The following rules shall apply with respect to the boundaries of the zoning districts as shown on the zoning district maps:

(a) Where zoning district boundary lines are indicated as following streets, highways, roads or alleys, or extensions thereof, such boundary lines shall be construed to be the centerlines of said streets or alleys or extensions thereof unless clearly shown to the contrary.

(b) Where a dimensioned boundary line coincides approximately but not exactly with a lot line which existed on the effective date of incorporation of such boundary line into the zoning map, the said boundary line shall be construed to be the said lot line at that location.

(c) Streets, highways, roads or alleys which are shown on the zoning district maps and which heretofore have been vacated, or which may be vacated hereafter, shall be in the same zoning district as the lots, pieces or parcels abutting both sides of the street, highway, road or alley involved. If the lots, pieces or parcels abutting each side of the street, highway, road or alley were located in different zoning districts before the said street or alley was vacated, the centerline of the said vacated street or alley shall be the boundary line of the respective zoning districts.

(d) Where any uncertainty exists as to the exact location of zoning district boundary lines, the board of adjustment, upon written application, shall determine the location of such boundary lines.

(3) The adoption of the following zoning petitions, referred to below by zoning petition number and heretofore adopted by the county board, are hereby ratified and reaffirmed in all respects as valid amendments to the Dane County zoning map:

4012	4346	4376	4378
4411	4422	4437	4452
4453	4460	4462	4468
4499	4511	4540	4559
4576	4578	4579	4589
4611	4623	4641	4644
4661	4692	4743	4752

4754	4760	4777	4785
4803	4816	4818	4821
4829	4833	4834	4845
4853	4873	4879	4891
4900	4910	4912	4918
4932	4937	4948	4957
4962	4966	4968	5241
4976	4982	4900	4998
5013	5017	5035	5045
5051	5055	5069	5072
5086	5093	5104	5130
5140	5145	5148	5156
5187	5188	5196	5225
5226	5237	5251	5263
5275	5290	5316	5325
5346	5350	5352	5355
5359	5369	5373	5409
5412	5415	5417	5429
5436	5439	5442	5452
5455	5487	5510	5511
5523	5524	5531	5551
5571	5587	5617	5618
5619	5626	5664	5665
5673	5633	4836	5429
5665	5681	5197	5639

[History: (3) cr., OA 30, 1994-95, pub. 05/31/95, eff. 07/01/95.]

10.04 RESTRICTIONS UPON LANDS, BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES. Except as otherwise herein provided:

(1)(a) Principal buildings. There shall not be more than one (1) principal building on a lot except as listed below:

1. On lots in the commercial, industrial and business districts, more than one (1) building is permitted for any single business or commercial enterprise or for any combination of businesses or commercial enterprises.

2. On land in the A-1 exclusive agriculture district, secondary farm residences and single family dwellings or mobile homes occupied by parents or children of the farm operator are conditional uses as provided in s. 10.123 of this ordinance.

(b) Accessory buildings. Any number of detached accessory buildings associated with a permitted or conditional use are permitted on lots in the various zoning districts, subject to the regulations specified below and in the applicable district regulations of this ordinance:

1. Principal residential use required. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 10.04(1)(c), or as may be allowed under the applicable district regulations of this ordinance, a principal

residential use must exist or be under construction prior to the erection or placement of an accessory building.

2. Sanitary fixtures are prohibited in accessory buildings except in agricultural accessory buildings on zoning lots over 35 acres in size, or if required by law, or allowed by a conditional use permit.

3. *Size limitations – residential accessory buildings.* In the R-Residence districts, the total gross floor area of all detached accessory buildings shall not exceed one hundred (100%) of the total building footprint area of the associated residence.

4. *Lot coverage.* No residential building together with its accessory buildings on parcels between 2 and 35 acres in size in the RH Rural Homes, A-2 Agriculture, A-1 Agriculture, A-1 EX (Exclusive Agriculture), and A-4 (Small Lot Agriculture) districts shall cover in excess of 10% of the lot area. For parcels under 2 acres in size, the lot coverage limitation shall conform to the standards in s. 10.05(5), unless a greater lot coverage is permitted under the applicable district regulations of this ordinance.

5. *Setback requirements, front yard.* Except as provided under section 10.16(4) of this ordinance, no building, including barns and other farm buildings of any description whatsoever, shall be erected, moved or structurally altered so as to be nearer the highway than is prescribed by section 10.17.

6. *Setback requirements, side yard.*

a. Except on parcels of land over 35 acres in size in the A-1, A-1EX, and A-3 zoning districts, and on parcels in the A-2 and A-4 districts, accessory buildings for the housing of livestock or insects shall be located not less than 50 feet from any side lot line, unless a greater distance is required under sub. (b) of this section, or the applicable district regulations of this ordinance.

b. Accessory buildings, cages, kennels, hives and runs for housing of animals or insects shall be located at least 100 feet from an R-1, R-1A, R-2, R-3, R-3A, or R-4 Residence District, except with respect to existing buildings when the residence district has been created for an existing farm residence or by separating a farm residence from a farm property and the separated parcel has been rezoned to a residence district after or at the time of the division.

c. All other accessory buildings over 120 square feet in size shall be located not less than ten (10) feet from any side lot line, unless eligible

for a reduced size yard setback under s. 10.16(6).

d. All other accessory buildings less than 120 square feet in size shall be located not less than four (4) feet from any side lot line, unless eligible for a reduced side yard setback under s. 10.16(6).

e. Accessory buildings located between the front and rear building lines of a principal residence shall conform to the minimum side yard requirements for principal buildings specified in the respective district regulations of this ordinance.

7. *Setback requirements, rear yard.*

a. Except on parcels of land over 35 acres in size in the A-1, A-1EX, and A-3 zoning districts, and on parcels in the A-2 and A-4 districts, accessory buildings for the housing of livestock or insects shall be located not less than 50 feet from any rear lot line, unless a greater distance is required under sub. (b) of this section, or the applicable district regulations of this ordinance.

b. Accessory buildings, cages, kennels, hives and runs for housing of animals or insects shall be located at least 100 feet from an R-1, R-1A, R-2, R-3, R-3A or R-4 Residence District, except with respect to existing buildings when the residence district has been created for an existing farm residence or by separating a farm residence from a farm property and the separated parcel has been rezoned to a residence district after or at the time of the division.

c. All other accessory buildings over 120 square feet in size shall be located not less than ten (10) feet from any rear lot line, unless eligible for a reduced rear yard setback under s. 10.16(6).

d. All other accessory buildings less than 120 square feet in size shall be located not less than four (4) feet from any rear lot line, unless eligible for a reduced rear yard setback under s. 10.16(6).

8. *Existing accessory buildings.* All accessory buildings lawfully existing as of August 1, 2011 shall be considered a permitted use. Notwithstanding the provisions of secs. 10.21 and 10.23 regarding nonconforming uses, such buildings may be added to, altered, restored, repaired, replaced or reconstructed, provided the locational requirements of the district in which the building is located are complied with.

9. *Permits required.* No accessory building may be erected or placed without first obtaining

a zoning permit as specified in section 10.25(2), except as provided below.

a. Non-permanent accessory buildings less than 120 square feet in gross floor area which are not located on a foundation, concrete slab, pilings, or footings do not require a zoning permit, provided that the proposed building will not be located within a mapped floodplain or within a shoreland area and conforms to all of the locational requirements of this ordinance. It shall be the responsibility of the owner to demonstrate compliance with the setback requirements of this ordinance upon request.

b. Subsection 10.04(1)(b)9.a. shall not apply to covered enclosures used for the purposes of keeping domestic fowl.

(c) Agricultural accessory buildings. On land in the A-1, A-1 Exclusive, A-2, A-3, and A-4 Agriculture Districts, and on land in the Rural Homes District involved in an agricultural or agricultural accessory use, agricultural accessory buildings are permitted but are limited to barns, sheds, silos and other structures that are clearly related to a permitted agricultural or agricultural accessory use. The minimum side and rear yard setback for such structures is 10 feet, unless a greater distance is required by the applicable district regulations of this ordinance.

(2) Height. No building or structure shall be erected, nor shall any existing building or structure be removed, reconditioned, added to or structurally altered to exceed in height the limit established by this ordinance for the district in which that building or structure is located.

(3) Percentage of lot occupancy. No building or structure shall hereafter be erected, nor shall any existing building be moved, altered, enlarged or rebuilt, nor shall any open spaces surrounding any building or structure be encroached upon or reduced in any manner, nor shall a greater percentage of lot be occupied, except in conformity to the building site requirements and the area and yard regulations established by this ordinance, for the district in which such building is located.

(4) Density of population. No building, structure or premises shall be erected, occupied or used so as to provide a greater density of population than is allowed by the terms of this ordinance for the district in which such building, structure or premises is located.

(5) Open space limitations. No yard or other open space provided about any building or structure for the purpose of complying with the regulations of this ordinance shall be considered as providing yard or open space for any other

building or structure. No lot area shall be so reduced or diminished that the yard or other space shall be smaller than prescribed by this chapter.

(6) Topography near property lines. (a) Purpose. The purpose of this subsection is to set forth the minimum requirements for preserving existing topography near property lines whenever development is planned, and to promote and protect the public health, safety, convenience and general welfare. This subsection is intended to regulate development:

1. to protect adjacent property owners from possible damage due to changes to the existing topography of adjoining lands;
2. to retain stormwater runoff on each property undergoing development; and
3. to preserve the general character of neighborhoods.

(b) Standards. 1. Except as authorized in this section, the topography within five (5) feet of any property line at the commencement of any development shall remain unchanged.

2. a. When land disturbing activities associated with development occur within five (5) feet of any property line, finished grades in that area shall be restored to the topography in existence before the land disturbing activity began.

b. Notwithstanding sub. (6)(b)1., a positive slope of one-half (1/2) inch vertical per one (1) foot horizontal within five (5) feet of the property line is allowed to provide proper drainage away from a one or two family residence.

3. The established grade of the adjoining property shall determine the finished grade at the property line for any development. The owner of the property under development bears the burden of proof as to the established grade at the property line and the topography within five (5) feet of the property line. The Zoning Administrator may require detailed site grading plans of existing and proposed conditions to be submitted before commencement of land disturbing activities.

4. Natural watercourses along property lines shall be maintained. Existing drainage ways and drainage easements along property lines including, but not limited to, stormwater management areas shown on subdivision plats and certified survey maps, shall be maintained.

(c) Exceptions. 1. Development in Floodplain Districts requiring fill to comply with chapter 17 is exempt from this section.

2. Upon written application, the Zoning Administrator may authorize exceptions resulting

in changes to the existing topography at and within five (5) feet of any property line that would promote the purposes stated in this ordinance, only if the results do not direct additional stormwater runoff toward adjacent properties. Proposed exceptions may include, but are not limited to, retaining walls, berms and other structures, and other changes to existing grade at and within five (5) feet of a property line. The Zoning Administrator may require the submittal of detailed site grading plans of existing and proposed conditions including, but not limited to, detailed topographical information of the subject and adjoining properties, before land disturbing activities commence.

[**History:** (1) am., OA 10, 1999-2000, pub. 04/20/00; (6) cr., OA 16, 2009-10, pub. 11/19/09; (1)(a)2. am., Sub. 1 to OA 21, 2009-10, pub. 02/19/10; (1)(b) and (1)(c) am., OA 4, 2011-12, pub. 08/01/11; (1)(b)9.b. cr., OA 11, 2012-13, pub. 10/31/12.]

10.045 NCO NOISE CONTROL OVERLAY DISTRICT. (1) *Statement of purpose.*

The purpose of the Noise Control Overlay District is to effect and accomplish the protection and enhancement of the quality of residential life in Dane County by restricting residential development adjacent to noise producing areas.

(2) *Authority.* This section is enacted under s. 59.69, Wis. Stats., and section TRANS 405.05(2), Wis. Admin. Code.

(3) *Designation.* All lands subject to this ordinance lying within 200 feet of a divided highway as defined in s. 340.01(15), Wis. Stats., are hereby designated as subject to this section. The county board may add other lands from time to time. Lands subject to this section shall be designated by attaching the suffix "NCO" to the zoning district in which the lands are located.

(4) *Protection.* No residential dwelling shall hereafter be erected in any area designated as part of the Noise Control Overlay District. The designation "Noise Control Overlay District" shall not otherwise affect the uses to which such lands may be put by the underlying zoning district.

(5) *Exceptions.* (a) The designation "Noise Control Overlay District" shall not apply to lands zoned for residential use prior to May 1, 1992.

(b) The Noise Control Overlay District shall not apply to lands on which noise control barriers have reduced the noise level from traffic to 67 decibels or less.

(6) *Variances.* The board of adjustment is empowered to remove the "Noise Control Overlay District" from lands to which it applies whenever the Wisconsin Department of Transportation consents to such variance and

the board of adjustment otherwise finds that the protections afforded by such overlay district are no longer necessary for the purposes set forth herein.

(7) *Compensation.* Where the designation of a particular parcel of land as subject to this section results in a property owner being deprived of all, or substantially all, of the beneficial use of the property, compensation shall be paid as provided for by law.

[**History:** 10.045 cr., Sub. 1 to OA 35, 1991-92, pub. 04/22/92; (2) am., OA 43, 1996-97, pub. 06/17/97.]

10.05 R-1 RESIDENCE DISTRICT. (1)

***Permitted uses.* (a)** Single family detached dwellings.

(b) Utility services.

(c) Home occupations, as defined in section 10.01(25).

(d) Uses and buildings, clearly incidental and necessary to permit use on the premises.

(e) Community living arrangements for less than nine (9) persons.

(f) Foster homes for less than five (5) children licensed under section 48.62, Wis. Stats.

(2) *Conditional uses permitted in the R-1 Residence District.* (a) Daycare centers.

(b) Community living arrangements for nine (9) or more persons.

(c) Cemeteries.

(d) Governmental uses.

(e) Private club houses and fraternity houses except when service is provided to the general public.

(f) Religious uses.

(g) Dependency living arrangements.

(h) Schools.

(3) *Building height limit.* (a) For residential dwelling two and one-half (2-1/2) stories or 35 feet.

(b) Accessory buildings shall not exceed 12 feet in height.

(4) *Lot width and area.* (a) Unsewered lots shall be not less than 100 feet in width at the building setback line and have an area of not less than 20,000 square feet.

(b) Sewered lots shall be not less than 100 feet in width at the building setback line and have an area of not less than 15,000 square feet.

(5) *Lot coverage.* No building together with its accessory buildings shall occupy in excess of 30 percent (30%) of the area of an interior lot or 35 percent (35%) of the area of a corner lot.

(6) *Setback requirements.* Setback from front lot line or highway right-of-way lines shall conform to the requirements of section 10.17.

(7) *Side yard requirements.* There shall be total side yards of not less than 25 feet and no single side yard shall be less than 10 feet.

(8) *Rear yard requirements.* The minimum depth of any rear yard shall be 50 feet.

(9) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking shall be provided as required in section 10.18.

[History: (2)(h) cr., OA 16, 1997-98, pub. 03/03/98; (9) cr., OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98.]

10.051 R-1A RESIDENCE DISTRICT. (1) All uses permitted in the R-1 Residence District.

(2) *Conditional uses.* All conditional uses permitted in the R-1 Residence District.

(3) *Building height limit.* Shall be the same as the R-1 Residence District.

(4) *Lot width and area.* Lots shall be not less than 100 feet in width at the building setback line and have an area of not less than one (1) acre.

(5) *Lot coverage.* No building together with its accessory buildings shall occupy in excess of 20 percent (20%) of an interior lot or 25 percent (25%) of the area of a corner lot.

(6) *Setback requirements.* Setback from the front lot line or highway right-of-way lines shall conform to the requirements of section 10.17.

(7) *Side yard requirements.* Shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.

(8) *Rear yard requirements.* Shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.

(9) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking shall be provided as required in section 10.18.

[History: (9) cr., OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98.]

10.06 R-2 RESIDENCE DISTRICT. (1) *Permitted uses.* All uses permitted in the R-1 Residence District.

(2) *Conditional uses permitted in the R-1 Residence District.* All conditional uses permitted in the R-1 Residence District.

(3) *Building height limit.* (a) Residential dwelling, two and one-half (2½) stories or 35 feet.

(b) Accessory buildings shall not exceed 12 feet in height.

(4) *Lot width area.* (a) Unsewered lots shall be not less than 100 feet in width at the building setback line and have an area of not less than 20,000 square feet.

(b) Sewered lots shall be not less than 75 feet in width at the building setback line and have an area of not less than 10,000 square feet.

(5) *Lot coverage.* No building together with its accessory buildings shall occupy in excess of 35 percent (35%) of the area of an interior lot or 40 percent (40%) of the area of a corner lot.

(6) *Setback requirements.* Setback from front lot line or highway right-of-way lines shall conform to the requirements of section 10.17.

(7) *Side yard requirements.* The minimum width of any side yard shall be 10 feet.

(8) *Rear yard requirements.* The minimum depth of any rear yard shall be 35 feet.

(9) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking shall be provided as required in section 10.18.

[History: (9) cr., OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98.]

10.07 R-3 RESIDENCE DISTRICT. (1) *Permitted uses.* All uses permitted in the R-1 Residence District.

(2) *Conditional uses permitted in the R-3 Residence District.* All conditional uses permitted in the R-1 Resident District.

(3) *Building height limit.* (a) For a residential dwelling two and one-half (2½) stories or 35 feet.

(b) Accessory buildings shall not exceed 12 feet in height.

(4) *Lot width and area.* (a) Unsewered lots shall be not less than 100 feet in width at the building setback line and have an area of not less than 20,000 square feet.

(b) Sewered lots shall be not less than 60 feet in width at the building setback line and have an area of not less than 8,000 square feet.

(5) *Lot coverage.* No building together with its accessory buildings shall occupy in excess of 35 percent (35%) of the area of an interior lot or 40 percent (40%) of the area of a corner lot.

(6) *Setback requirements.* Setback from front lot line or highway right-of-way lines shall conform to the provisions of section 10.17.

(7) *Side yard requirements.* The minimum width of any side yard shall be 10 feet.

(8) *Rear yard requirements.* The minimum depth of any rear yard shall be 25 feet.

(9) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking shall be provided as required in section 10.18.

[History: (9) cr., OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98.]

10.071 R-3A RESIDENCE DISTRICT. (1) *Permitted uses.* (a) All uses permitted in the R-1 Residence District.

(b) Duplexes.

(2) *Conditional uses permitted in the R-3A Residence District.* All conditional uses permitted in the R-1 Residence District.

(3) Building height limit. (a) Residential dwellings, two and one-half (2-½) stories or 35 feet.

(b) Accessory buildings shall not exceed 12 feet in height.

(4) Lot width and area. (a) Unsewered lots for both single family and duplex dwellings shall be not less than 100 feet in width at the building setback line and have an area of not less than 20,000 square feet.

(b) Sewered lots for single family dwellings shall be not less than 60 feet in width at the building setback line and have an area of not less than 8,000 square feet.

(c) Sewered lots for duplex dwellings shall be not less than 75 feet in width at the building setback line and have an area of not less than 10,000 square feet.

(5) Lot coverage. No building together with its accessory buildings shall occupy in excess of 30 percent (30%) of the area of an interior lot or 35 percent (35%) of the area of a corner lot.

(6) Setback requirements. Setback from front lot line or highway right-of-way line shall conform to the requirements of section 10.17.

(7) Side yard requirements. The minimum width of any side yard shall be 10 feet.

(8) Rear yard requirements. (a) For single family dwellings, the minimum depth of any rear yard shall be 25 feet.

(b) For duplex dwellings, the minimum depth of any rear yard shall be 35 feet.

(9) Off-street parking. Off-street parking shall be provided as required in section 10.18.

[History: (9) am., OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98; (4)(c) am., OA 3, 2000-01, pub. 10/19/00.]

10.08 R-4 RESIDENCE DISTRICT. (1) Permitted uses. (a) All uses permitted in the R-3A Residence District.

(b) Multiple family dwellings, condominiums.

(c) Community living arrangements for from nine (9) to fifteen (15) persons.

(2) Conditional uses permitted in the R-4 Residence District. (a) All conditional uses permitted in the R-1 Residence District, except community living arrangements for from nine (9) to fifteen (15) persons.

(b) Nursing homes, extended care facilities, hospitals, medical clinics, veterinary clinics, professional offices, community living arrangements for more than fifteen (15) persons.

(c) Mobile home parks subject to special conditions as provided for in section 10.08(10).

(3) Building height limit. (a) Single family and duplex dwellings, two and one-half (2-½) stories or 35 feet.

(b) Multiple family dwellings, 4 stories.

(c) Accessory buildings shall not exceed twelve (12) feet in height.

(4) Lot width and area. (a) Unsewered lots for single family, duplex dwellings and multiple family dwellings shall be not less than 100 feet in width at the building setback line and have an area of not less than 20,000 square feet.

(b) Sewered lots.

1. Lots for single family and duplex dwelling units shall be the same as the R-3A Residence District.

2. Lots for multiple family dwellings shall be not less than 60 feet in width at the building setback line and have an area of not less than 8,000 square feet.

(5) Lot area and coverage. (a) For single family and duplex dwellings the *lot coverage* shall be the same as for R-3A Residence District.

(b) Unsewered lots for multiple family dwellings shall provide a minimum of 5,000 square feet of lot area for each dwelling unit.

(c) Sewered lots for multiple family dwellings shall provide a minimum of 2,000 square feet of lot area for each efficiency, one bedroom and two bedroom dwelling unit and a minimum of 2,250 square feet of lot area for each three bedroom or more dwelling units. If a building contains a mixture of efficiency, one and two bedroom and three or more bedroom dwelling units the lot area requirements shall be pro-rated. In computing lot areas for multiple family dwelling complexes, private roads, driveways, parking areas, recreational areas common to all of the buildings in the complex shall be considered as part of the total area of the complex.

(6) Setback and front yard requirements. (a) Setback from both the front lot line and any road right-of-way lines shall conform to the requirements of section 10.17 of this ordinance.

(b) Private roads or driveways within a multiple family dwelling complex shall not be considered a road for determining setback.

(c) Multiple family dwelling buildings located in the interior of a complex shall provide a front yard of not less than 15 feet, each building shall be provided with its own front yard area irrespective of the yards required for other buildings.

(7) Side yard requirements. (a) For single family and duplex buildings the side yards shall be a minimum of 10 feet on each side.

(b) Multiple family dwelling buildings shall adhere to the following requirements:

1. Buildings which are 2 stories or less in height shall have a minimum 10 foot side yard on each side of the building.

2. Buildings which are more than 2 stories in height shall have side yards as follows:

a. If the side of a building does not include any windows for apartment dwellings a minimum side yard of 10 feet on that side is required.

b. If the side of a building does include windows for apartment dwellings an additional 5 feet of side yard for each story over 2 stories is required on that side.

3. Buildings located within a complex shall each be provided with their own side yard areas irrespective of the yards required for other buildings.

(8) Rear yard. (a) For single family dwellings and duplex buildings the rear yards shall be a minimum of 25 feet.

(b) For multiple family dwellings not exceeding 2 stories the rear yard shall be not less than 25 feet. For buildings exceeding 2 stories, the rear yard shall be increased by 5 feet for each story over 2 stories.

(9) Off-street parking. Off-street parking shall be provided as required in section 10.18.

(10) Mobile home parks. (a) Mobile home parks are also subject to the provisions of chapter ADM 65 of the Wis. Admin. Code and the more restrictive regulations shall apply.

(b) Each space or lot for the accommodation of a single mobile home shall contain not less than 3,000 square feet of area.

(c) There shall be at least 20 feet of spacing between mobile homes.

(cm) Notwithstanding par. (c), in mobile home parks established on or before May 31, 1998, there shall be at least 10 feet of spacing between mobile homes. Expansions of such parks after May 31, 1998, whether by increasing the land area of the park or by placing additional homes in the park, or both, shall comply with the 20 foot spacing standard of par. (c).

(d) Mobile homes shall not be located closer to a public road than provided for in section 10.17 of this ordinance.

(e) Each space or lot shall provide off-street parking as required in section 10.18.

(f) Each lot shall be landscaped with at least one fast growing tree of at least two (2) inches in diameter at ground level and two bushes or

shrubs of at least three (3) feet in height. This requirement may be waived by the committee if, at the time of the application for a conditional use permit, a landscaping plan is submitted that utilizes topography, plantings of trees or shrubs and/or decorative fencing to provide a degree of privacy between lots.

(g) Each mobile home park shall provide a park and recreation area of at least ½ acre for each 50 or fraction of 50 lots in the park. The park and recreation area shall be located to provide easy access for all residents in the park. Additionally, the area shall be well drained to provide a clean and safe area for children to play and shall be equipped with a sufficient amount of playground equipment to accommodate the children living in the park.

(h) All interior roads and streets of a mobile home park shall conform to the standards for platted roads and streets as provided for in chapter 75, D. C. Ords., and shall be paved in accordance with the paving standards of the town in which the park is located.

(i) Coincidental with an application for a conditional use permit for a mobile home park, a preliminary map of the park shall be submitted, showing the proposed lot delineations, location of streets, access points to public roads, location of proposed buildings, park and recreational areas. A landscaping plan may also be submitted as provided for in section 10.08(10)(f).

(j) Upon the approval and before the issuance of a conditional use permit for a mobile home park, the owner shall furnish to Dane County six (6) copies of a map drawn to scale of the park showing the location of all interior roads, adjacent or abutting roads and points of access. Lots shall be clearly delineated and numbers assigned to each lot in sequence beginning with number 1.

(k) Spacing between mobile homes and accessory buildings shall be in accordance with Wis. Admin. Code ILHR 21.08(5), but in no case shall be less than five (5) feet.

(L) Spacing between mobile homes as set forth in paragraph (c) shall be exclusive of decks, cabanas and accessory buildings including sheds.

(m) Mobile homes may be removed and replaced in a mobile home park provided that replacement is in compliance with the regulations of this subsection applicable to the park.

[History: (6), (7) and (8) am., OA 30, 1991-92, pub. 04/22/92; (2)(c) and (10)(i) am., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (10)(a), (c) and (e) am. and (10)(k), (L) and (m) cr., OA 19, 1997-98, pub. 05/30/98, eff. 05/31/98.; (10)(e) am.,

OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98; (10)(h) am., OA 3, 2000-01, pub. 10/19/00; (10)(c) am. and (cm) cr., OA 30, 2000-2001, pub. 06/21/01.]

10.09 RH-1 RURAL HOMES DISTRICT. (1)

Permitted uses. (a) All uses permitted in the R-1 Residence District.

(b) Agricultural uses, the number of livestock kept on a zoning lot in the RH-1 District shall not exceed one animal unit for each full acre.

(c) Home occupations, as defined in section 10.01(25).

(d) Utility services.

(e) Uses and buildings, clearly incidental and necessary to a permitted use on the premises.

(2) *Conditional uses permitted in the RH-1 Rural Homes District.* (a) Day care centers.

(b) Community living arrangements for nine (9) or more persons.

(c) Governmental uses.

(d) Religious uses.

(e) Dependency living arrangements.

(f) Bed & breakfasts.

(g) Schools.

(3) *Building height limit.* Residential buildings, and accessory buildings, shall not exceed two and one-half (2½) stories or 35 feet.

(4) *Lot width and area.* The minimum lot width shall be 150 feet to be measured at the front building line of a residence, also at the location of any accessory building for the housing of livestock. The minimum lot area shall be not less than 2 acres.

(5) *Lot coverage.* No residential building together with its accessory buildings shall cover in excess of 10% of the lot area.

(6) *Setback requirements.* Setback from front lot line or highway right-of-way lines shall conform to the requirements of section 10.17.

(7) *Side yard requirements.* (a) For residential buildings there shall be a total of 25 feet of side yards and no single side yard shall be less than 10 feet.

(b) Accessory buildings for the housing of livestock shall be located not less than 50 feet from any side lot line.

(c) Other accessory buildings shall be located not less than 10 feet from any side lot line.

(8) *Rear yard requirements.* (a) For residential buildings, the minimum rear yards shall be not less than 50 feet.

(b) Accessory buildings for the housing of livestock shall be located not less than 50 feet from any rear lot line.

(c) Other accessory buildings shall be located not less than 10 feet from any rear lot line.

(9) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking shall be provided as required in section 10.18.

[History: (2)(f) cr., OA 2, 1995-96, eff. 09/12/95; (2)(g) cr., OA 16, 1997-98, pub. 03/03/98; (9) cr., OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98; (3) am., OA 4, 2011-12, pub. 08/01/11.]

10.091 RH-2 RURAL HOMES DISTRICT. (1)

Permitted uses. All uses permitted in the RH-1 Rural Homes District.

(2) *Conditional uses.* All conditional uses permitted in the RH-1 Rural Homes District.

(3) *Building height limit.* Shall be the same as the RH-1 Rural Homes District.

(4) *Lot width and area.* The minimum lot width shall be 150 feet to be measured at the front building line of a residence, also at the location of any accessory building for the housing of livestock. The minimum lot area shall be not less than 4 acres.

(5) *Lot coverage, setback, side yard and rear yard requirements* shall be the same as for the RH-1 Rural Homes District.

(6) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking shall be provided as required in section 10.18.

[History: (6) cr., OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98.]

10.092 RH-3 RURAL HOMES DISTRICT. (1)

Permitted uses. All uses permitted in the RH-1 Rural Homes District.

(2) *Conditional uses.* All conditional uses permitted in the RH-1 Rural Homes District.

(3) *Building height limit.* Shall be the same as the RH-1 Rural Homes District.

(4) *Lot width and area.* The minimum lot width shall be 150 feet to be measured at the front building line of a residence, also at the location of any accessory building for the housing of livestock. The minimum lot area shall be not less than 8 acres.

(5) *Lot coverage, setback requirements, side yard requirements and rear yard requirements* shall be the same as the RH-1 Rural Homes District.

(6) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking shall be provided as required in section 10.18.

[History: (1), (2), (3) and (4) am., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (6) cr., OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98.]

10.093 RH-4 RURAL HOMES DISTRICT. (1)

Permitted uses. All uses permitted in the RH-1 Rural Homes District.

(2) *Conditional uses.* All conditional uses permitted in the RH-1 Rural Homes District.

(3) *Building height limit.* Shall be the same as the RH-1 Rural Homes District.

(4) *Lot width and area.* The minimum lot width shall be 150 feet to be measured at the front

building line of a residence, also at the location of any accessory building for the housing of livestock. The minimum lot area shall be not less than 16 acres.

(5) *Lot coverage, setback, side yard and rear yard requirements* shall be the same as for the RH-1 Rural Homes District.

(6) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking shall be provided as required in section 10.18.

[History: (6) cr., OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98.]

10.10 RE-1 RECREATIONAL DISTRICT.

(1) *Permitted uses.* (a) Recreational facilities including, but not limited to, golf courses, golf driving ranges, tennis courts, archery ranges and baseball diamonds, provided that if located outside of a building they shall not be lighted to operate during the hours of darkness.

(b) Boat, canoe and snowmobile rental services.

(c) Sale of bait for fishing.

(d) Ski slopes and jumps, toboggan slides.

(e) Residences for an owner or caretaker of a permitted use in the RE-1 Recreational District.

(f) Uses incidental to the operation of any permitted use.

(g) Utility services.

(2) *Conditional uses permitted in the RE-1 Recreational District.* (a) Recreational camps, campgrounds and camping resorts along with the services and facilities necessary to serve the premises. All such camps shall comply with the standards established in Wis. Admin. Code, chapters H 75 and H 78, or as amended.

(b) Recreational facilities including, but not limited to, golf courses, golf driving ranges, tennis courts, archery ranges and baseball diamonds, that are located outside of a building and are lighted to operate during the hours of darkness.

(c) Rental of residential buildings to someone other than an employee or caretaker on the premises.

(d) Sale of alcoholic beverages by the drink.

(e) Skeet, trap, rifle and pistol ranges.

(f) Private hunting and shooting preserves.

(g) Governmental uses.

(3) *Building height limit.* (a) For residential dwelling two and one-half (2½) stories or 35 feet.

(b) For other buildings and structures, four (4) stories or 50 feet.

(4) *Lot width and area.* A lot shall be not less than 100 feet in width at the building setback line and have an area of not less than 20,000 square feet.

(5) *Building setback requirements.* Setback from front lot line or highway right-of-way line shall conform to the requirements of section 10.17.

(6) *Side yards.* (a) For single family residences for an owner or caretaker of a permitted or conditional use on the premises, the minimum side yard shall be not less than 10 feet.

(b) For buildings used for other permitted or conditional uses, the minimum side yard shall not be less than 10 feet except if the adjacent or abutting land is in a residence district, then the minimum side yard shall be not less than 50 feet.

(7) *Rear yards.* (a) For single family residences for an owner or caretaker of a permitted or conditional use on the premises, the minimum rear yard shall be not less than 25 feet.

(b) For buildings used for other permitted or conditional uses, the minimum rear yard shall be not less than 25 feet except if the adjacent or abutting land is in a residence district, the minimum rear yard shall be not less than 50 feet.

(8) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking shall be provided as required by section 10.18.

(9) *Screening provisions.* On lots adjacent to or abutting land in a residence district, the screening provisions of section 10.16(7) shall be complied with prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance.

[History: (1)(e) and (9) am., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97.]

10.11 B-1 LOCAL BUSINESS DISTRICT. (1)

Intent and purpose. The B-1 Local Business District is to provide a zoning district for retail businesses and services that do not include manufacturing or major assembly of items or products. Residential use is intended to be limited, outside storage of items is restricted and landscaping of properties is required.

(2) *Permitted uses.* The following are permitted uses in the B-1 Local Business District:

(a) Retail sales or retail service businesses including related services but not including sales, servicing or repair of motor vehicles or any business or service for which the items offered for sale or which require service are stored, parked or displayed outside of a building, except as provided by this ordinance.

(b) Outdoor sales events limited to two (2) events per year. For purposes of this paragraph, a single event is one which is held on consecutive days of not more than ten (10) days in duration.

(c) Storage of items or materials incidental to an established retail or service use on the

premises but not to serve any other business or location. Said storage shall be in an enclosed building or enclosed area as provided by section 10.16 of this ordinance. Mini-warehouses are considered to be warehousing and are not permitted in the B-1 Local Business District.

- (d) Medical, dental and veterinary clinics.
- (e) Banks, offices and office buildings.
- (f) Utility services.
- (g) Schools and educational facilities except truck driving or construction equipment operator schools.
- (h) Recreational facilities affiliated with a permitted B-1 use and which are not lighted for night operation.
- (i) Rental or lease of boat slips.
- (j) Private clubs or organizations.
- (k) Theaters and auditoriums.
- (L) Crematoriums.
- (3) *Conditional uses permitted in the B-1 Local Business District.* (a) Residential uses limited to apartments constructed as part of a building housing a permitted use in the B-1 District, multi-family dwellings and rooming or boarding houses.
- (b) Buildings which have more than four (4) stories.
- (c) Motels and hotels.
- (d) Hospitals, nursing homes, convalescent centers, extended care facilities.
- (e) Mobile home parks, subject to special conditions as provided for in section 10.08(10).
- (f) Conference and convention centers.
- (g) Governmental uses.
- (h) Recreational facilities affiliated with a permitted B-1 use and lighted to operate at night.
- (i) Outdoor sales events, other than as permitted by s. 10.11(2)(b), and which are limited to a specific duration.
- (j) Buildings proposed to be more than four (4) stories in height.
- (4) *Building height limit.* Building height shall be limited to the lesser of six (6) stories or 75 feet. A conditional use permit is required for buildings proposed to be over 4 stories in height.
- (5) *Area, frontage and population density regulations.* (a) For parcels or sites to be used exclusively for business purposes, there is no minimum parcel width and no area limitations. Buildings shall not occupy in excess of 60 percent (60%) of the area of a parcel.
- (b) Parcels or sites which will be used for multi-family residential purposes or for combined business and apartment uses shall not be less than 60 feet in width at the building setback line and shall provide parcel areas as follows:

1. On parcels not serviced by public sewer a minimum of 5,000 square feet of parcel area shall be provided for each apartment.

2. On parcels serviced by public sewer a minimum parcel area shall be provided as follows:

a. For each efficiency apartment and apartments which have one or two bedrooms a parcel area of 2,000 square feet shall be provided.

b. For each apartment containing three or more bedrooms a minimum of 2,250 square feet of parcel area shall be provided.

3. The setback, side yard, rear yard and parking space areas may be used to satisfy the required parcel area for apartments.

(6) *Setback from road and front property line and front yard requirements.* (a) Buildings in rural areas shall be set back from both the front lot line and any road right-of-way as provided by section 10.17 of this ordinance.

(b) Buildings in urban areas which are used strictly for commercial uses shall be set back from both the front lot line and any road right-of-way a minimum distance of 5 feet.

1. Buildings in urban areas which are used for residential uses or a combination of commercial and residential uses shall be set back from the front property line and any road right-of-way as provided by section 10.17 of this ordinance.

(c) Private roads or driveways within a multiple family dwelling or business building complex shall not be considered a road for determining setback.

(d) Buildings located in the interior of a complex shall provide a front yard of not less than 15 feet. Each building shall be provided with its own front yard area irrespective of the yards required for other buildings.

(7) *Side yard requirements.* (a) Buildings which are 2 stories or less in height shall have a minimum 10 foot side yard on each side of the building.

(b) Buildings which are more than 2 stories in height shall have side yards as follows:

1. If the side of a building does not include any windows for apartment dwellings or offices a minimum side yard of 10 feet on that side is required.

2. If the side of a building does include windows for apartment dwellings or offices an additional 5 feet of side yard for each story over 2 stories is required on that side.

(c) Buildings located within a complex shall each be provided with their own side yard areas

irrespective of the yards required for other buildings.

(8) Rear yard area requirements.

(a) Buildings which are 2 stories or less in height shall have a minimum rear yard of 10 feet.

(b) Buildings which are more than 2 stories in height shall have rear yards as follows:

1. If the rear of a building does not include any windows for apartment dwellings or offices a minimum rear yard of 10 feet is required.

2. If the rear of a building does include windows for apartment dwellings or offices an additional 5 feet of rear yard for each story over 2 stories is required.

(c) Buildings located within a complex shall each be provided with their own rear yard areas irrespective of the yards required for other buildings.

(9) Off-street parking. Off-street parking space shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of section 10.18.

(10) Screening provisions. On lots adjacent to or abutting land in a residence district, screening shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of section 10.16(7).

(11) Landscaping. All properties on which new construction or expansion of use is proposed shall provide landscaping in accordance with section 10.16(7).

(12) Truck parking. Truck parking is subject to section 10.18(8) of this ordinance.

[History: (2)(i) cr., Zoning OA #3227, adopted 06/07/84; (2)(j) cr., Sub. 2 to OA 25, 1987-88, pub. 02/29/88; (3)(i) cr., Zoning OA #3227, adopted 06/07/84; (3)(k) cr., OA 16, 1993-94, pub. 12/27/93; 10.11 am., Sub. 2 to OA 29, 1991-92, pub. 04/22/92; (1), (2 intro.), (2)(c), (3)(a), (6), (10) and (11) am., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (3)(a) am., OA 40, 1996-97, pub. 05/14/97; (12) am., OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98; (3)(k) rep., OA 3, 1998-99, pub. 09/24/98; (2)(l) cr., OA 38, 2004-05, pub. 09/12/05.]

10.111 LC-1 LIMITED COMMERCIAL DISTRICT. (1) Statement of purpose.

The Limited Commercial Zoning District is intended for small commercial uses that may need to locate in predominantly rural areas due to their often large service areas and their need for larger lot sizes. In appearance and operation, such uses are often similar to agricultural uses and are therefore more suitable to a rural area. Such uses include, but are not limited to, contractor, transportation, building trades and landscaping operations, and are typically characterized by:

(a) Outdoor stockpiles of materials;

(b) Storage and maintenance of large construction or transportation equipment;

(c) No retail sales;

(d) Low traffic volume;

(e) Limited outdoor lighting and signage;

(f) Early morning activity, and;

(g) Large, utilitarian buildings, often with metal siding.

(2) Permitted Uses.

(a) Office uses, the number on site employees is limited to no more than six (6).

(b) Indoor Storage.

(c) Incidental Indoor Maintenance.

(d) Incidental Parking for employees, consistent with s. 10.18.

(e) Utility Services.

(3) Conditional Uses.

(a) Outdoor Storage.

(b) Single Family Residences for a caretaker or owner of the business.

(c) Light Industrial.

(d) Limited Rural Businesses as defined in s. 10.01(30g).

(e) Storage of more than 12 total vehicles and pieces of construction equipment.

(4) Vehicle and Equipment Limitations. The total number of vehicles and pieces of construction equipment shall not exceed 12, unless authorized by a conditional use permit.

(5) Building size limitations.

(a) Commercial buildings shall not exceed 10,000 square feet in total floor area and shall not exceed 35 feet in height or two and one-half (2-1/2) stories.

(b) Residential buildings shall not exceed 35 feet in height or two and one-half (2-1/2) stories.

(6) Lot area.

(a) Minimum lot area. Lots shall be not less than 100 feet of lot width and 20,000 square feet of lot area.

(b) Maximum lot area. Lots shall not exceed 5 acres in area.

(7) Lot area coverage. The total building footprint of commercial buildings, residential buildings and residential accessory buildings shall not exceed 35 percent of the lot area.

(8) Building setback requirements.

(a) Setback from front lot line to highway right-of-way line shall conform to the requirements of section 10.17.

(b) Construction equipment, vehicles, or material shall not be stored between the building setback line and the front lot line of any lot.

(9) Side yard requirements. The minimum width for any side yard shall not be less than 10 feet for any building.

(10) Rear yard requirements.

(a) For buildings used for commercial purposes and residential accessory buildings the minimum rear yard shall be not less than 10 feet.

(b) For residential buildings the minimum rear yard shall be not less than 25 feet.

(11) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking shall be provided as required in section 10.18.

(12) *Screening requirements.* For lots adjacent to a Residential district, Rural Homes district, or A-2 Agriculture district, the screening provisions of section 10.16(7) shall be complied with prior to the establishment of a commercial use.

[History: cr., OA 10, 2010-11, pub. 12/10/10.]

10.12 A-1 AGRICULTURE DISTRICT. (intro.)

This district is in effect only in those towns which have not elected to have the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District apply in their towns.¹

(1)(a) The A-1 Agriculture District is generally for agricultural production and related uses. Residences and a variety of other non-farm uses are permitted. The district does not qualify for Farmland Preservation Credit.

(b) *Applicability.* This section shall apply to all towns within Dane County, except those which have elected to come under the provisions of section 10.123 of the Dane County Code of Ordinances, according to the procedure set forth therein.

(2) *Permitted uses.*

(a) Single family detached dwelling units.

(b) Agricultural uses.

(c) Utility services.

(d) Home occupations, as defined in section 10.01(25).

(e) Day care for not more than 8 children.

(f) Accessory buildings.

1. Such buildings shall not be used for residential purposes or for the storage of goods or merchandise considered to be a dealer's inventory or for storage of machinery or equipment used off of the premises for other than agricultural purposes.

2. One accessory building may be built in the A-1 Agriculture District without the necessity of there being a residence on the property.

(g) The seasonal storage of recreational equipment and motor vehicles owned by private individuals other than those residing on the premises is permitted. Such storage shall be in existing agricultural accessory buildings. The storage of a dealer's inventory or the

construction of any new buildings for storage shall be considered a commercial use and subject to the provisions of this ordinance.

(h) Sale of unprocessed agricultural products produced on the farm.

(i) Agricultural entertainment activities, not to exceed 45 days per calendar year in the aggregate, including incidental preparation and sale of beverages and food. For any such activities planned or anticipated to have attendance of more than 200 persons at any one time during a day, an event plan addressing parking, proposed days of operation, ingress and egress, sanitation and other public safety issues shall be filed annually with the zoning administrator, town clerk, servicing fire department, emergency medical service provider, Dane County Sheriff's Department and any local law enforcement agency for such agricultural entertainment activities, at least 30 days prior to the start of any agricultural entertainment activities in each calendar year.

(3) *Conditional uses permitted in the A-1 Agriculture District.* (a) Mineral extraction operations, asphalt plants, ready mix concrete plants.

1. Mineral extraction operations require a description of the operation, a site plan and a reclamation plan and are otherwise subject to s. 10.191.

(b) Radio, television transmitting towers, microwave towers, community television antenna installations including the buildings or structures necessary for their operation but not including buildings for offices, studios or the like.

(c) Buildings for private clubs, fraternities and associations, provided such facilities are open to members only and do not provide a service which would normally be provided as a business and that such buildings be located not less than 100 feet from any lot in a residence district.

(d) Dumping grounds, sanitary landfill sites, demolition material disposal sites and incinerator sites. These shall also comply with section 60.72 of the Wis. Stats. and shall meet the minimum standards as adopted by the State Department of Natural Resources pursuant to sections 144.43 and 144.44 of the Wis. Stats.

(e) Cemeteries.

(f) Airports, landing strips or landing fields together with accessory structures.

(g) Veterinary clinics and hospitals provided that such buildings be located not less than 100 feet from any lot in a residence district.

(h) Religious uses.

(i) Salvage recycling centers.

¹ As of January 1, 1997, the following towns have not elected to have the Exclusive Agricultural District apply in their towns: Bristol, Burke, Middleton and Springdale.

- (j) Solid waste disposal operations.
- (k) Governmental uses.
- (L) Native wildlife rehabilitation facilities.
- (m) Dependency living arrangements.
- (n) Schools.
- (o) Horse boarding stables, riding stables, hay and sleigh rides, horse shows and similar events.
- (p) Limited family businesses subject to s. 10.192.
- (q) Kennels.
- (r) Sale of agricultural and dairy products not produced on the premises and incidental sale of pop and candy.
- (t) Retail sales of bridles, saddles, grooming supplies and related items at a horse boarding or riding stable facility. Said use shall be limited to a maximum of 150 sq. ft. of floor space.
- (u) Retail sales of pet food, pet supplies and related items at a kennel facility. Said use shall be limited to a maximum of 100 square feet of floor space.
- (v) Training of dogs at a dog kennel or training of horses at a horse boarding facility.
- (w) Agricultural entertainment activities which are not a permitted use under sub. (2)(i).
- (4) *Building height limits.* (a) Residential dwellings shall not exceed 2 1/2 stories or 35 feet in height.
- (b) Residential accessory buildings shall not exceed 16 feet in height.
- (c) Agricultural accessory buildings are not restricted as to height.
- (5) *Area, frontage and population density regulations.* (a) For agricultural uses the area shall be not less than five (5) acres and the minimum width shall be two hundred fifty (250) feet, the width to be measured at the location of agricultural accessory buildings.
- (b) For residential uses the lot width and area shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.
- (c) For other permitted uses, no minimum width or area except for those uses for which special setback and side yards have been established.
- (6) *Setback requirements.* No building, including barns and other farm buildings of any description whatsoever, shall be erected, moved or structurally altered so as to be nearer a highway than is prescribed by section 10.17.
- (7) *Side yard requirements.* (a) Side yards for residential dwellings and residential accessory buildings shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.

(b) Accessory buildings, cages, kennels, hives and runs for housing of animals or insects shall be located at least 100 feet from an R-1, R-1A, R-2, R-3, R-3A or R-4 Residence District, except with respect to existing structures when the residence district has been created for an existing farm residence or by separating a farm residence from a farm property and the separated parcel has been rezoned to a residence district after or at the time of the division.

(8) *Rear yard requirements.* (a) Rear yards for residential dwellings and residential accessory buildings shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.

(b) Accessory buildings, cages, hives, kennels and runs for housing of animals or insects shall be located at least 100 feet from an R-1, R-1A, R-2, R-3, R-3A or R-4 Residence District, except with respect to existing structures when the residence district has been created for an existing farm residence or by separating a farm residence from a farm property and the separated parcel has been rezoned to a residence district after or at the time of the division.

(9) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking shall be provided as required by section 10.18.

[History: 10.12 (entire) am., Sub 3 to OA 36, 1987-88, pub. 08/02/88; (3)(i) and (j) am., Sub. 2 to OA 11, 1991-92, pub. 12/18/91; (2)(g) renum. as (3)(s), OA 17, 1992-93, pub. 10/09/92; (7)(b) am., Sub. 1 to OA 31, 1992-93, pub. 04/14/93; 10.12 (entire) am., OA 9, 1993-94, pub. 04/20/94; (3)(t) am., OA 8, 1994-95, pub. 09/02/94; (3)(u) cr., OA 9, 1994-95, pub. 09/02/94; (3)(v) cr., OA 10, 1994-95, pub. 09/02/94; (Intro.), (3)(a)1., (7)(b) and (8)(b) am. and (3)(s) rep., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (3)(n) am., OA 16, 1997-98, pub. 03/03/98; (intro.) am., OA 3, 2000-01, pub. 10/19/00; reference to "Agriculture District (Exclusive)" changed to "Exclusive Agriculture District", Sub. 1 to OA 31, 2001-02, pub. 09/04/02, eff. 09/05/02; (2)(f)2. am., OA 5, 2003-04, pub. 12/23/03; (2)(h) and (i) and (3)(w) cr., Sub. 1 to OA 18, 2004-05, pub. 04/11/05; (2)(g) and (5)(a) am., OA 4, 2011-12, pub. 08/01/11.]

10.121 A-B AGRICULTURE BUSINESS DISTRICT.

(1) *Purpose.* The A-B Agriculture-Business District is designed to:

(a) Provide for a wide range of agriculture, agricultural accessory and agriculture-related uses, at various scales with the minimum lot area necessary to accommodate the use. The A-B district accommodates uses which are commercial or industrial in nature; are associated with agricultural production; require a rural location due to extensive land area needs or proximity of agricultural resources; and do not require urban services. In appearance and

operation permitted uses in the A-B district are often indistinguishable from an active farm. Conditional uses are more clearly commercial or industrial in nature, and may involve facilities or processes that require a remote location distant from incompatible uses, proximity to agricultural products or suppliers and/or access to utility services or major transportation infrastructure. Examples of activities in the A-B district may include, but are not limited to, agricultural support services, value-added, or related businesses such as implement dealers; veterinary clinics; farm machinery repair shops; agricultural supply sales, marketing, storage, and distribution centers; plant and tree nurseries; and facilities for the processing of natural agricultural products or by-products, including fruits, vegetables, silage, or animal proteins. Such activities are characterized by:

1. Wholesale or retail sales, and outdoor storage/display of agriculture-related equipment, inputs, and products;

2. Parking areas, outdoor lighting, and signage appropriate to the scale of use;

3. Small, medium, or large utilitarian structures/facilities/workshops, appropriate to the scale of use;

4. Low to moderate traffic volumes;

5. Noises, odors, dust, or other potential nuisances associated with agriculture-related production or processing.

(b) Meet the requirements for certification as a Farmland Preservation Zoning District under s. 91.38, Wis. Stats.

(2) *Permitted uses.* (a) Agricultural uses.

(b) Agricultural accessory uses, except uses listed as conditional uses below.

(c) Agriculture-related uses, except uses listed as conditional uses below, consistent with the purpose statement for the A-B district.

(d) Undeveloped natural resources and open space areas.

(e) A transportation, utility, communication, or other use that is:

1. required under state or federal law to be located in a specific place, or;

2. is authorized to be located in a specific place under a state or federal law that specifically preempts the requirement of a conditional use permit.

(3) *Conditional uses.*

(a) Agricultural accessory uses: In addition to the other requirements of this ordinance, the following uses must meet the definition of an agricultural accessory use under s. 10.01(2b).

1. Farm residences.

2. Limited family businesses or limited rural businesses, including bed and breakfast operations in an existing farm residence located on a farm.

3. A business, activity or enterprise, whether or not associated with an agricultural use, that is conducted by the owner or operator of a farm, that requires no buildings, structures, or improvements other than those described in s. 10.01(2b)(a) and (c) that employs no more than 4 full-time employees annually, and that does not impair or limit the current or future agricultural use of the farm or of other protected farmland.

(b) *Agriculture-related uses:* In addition to the other requirements of this ordinance, the following uses must meet the definition of an agriculture-related use under s. 10.01(2c).

1. Plant or livestock genetic laboratories, agriculture-related experimental laboratories;

2. Landscape supply or contracting businesses associated with a plant or tree nursery;

3. Dead stock hauling services;

4. Sales or storage of agricultural byproducts;

5. Stock yards, livestock auction facilities;

6. Bio-diesel and ethanol manufacturing;

7. Manure processing facilities;

8. Biopower facilities for distribution, retail, or wholesale sales.

(c) Governmental, institutional, religious, or nonprofit community uses.

(d) Transportation, communications, pipeline, electric transmission, utility, or drainage uses, not listed as a permitted use above.

(e) Non-metallic mineral extraction operations that comply with s. 91.46(6), Wis. Stats., section 10.191 and chapter 74. The application shall include a description of the operation, a site plan, and a reclamation plan.

(4) *Standards for conditional uses in the A-B (agricultural business) zoning district.* In addition to the requirements of s. 10.255(2)(h), the zoning committee must find that the following standards are met before approving any conditional use permit in the A-B (agricultural business) zoning district.

(a) The use and its location in the A-B agricultural business zoning district are consistent with the purposes of the district.

(b) The use and its location in the A-B agricultural business zoning district are reasonable and appropriate, considering alternative locations, or are specifically approved under state or federal law.

(c) The use is reasonably designed to minimize the conversion of land, at and around

the site of the use, from agricultural use or open space use.

(d) The use does not substantially impair or limit the current or future agricultural use of surrounding parcels of land that are zoned for or legally restricted to agricultural use.

(e) Construction damage to land remaining in agricultural use is minimized and repaired, to the extent feasible.

(5) *Building height limit.*

(a) For buildings containing offices, sales rooms and service areas and residential buildings, the maximum height shall be two and one-half (2-1/2) stories or 35 feet.

(b) For all other buildings such as silos, bins and feed and seed storage facilities, no maximum height.

(6) *Area and lot width.* A lot shall be not less than 100 feet in width at the building setback line and have an area of at least 20,000 square feet.

(7) *Density.* Buildings shall not occupy more than sixty percent (60%) of the area of an interior or corner lot.

(8) *Setback requirements.* Buildings that are erected, altered or moved shall be set back not less than is prescribed in section 10.17.

(9) *Side yard requirements.* Ten (10) feet.

(10) *Rear yard requirements.* Ten (10) feet.

(11) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking shall be provided as required by section 10.18.

(12) *Rezoning of land in the A-B Agriculture Business District.* No land in the Agriculture Business District shall be rezoned except in accordance with s. 91.48, Wis. Stats.

[History: (1) and (3)(d) cr., Sub 3 to OA 36, 1987-88, pub. 08/02/88; 10.121 (entire) am., OA 9, 1993-94, pub. 04/20/94; (3)(e) and (f) cr., OA 9, 2006-07, pub. 02/26/07; 10.121 (entire) am., OA 14, 2012-13, pub. 12/18/12.]

10.122 A-Ba TRANSITIONAL AGRICULTURE BUSINESS DISTRICT.

(1) *Purpose.* The A-B(a) Transitional Agriculture Business District is designed to:

(a) Accommodate, for an unspecified period of time, agricultural, agriculture accessory and agriculture-related uses in areas ultimately planned for nonfarm urban or rural development. The district applies to such existing or proposed uses on properties located outside of mapped agricultural preservation areas as shown in the *Dane County Farmland Preservation Plan*.

(b) Provide for a wide range of agriculture, agricultural accessory and agriculture-related uses, at various scales with the minimum lot area necessary to accommodate the use. The A-B(a) district accommodates uses which are commercial or industrial in nature; are

associated with agricultural production; require a rural location due to extensive land area needs or proximity of agricultural resources; and do not require urban services. In appearance and operation permitted uses in the A-B(a) district are often indistinguishable from an active farm. Conditional uses are more clearly commercial or industrial in nature, and may involve facilities or processes that require a remote location distant from incompatible uses, proximity to agricultural products or suppliers and/or access to utility services or major transportation infrastructure. Examples of activities in the A-B(a) district may include, but are not limited to, agricultural support services, value-added, or related businesses such as implement dealers; veterinary clinics; farm machinery repair shops; agricultural supply sales, marketing, storage, and distribution centers; plant and tree nurseries; and facilities for the processing of natural agricultural products or by-products, including fruits, vegetables, silage, or animal proteins. Such activities are characterized by:

1. Wholesale or retail sales, and outdoor storage/display of agriculture-related equipment, inputs, and products;

2. Parking areas, outdoor lighting, and signage appropriate to the scale of use;

3. Small, medium, or large utilitarian structures/facilities/workshops, appropriate to the scale of use;

4. Low to moderate traffic volumes;

5. Noises, odors, dust, or other potential nuisances associated with agriculture-related production or processing.

(2) *Permitted uses.* All uses permitted in the A-B Agriculture Business District.

(3) *Conditional uses.* All conditional uses permitted in the A-B Agriculture Business District.

(4) *Building height limit.* Building height shall be the same as for the A-B Agriculture Business District.

(5) *Area, frontage and population density regulations.* Area, frontage, and population density regulations shall be the same as for the A-B Agriculture Business District.

(6) *Setback requirements.* Setback requirements shall be the same as for the A-B Agriculture Business District.

(7) *Side yard requirements.* Side yard requirements shall be the same as for the A-B Agriculture Business District.

(8) *Rear yard requirements.* The minimum rear yard shall be the same as for the A-B Agriculture Business District.

(9) General provisions applicable to the A-B(a) Transitional Agriculture Business District shall be the same as for the A-B Agriculture Business District.

(10) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking shall be provided as required in section 10.18.

[History: 10.122 cr., OA 18, 2013-14, pub. 12/17/13.]

10.123 A-1 EXCLUSIVE AGRICULTURE [A-1(EX)] DISTRICT. (intro.) This district is in effect in those towns which make the election under sub. (1)(c) below.²

(1) *Purpose and applicability.*

(a) State of purpose. The A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District is designed to:

1. Provide for a wide range of agriculture and agricultural accessory uses, at various scales. The A-1(EX) district accommodates as permitted uses all activities typically associated with the primary production and harvesting of crops, livestock, animal products or plant materials. Such uses may involve noise, dust, odors, heavy equipment, use of chemicals and long hours of operation.

2. Allow for incidental processing, packaging, storage, transportation, distribution or other activities intended to add value to agricultural products produced on the premises or to ready such products for market. Such uses are conditional as they may have the potential to pose conflicts with agricultural use due to: volumes or speed of vehicular traffic; residential density; proximity to incompatible uses; environmental impacts; or consumption of agriculturally productive lands.

3. Allow for other incidental activities, compatible with agricultural use, to supplement farm family income and support the agricultural community.

4. Preserve productive agricultural land for food and fiber production.

5. Preserve productive farms by preventing land use conflicts between incompatible uses.

6. Maintain a viable agricultural base to support agricultural processing and service industries.

7. Reduce costs for providing services to scattered non-farm uses.

8. Pace and shape urban growth.

9. Meet the criteria for certification as a Farmland Preservation Zoning District under s. 91.38, Wis. Stats.

(b) *Lands to be included within the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District.* This district is generally intended to apply to lands in productive farm operations including: lands historically exhibiting good crop yields or capable of such yields; lands which have been demonstrated to be productive for dairying, livestock raising and grazing; other lands which are integral parts of such farm operations; land used for the production of specialty crops such as mint, sod, fruits and vegetables; and lands which are capable of productive use through economically feasible improvements such as irrigation, and undeveloped natural resource and open space areas.

(c) *Applicability.* This section shall apply only to those towns, or portions of said towns, which have filed a resolution with the county clerk indicating the election of the town to come under provisions of this district. Towns which have filed resolutions indicating acceptance of the exclusive agriculture district prior to the date of this amendment shall continue to be under the provision of this section.

(2) *Permitted uses.*

(a) Agricultural Uses, except those uses listed as conditional uses below. Keeping of livestock is prohibited on parcels smaller than 5 acres.

(b) Agricultural Accessory Uses, except those uses listed as conditional uses in s. 10.123(3), and subject to the limitations and standards below.

1. Any residence lawfully existing as of February, 20, 2010 shall be considered a permitted use. Notwithstanding the provisions of secs. 10.21 and 10.23 regarding nonconforming uses, such structure may be added to, altered, restored, repaired, replaced or reconstructed, without limitation, provided all of the following criteria are met:

a. the use remains residential,

b. the structure complies with all building height, setback, side yard and rear yard standards of this ordinance; and

c. for replacement residences, the structure must be located within 100 feet of the original residence, unless site-specific limitations or town residential siting standards in town plans adopted by the county board require a greater distance. Proposals for a replacement residence that would exceed the 100 foot limitation must be

²As of January 1, 1997, the following towns have made this election: Albion, Berry, Black Earth, Blooming Grove, Blue Mounds, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Cross Plains, Dane, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Madison, Mazomanie, Medina, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Pleasant Springs, Primrose, Roxbury, Rutland, Springfield, Sun Prairie, Vermont, Verona, Vienna, Westport, Windsor and York.

approved by the relevant town board and county zoning committee.

2. Rental of existing farm or secondary farm residences existing as of December 12, 2012, but no longer utilized in the operation of the farm.

3. Agricultural entertainment activities, not to exceed 45 days per calendar year in the aggregate, including incidental preparation and sale of beverages and food. For any such activities planned or anticipated to have attendance of more than 200 persons at any one time during a day, an event plan addressing parking, proposed days of operation, ingress and egress, sanitation and other public safety issues shall be filed annually with the zoning administrator, town clerk, servicing fire department, emergency medical service provider, Dane County Sheriff's Department and any local law enforcement agency for such agricultural entertainment activities, at least 30 days prior to the start of any agricultural entertainment activities in each calendar year.

4. Farm related exhibitions, sales or events such as auctions, dairy breakfasts, exhibitions of farm machinery and technology, agricultural association meetings and similar activities, occurring on five days in a calendar year or less.

5. Small scale energy systems or electric generating stations, provided energy produced is used primarily on the farm.

(f) Undeveloped natural resource and open space areas.

(g) A transportation, utility, communication, or other use that is:

1. required under state or federal law to be located in a specific place, or;

2. is authorized to be located in a specific place under a state or federal law that specifically preempts the requirement of a conditional use permit.

(3) *Conditional uses in the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District.* The following uses require a Conditional Use Permit in this district:

(a) Agricultural Accessory Uses: In addition to other requirements of this ordinance, the following uses must meet the definition of an agricultural accessory use under s. 10.01(2b).

1. Farm Residence, subject to sub. (4).

2. Limited Family Businesses, that are entirely within an existing building, subject to s. 10.192.

3. Limited Rural Businesses that are operated by an owner or operator of the farm.

4. A business, activity, or enterprise, whether or not associated with an agricultural use, that is conducted by the owner or operator of a farm,

that requires no buildings, structures, or improvements other than those described in s. 10.01(2b)(a) and (c) that employs no more than 4 full-time employees annually, and that does not impair or limit the current or future agricultural use of the farm or of other protected farmland.

5. Sale of agricultural and dairy products not produced on the premises and incidental sale of non-alcoholic beverages and snacks.

6. The seasonal storage of recreational equipment and motor vehicles owned by private individuals other than those residing on the premises, such storage to be in existing accessory farm buildings. The storage of a dealer's inventory or the construction of any new buildings for storage is prohibited.

7. Farm related exhibitions, sales or events such as auctions, dairy breakfasts, exhibitions of farm machinery and technology, agricultural association meetings and similar activities, occurring on more than five days in a calendar year.

8. Agricultural entertainment activities exceeding 45 days per year, in aggregate.

9. Horse boarding stables, riding stables, hay and sleigh rides, and horse training facilities, including the sale of bridles, saddles, grooming supplies and related items at a horse boarding or riding stable facility. Such uses must meet the definition and criteria for an Agricultural Accessory Use under s. 10.01(2b)(d), or a Limited Family Business under s. 10.01(30fa) and 10.192, or a Limited Rural Business under s. 10.01(30g).

(b) Governmental, institutional, religious, or nonprofit community uses.

(c) Transportation, communications, pipeline, electric transmission, utility, or drainage uses, not listed as a permitted use above.

(d) Non-metallic mineral extraction operations that comply with s. 91.46(6), Wis. Stats., section 10.191 and chapter 74. The application shall conform to the requirements of s. 10.191(2).

(e) Asphalt plants or ready-mix concrete plants, that comply with s. 91.46(5), Wis. Stats., for production of material to be used in construction or maintenance of public roads, to be limited in time to project duration.

(f) Small scale electric generating stations, meeting the requirements of s. 91.46(4), Wis. Stats., and not listed as a permitted use in s. 10.123(2).

(4) *Conditional use permits for residences in the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture zoning district.*

(a) Application. The following information must be submitted with a Conditional Use Permit

application for a Farm Residence in the A-1EX district:

1. Written description of the farm operation. The description should include the following details:

- a. Location of the farm.
 - b. Size of the farm operation in acres.
 - c. Crops grown and/or livestock raised.
 - d. Number of employees, if any, in addition to farm family members.
 - e. Summary of farm income derived from the farm operation.
2. Completed IRS form "Schedule F – Profit or Loss from Farming," or subsequent IRS form for reporting farm profit or loss, for the past 3 tax years.
3. Farm conservation plan obtained from the Land Conservation Division of the Dane County Land & Water Resources Department. All active farms in Dane County have a farm conservation plan detailing the types/location of crops grown, and any on-farm conservation measures (e.g., grass drainage swales, buffer strips, etc.)
4. Map/site plan with aerial photograph showing the farm ownership boundaries. The map should clearly identify the location of the proposed new Farm Residence and driveway access.

(b) Permit conditions.

1. The Zoning Committee shall include a "sunset" provision on any CUP for a residential use issued after December 17, 2009 in the A-1EX district stating that the CUP shall expire upon sale of the property to an unrelated 3rd party. Upon sale of the property to an unrelated 3rd party, a new Conditional Use Permit or rezoning application must be filed.

2. Any Conditional Use Permit found to be in violation of this section may be revoked by the Zoning Committee, and a zoning change to an appropriate residential district shall be required to bring the property and residential use into compliance with the provisions of this ordinance.

3. The Zoning Committee shall require the recording of a notice document with the Register of Deeds on the subject property notifying current and future owners of the provisions of paragraph 1. and 2. of this section.

(5) *Standards for conditional uses in the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture zoning district.* In addition to the requirements of s. 10.255(2)(h), the zoning committee must find that the following standards are met before approving any conditional use permit in the A-1(exclusive agriculture) zoning district.

(a) The use and its location in the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture zoning district are consistent with the purposes of the district.

(b) The use and its location in the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture zoning district are reasonable and appropriate, considering alternative locations, or are specifically approved under state or federal law.

(c) The use is reasonably designed to minimize the conversion of land, at and around the site of the use, from agricultural use or open space use.

(d) The use does not substantially impair or limit the current or future agricultural use of surrounding parcels of land that are zoned for or legally restricted to agricultural use.

(e) Construction damage to land remaining in agricultural use is minimized and repaired, to the extent feasible.

(6)(a) Residential dwellings shall not exceed 2 ½ stories or 35 feet in height.

(b) Accessory buildings shall not exceed 35 feet in height.

(c) For agricultural accessory buildings there is no limitation on height.

(7) *Area, frontage, and population density regulations.*

(a) The minimum lot size is 35 acres.

(8) *Setback requirements.* No building, including barns and other farm buildings of any description whatsoever, shall be erected, moved or structurally altered so as to be nearer the highway than is prescribed by section 10.17.

(9) *Side yard requirements.*

(a) Side yards for residential dwellings and residential accessory buildings shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.

(b) Accessory buildings, cages or hives for housing of animals or insects shall be located at least 100 feet from an R-1, R-1A, R-2, R-3, R-3A, or R-4 Residence District, except with respect to existing structures when the residence district has been created for an existing farm residence or by separating a farm residence from a farm property and the separated parcel has been rezoned to a residence district after or at the time of the division.

(10) *Rear yard requirements.*

(a) Rear yards for residential dwellings and residential accessory buildings shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.

(b) Accessory buildings, cages, kennels, hives and runs for housing of animals or insects shall be located at least 100 feet from an R-1, R-1A, R-2, R-3, R-3A, or R-4 Residence District, except with respect to existing structures when

the residence district has been created for an existing farm residence or by separating a farm residence from a farm property and the separated parcel has been rezoned to a residence district after or at the time of the division.

(11) General provisions applicable to the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District. In addition to the conditions provided for in sections 10.16(1) through (6a) the following additional conditions shall apply:

(a) Any lot or parcel shown in a preliminary subdivision plat or a certified survey map which was received for review by the agency prior to the effective date of A-1 Exclusive Agriculture zoning, was approved and recorded, shall have the same status as pre-existing lots as defined in section 10.16(3)(a).

(b) Residential and residential accessory buildings on parcels of less than 2 acres in the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District shall comply with the standards of section 10.05(3).

(c) Any residential building or its accessory building that is located on a substandard parcel as defined herein and which is destroyed by fire, explosion, act of God or act of public enemy may be rebuilt provided the locational requirements of the R-1 Residence District are complied with.

(d) The provisions of section 10.16(1)(b)1. pertaining to real estate offices do not apply to lands in this district.

(12) Rezoning of land in the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District. No land in the Exclusive Agriculture District shall be rezoned except in accordance with s. 91.48, Wis. Stats.

[History: 10.123 am., OA 9, 1993-94, pub. 04/20/94; (3)(L) cr., OA 8, 1994-95, pub. 09/02/94; (intro.), (7)(b), (8)(b) and (9)(b) and (c) am. and (2)(bm) cr., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (3)(g) am., OA 16, 1997-98, pub. 03/03/98; (1)(a) and (b) and (2)(bm) am., and (9)(f) and (10) cr., OA 3, 2000-01, pub. 10/19/00; (2)(b) and (h), (3) and (5) am., Sub. 1 to OA 31, 2001-02, pub. 09/04/02, eff. 09/05/02; reference to "Agriculture District (Exclusive)" changed to "Exclusive Agriculture District", Sub. 1 to OA 31, 2001-02, pub. 09/04/02, eff. 09/05/02; (2)(j), (k) and (L) and (3)(m) cr., Sub. 1 to OA 18, 2004-05, pub. 04/11/05; (2)(b) and (e), (3)(b) am., (3)(bm) and (br), (11) cr., (2)(bm) and (c) rescinded, Sub. 1 to OA 21, 2009-10, pub. 02/19/10; (2)(f) am. and (3)(n) cr., Sub. 1 to OA 37, 2010-11, pub. 06/23/11; (3)(L) and (4)(b) am., OA 4, 2011-12, pub. 08/01/11; (1)-(11) am., (12) cr., OA 12, 2012-13, pub. 12/18/12; (2)(b) am. and renum., (3)(e) and (f) am., 2015 OA-16, pub. 12/04/15.]

10.126 A-2 AGRICULTURE DISTRICT. (1) Statement of purpose. The purpose of the A-2 Agriculture District is to provide for low density land uses compatible with agricultural and other rural uses and to accommodate agricultural uses on parcels of less than 35 acres.

(2) Permitted uses. (a) Agricultural uses.

(b) Single family detached residences.

(c) Utility services.

(d) Home occupations as defined in s. 10.01(25).

(e) Accessory buildings.

1. Accessory buildings include private garages and buildings clearly incidental to a permitted use of the premises. Such buildings shall not be used for residential purposes. The building shall not be used for the storage of goods or merchandise considered to be a dealer's inventory or for storage of machinery or equipment used off of the premises for other than agricultural purposes.

2. Accessory buildings may be built on parcels of land in the A-2 Agriculture District without the necessity of there being a residence on the property.

(3) Conditional uses permitted in the A-2 Agriculture District.

(a) Mineral extraction operations, asphalt plants, ready mix concrete plants.

1. Applications for mineral extraction operations require a description of the operation, a site plan and a reclamation plan, as provided for under section 10.191.

(b) Communication towers.

(c) Dumping grounds, sanitary landfill sites, demolition material disposal sites and incinerator sites shall also comply with section 60.72 of the Wis. Stats. and shall meet the minimum standards as adopted by the State Department of Natural Resources.

(d) Cemeteries.

(e) Airports, landing strips or landing fields together with accessory structures.

(f) Religious uses.

(g) Salvage recycling centers.

(h) Solid waste recycling centers.

(i) Dependency living arrangements.

(j) Governmental uses.

(k) Native wildlife rehabilitation facilities.

(L) Parking or storage of not more than two trucks, semi-tractors or semi-trailers which have a gross vehicle weight of over 12,000 lbs.

(m) Limited family businesses subject to s. 10.192.

(n) Schools.

(o) Kennels, horse boarding stables, riding stables, hay and sleigh rides, horse shows and similar events.

(p) Unlimited livestock on 3 to 16 acres.

(q) Sale of agricultural and dairy products not produced on the premises and incidental sale of pop and candy.

(r) The seasonal storage of recreational equipment and motor vehicles owned by private individuals other than those resident on the premises, this storage to be in existing agricultural accessory buildings. The storage of a dealer's inventory or the construction of any new buildings for storage shall be considered a commercial use and subject to the provisions of this chapter.

(s) Retail sales of bridles, saddles, grooming supplies and related items at a horse boarding or riding stable facility. Said use shall be limited to a maximum of 150 sq. ft. of floor space.

(t) Retail sales of pet food, pet supplies and related items at a kennel facility. Said use shall be limited to a maximum of 100 square feet of floor space.

(u) Training of dogs at a dog kennel or training of horses at a horse boarding facility.

(v) Storage of explosive materials in strict conformance with Wisconsin Administrative Code provisions regarding explosive materials.

(x) Sanitary plumbing fixtures in accessory buildings involved in an agricultural or agricultural accessory use on parcels over 5 acres in size.

(4) *Building height limits.*

(a) Residential dwellings shall not exceed 2½ stories or 35 feet in height.

(b) Accessory buildings shall not exceed 35 feet in height.

(c) For agricultural accessory buildings there is no limitation on height.

(5) *Area, frontage and population density regulations.*

(a) A-2 (1) = Minimum 1 acre.

A-2 (2) = Minimum 2 acres.

A-2 (4) = Minimum 4 acres.

A-2 (8) = Minimum 8 acres.

A-2 = Minimum 16 acres.

(b) *Keeping of livestock:*

1. On parcels of less than 2 acres the keeping of livestock is not permitted.

2. On parcels sized between 2 acres through 16 acres the keeping of livestock shall be limited to 1 animal unit per each full acre.

3. On parcels of more than 16 acres, there is no limit to the number of livestock that may be kept.

(c) Salvage recycling centers: Minimum area is three acres.

(d) For residential uses the lot width and area shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.

(e) For other permitted uses, there shall be no minimum width or area except for those uses for

which special setback and side yard requirements have been established.

(6) *Setback requirements.* No building, including barns and other farm buildings of any description whatsoever, shall be erected, moved or structurally altered so as to be nearer the highway than is prescribed by section 10.17.

(7) *Side yard requirements.* **(a)** Side yards for residential dwellings and residential accessory buildings shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.

(b) Accessory buildings, cages, kennels, hives and runs for housing of animals or insects shall be located at least 100 feet from an R-1, R-1A, R-2, R-3, R-3A or R-4 Residence District, except with respect to existing structures when the residence district has been created for an existing farm residence or by separating a farm residence from a farm property and the separated parcel has been rezoned to a residence district after or at the time of the division.

(8) *Rear yard requirements.* **(a)** Rear yards for residential dwellings and residential accessory buildings shall be the same as for the R-1 Residence District.

(b) Accessory buildings, cages, kennels, hives and runs for housing of animals or insects shall be located at least 100 feet from an R-1, R-1A, R-2, R-3, R-3A or R-4 Residence District, except with respect to existing structures when the residence district has been created for an existing farm residence or by separating a farm residence from a farm property and the separated parcel has been rezoned to a residence district after or at the time of the division.

(9) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking space shall be provided in accordance with the provision of section 10.18.

[History: (3)(k) cr., OA 29, 1988-89, pub. 03/29/89.; (3)(i) am., OA 20, 1989-90, pub. 02/27/90; (2)(b) and (c), (3)(b), (f) and (i) am. and (2)(j) renum. as (3)(m), OA 17, 1992-93, pub. 10/09/92; (8)(b) am., Sub. 1. to OA 31, 1992-93, pub. 04/14/93; (3)(b), (c) and (i) and (4) am., subs. (3)(m) through (q) cr., Sub. 3 to OA 36, 1987-88, pub. 08/02/88; (3)(g) am., Sub. 2 to OA 11, 1991-92, pub. 12/18/91; (2)(f) renum. as (3)(r), OA 17, 1992-93, pub. 10/09/92; (5)(b) am., Sub. 3 to OA 36, 1987-88, pub. 08/02/88; (5)(c) am., Sub. 2 to OA 11, 1991-92, pub. 12/18/91; (7)(b) am., Sub. 1 to OA 31, 1992-93, pub. 04/14/93; am., Sub. 3 to OA 36, 1987-88, pub. 08/02/88; 10.126 (entire) am., OA 9, 1993-94, pub. 04/20/94; (3)(s) cr., OA 8, 1994-95, pub. 09/02/94; (3)(t) cr., OA 9, 1994-95, pub. 09/02/94; (3)(u) cr., OA 10, 1994-95, pub. 09/02/94; (3)(a)1., (7)(b) and (8)(b) am., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (3)(b) am., OA 57, 1996-97, pub. 09/02/97; (3)(n) am., OA 16, 1997-98, pub. 03/03/98; (3)(v) cr., OA 22, 1999-2000, pub. 06/27/00; (5)(b) am., OA 3, 2000-01, pub. 10/19/00; (3)(r), (4)(b) am. and (3)(x) cr., OA 4, 2011-12, pub. 08/01/11.]

10.127 A-3 AGRICULTURE DISTRICT.

(1) *Statement of purpose.* The purpose of the A-3 Agriculture District is to preserve, for an unspecified time period in agricultural and related open-space land uses, those lands generally located in proximity to developed areas within Dane County where urban expansion is inevitable and broadly in keeping with long time plans for development. It is intended that urban development be deferred in such areas until the appropriate authorities concerned determine that it is economically and financially feasible to provide public services and facilities for uses other than those permitted in the district. It is also intended that the status of all areas in this district be reviewed by the appropriate authorities periodically in order to determine whether, in light of current land development trends, there should be a transfer of all or any part of those areas to some other appropriate use district. Any such review will consider developments in keeping with the local and regional land use plans pursuant to section 10.255(1)(d).

(2) *Permitted uses.* All uses permitted in the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District.

(3) *Conditional uses permitted in the A-3 Agriculture District.* All conditional uses permitted in the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District.

(4) *Building height limit.* Building height shall be the same as for the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District.

(5) *Area, frontage and population density regulations.* As per the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District.

(6) *Setback requirements.* Setback requirements shall be the same as for the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District.

(7) *Side yard requirements.* Side yard requirements shall be the same as for the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District.

(8) *Rear yard requirements.* The minimum rear yard shall be the same as for the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District.

(9) General provisions applicable to the A-3 Agriculture District shall be the same as for the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District.

(10) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking shall be provided as required in section 10.18.

[History: (8) and (9) am., Sub. 3 to OA 36, 1987-88, pub. 08/02/88; (8) and (9) am., OA 9, 1993-94, pub. 04/20/94; (6) and (7) am., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (10) cr., OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98; (2), (3), (4) and (5) am., OA 3, 2000-01, pub. 10/19/00.]

10.129 A-4 SMALL LOT AGRICULTURE DISTRICT. (1) Statement of purpose. The A-4 district is designed to:

(a) Provide for a modest range of agriculture and agricultural accessory uses, at scales consistent with the size of the parcel and compatible with neighboring land uses. The A-4 district accommodates uses which are associated with production and harvesting of crops, livestock, animal products or plant materials. These uses may involve noise, dust, odors, heavy equipment, use of chemicals and long hours of operation.

(b) Allow for incidental processing, packaging, storage, transportation, distribution or other activities intended to add value to agricultural products produced on the premises or to ready such products for market.

(c) Preserve agricultural and open space uses on zoning lots between five (5) and thirty-five (35) acres in size.

(d) Provide for additional economic opportunities for property owners that are generally compatible with agricultural use, such as the establishment of new small-scale farming operations, including market gardens, road-side farmstands, pick-your-own operations, or Community Support Agriculture farms.

(e) Preserve remnant parcels of productive agricultural land following development of adjoining property.

(f) Meet the criteria for certification as a Farmland Preservation Zoning District under s. 91.38, Wis. Stats.

(2) *Permitted uses.* The following are permitted uses in this district:

(a) *Agricultural uses.* The keeping of livestock shall be limited to one (1) animal unit per each full acre.

(b) *Agricultural Accessory Uses,* subject to the exceptions and limitations below.

1. Exceptions.

a. Farm residences.

b. A business, activity, or enterprise, whether or not associated with an agricultural use, that is conducted by the owner or operator of a farm, that requires no buildings, structures, or improvements other than those described in s. 10.01(2b)(a) and (c) that employs no more than 4 full-time employees annually, and that does not impair or limit the current or future agricultural use of the farm or of other protected farmland.

c. Uses listed as conditional uses in s. 10.129(3).

2. *Limitations.*

a. Farm related exhibitions, sales or events such as auctions, dairy breakfasts, exhibition of farm machinery and technology, agricultural association meetings and similar activities, must occur on five or fewer days in a calendar year.

(c) Undeveloped natural resource and open space areas.

(d) A transportation, utility, communication, or other use that is:

1. required under state or federal law to be located in a specific place, or;

2. is authorized to be located in a specific place under a state or federal law that specifically preempts the requirement of a conditional use permit.

(3) Conditional uses. The following uses require a Conditional Use Permit in this district:

(a) Agricultural uses. Livestock in excess of one animal unit per acre on parcels over five (5) acres in size.

(b) Agricultural accessory uses. In addition to the other requirements of this ordinance, the following uses must meet the definition of an agricultural accessory use under s. 10.01(2b).

1. Sale of agricultural and dairy products not produced on the premises and incidental sale of non-alcoholic beverages and snacks.

2. The seasonal storage of recreational equipment and motor vehicles owned by private individuals other than those residing on the premises, such storage to be in existing accessory farm buildings. The storage of a dealer's inventory or the construction of any new buildings for storage is prohibited.

3. Agricultural entertainment activities not to exceed 45 days per year, in aggregate, or any event planned or anticipated to attract 200 or more persons per day. For any such activities planned or anticipated to have attendance of more than 200 persons at any one time during a day, an event plan addressing parking, proposed days of operation, ingress and egress, sanitation and other public safety issues shall be filed annually with the zoning administrator, town clerk, servicing fire department, emergency medical service provider, Dane County Sheriff's Department and any local law enforcement agency for such agricultural entertainment activities, at least 30 days prior to the start of any agricultural entertainment activities in each calendar year.

4. Farm related exhibitions, sales or events such as auctions, dairy breakfasts, exhibitions of farm machinery and technology, agricultural association meetings and similar activities,

occurring on more than five days in a calendar year.

5. Farm family businesses for horse boarding stables, riding stables, hay and sleigh rides, and horse training facilities, including the sale of bridles, saddles, grooming supplies and related items at a horse boarding or riding stable facility.

(c) Governmental, institutional, religious, or nonprofit community uses.

(d) Transportation, communications, pipeline, electric transmission, utility, or drainage uses, not listed as a permitted use above.

(4) Standards for conditional uses in the A-4 small lot agriculture zoning district. In addition to the requirements of s. 10.255(2)(h), the zoning committee must find that the following standards are met before approving any conditional use permit in the A-4 small lot agriculture zoning district.

(a) The use and its location in the A-4 small lot agriculture zoning district are consistent with the purposes of the district.

(b) The use and its location in the A-4 small lot agriculture zoning district are reasonable and appropriate, considering alternative locations, or are specifically approved under state or federal law.

(c) The use is reasonably designed to minimize the conversion of land, at and around the site of the use, from agricultural use or open space use.

(d) The use does not substantially impair or limit the current or future agricultural use of surrounding parcels of land that are zoned for or legally restricted to agricultural use.

(e) Construction damage to land remaining in agricultural use is minimized and repaired, to the extent feasible.

(5) Building height limits. Building height limits shall be the same as those within the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District.

(6) Area, frontage and population density regulations. **(a)** The minimum lot area shall be not less than 5 acres.

(b) The maximum lot area shall be not greater than 35 acres.

(7) Setback requirements. Setback requirements shall be the same as those within the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District.

(8) Side yard requirements. Side yard requirements shall be the same as those within the A-1 Exclusive Agriculture District. [Side yards for accessory buildings, cages, or hives housing animals or insects shall be at least 100 feet from any residence (R) district.]

(9) Rear yard requirements. Rear yard requirements shall be the same as those within the A-1

Exclusive Agriculture District. [Rear yards for accessory buildings, cages, or hives housing animals or insects shall be at least 100 feet from any residence (R) district.]

(10) General provisions applicable to the A-4 district. In addition to the conditions provided for in sections 10.16(1) through (6)(a), the following additional conditions shall apply:

(a) Any agricultural accessory building that is located on a substandard parcel as defined herein and which is destroyed by fire, explosion, act of God or act of public enemy may be rebuilt in the same location, even though such location may not comply with the setback requirements of this section.

(b) The provisions of section 10.16(1)(b)1. pertaining to real estate offices do not apply to lands in this district.

(c) Any permitted or conditional use in the A-4 Agriculture District must be consistent with agricultural use as defined in s. 91.01, Wis. Stats.

(11) Rezoning of land in the A-4 Small Lot Agriculture District. No land in the Small Lot Agriculture District shall be rezoned except in accordance with s. 91.48, Wis. Stats.

[History: cr., OA 21, 2008-09, pub. 02/05/09; (2)(d), (3)(d), and (9)(a) am., OA 4, 2011-12, pub. 08/01/11; 10.129 (entire) am., OA 13, 2012-13, pub. 12/18/12; (2) am., 2015 OA-16, pub. 12/04/15.]

10.13 C-1 COMMERCIAL DISTRICT. (1)

Permitted uses. **(a)** Retail and service uses including, but not limited to, grocery stores, drugstores, hardware stores, appliance and furniture stores, barbershops and beauty shops without limitation as to size.

(b) Self service laundries and dry cleaning establishments.

(c) Warehousing and storage incidental to a permitted use on the premises. Mini-warehouses are excluded from use in this (C-1) district.

(d) Medical, dental and veterinary clinics.

(e) Banks, offices, office buildings and condominium office buildings devoting not more than two (2) floors to office space.

(f) Utility services.

(g) Rooming and boarding houses.

(h) Bakeries, printing plants, laundries, dry cleaning plants.

(i) Distribution centers and wholesale businesses.

(j) Woodworking shops, machine shops, manufacturing and assembly plants.

(k) Bicycle sales and service.

(L) Rental businesses, except for motor vehicles and construction machinery and equipment.

(m) Experimental laboratories not to exceed 5,000 square feet of floor area.

(o) Sales and repair of lawn and garden equipment.

(p) Games such as horseshoes, volleyball or similar activities not lighted for night operation.

(q) Marinas.

(r) Off-site parking of motor vehicles as provided in section 10.18(3)(c).

(s) Crematoriums.

(t) All uses permitted in the LC-1 Limited Commercial District.

(2) Conditional uses permitted in the C-1 Commercial District.

(a) Single family residences, duplexes, multi-family residences.

(b) Banks, offices, office buildings and condominium office buildings devoting more than two (2) floors to office space.

(c) Motels, hotels, taverns, funeral homes and drive-in establishments.

(d) Hospitals, veterinary hospitals, nursing homes, convalescent centers, extended care facilities.

(e) Mobile home parks, subject to special conditions as provided for in s. 10.08(10).

(f) Outdoor amusement parks or other entertainment activity that is open to the public on either a permanent or temporary basis.

(g) Indoor or outdoor movie theater.

(h) Automobile laundries, car wash facilities.

(i) Dog and cat boarding kennels, grooming and training facilities.

(j) Communication towers.

(k) Storage of motor vehicles awaiting disposition either as abandoned vehicles or for the settlement of an insurance claim.

(m) Governmental uses.

(n) Agricultural uses.

(o) Games such as horseshoes, volleyball or similar activities lighted to operate at night.

(3) Building height limit. **(a)** For business buildings, including offices, the maximum building height shall be four (4) stories, provided, however, that a conditional use permit shall be required for any building that provides more than two (2) stories devoted to office space.

(b) Lots or building sites for residential purposes or for combined business and residential uses shall comply with the requirements of the R-4 Residence District.

(4) Area, frontage and population density regulations. Area, frontage and population

density regulations shall be the same as for the B-1 Local Business District.

(5) Setback requirements. Setback from front lot line or highway right-of-way shall comply with the provisions of section 10.17.

(6) Side yard requirements. Side yard requirements shall be the same as for the B-1 Local Business District.

(7) Rear yard requirements. (a) For buildings to be used exclusively for business purposes the minimum depth of any rear yard shall be 10 feet.

(b) For residential buildings, or buildings combining residential and business uses, the minimum depth of any rear yard shall be 25 feet.

(8) Off-street parking. Off-street parking space shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of section 10.18.

(9) Screening provisions. On lots adjacent to or abutting land in a residence district, the screening provisions of section 10.16(8) shall be complied with prior to the issuance of a certificate of compliance.

[History: (1)(q) cr., Sub. 2 to OA 25, 1987-88, pub. 02/29/88; (1)(c) am., OA 1, 1994-95, pub. 09/02/94; (2)(c) and (3)(a) am., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (2)(j) am., OA 57, 1996-97, pub. 09/02/97; (1)(r) cr., OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98; (8) am., OA 3, 2000-01, pub. 10/19/00; (1)(s) cr., OA 38, 2004-05, pub. 09/12/05; (1)(t) cr., OA 27, 2005-06, pub. 05/16/06.]

10.14 C-2 COMMERCIAL DISTRICT.

(1) Permitted uses. (a) All uses permitted in the C-1 Commercial District without limitations as to size.

(b) Major repairs to motor vehicles.

(c) Sales of new and used motor vehicles.

(d) Sales of new and used mobile homes, recreational equipment rental, sales and service.

(e) Sales of new and used contractor's machinery and equipment.

(f) Repairs, storage and service of contractor's machinery and equipment.

(g) Rental and leasing of motor vehicles, contractor's machinery and equipment.

(h) Bulk fuel storage, sales and storage of lumber and building material.

(i) Truck and bus terminals.

(j) Auxiliary or supplemental electric generating stations.

(k) Fertilizer mixing or blending plants.

(L) Slaughterhouses, meat processing plants.

(m) Bottling plants.

(n) Utility services.

(o) Storage, repair and maintenance of carnival, concession and circus machinery and equipment.

(p) Automobile and truck driver training schools and construction equipment operator training schools that are privately owned and operated for profit.

(q) Parking or storing of motor vehicles.

(r) Storage or processing of scrap or waste materials, conducted entirely within a building.

(s) Warehouses.

(t) Games such as horseshoes, volleyball or similar activities not lighted for night operation.

(u) Mini-warehouses.

(v) Adult book stores, subject to the standards set forth in s. 10.193.

(w) All uses permitted in the LC-1 Limited Commercial District.

(2) Conditional uses permitted in the C-2 Commercial District.

(a) Outdoor amusement parks or other entertainment activity whether on a permanent or temporary basis that is open to the general public.

(b) Movie theaters, outdoor theaters.

(c) Drive-in establishments.

(d) Automobile race tracks, snowmobile race tracks and courses, all-terrain vehicle race tracks and courses and motorcycle race tracks including moto-cross and hill climbing courses.

(e) Mineral extraction subject to the special conditions of section 10.191.

(f) Solid waste disposal operations, sanitary landfill sites.

(g) Auto laundries, car washes.

(h) Taverns.

(i) Residence for a watchman or caretaker.

(j) Communication towers.

(k) Dog and cat boarding kennels, grooming and training facilities.

(L) Governmental uses.

(m) Agricultural uses.

(n) Games such as horseshoes, volleyball or similar activities lighted to operate at night.

(o) Religious uses.

(p) Motels and hotels.

(q) Storage of explosive materials in strict conformance with Wisconsin Administrative Code provisions relating to explosive materials.

(3) Building height limit. The maximum height for all buildings shall be fifty (50) feet. Tanks, storage bins, silos and towers shall not be subject to this limitation.

(4) Area, frontage and population density regulations.

(a) The area and frontage shall be the same as for the B-1 Local Business District.

(b) Any principal building together with its accessory building shall not cover more than sixty percent (60%) of the lot area.

(5) *Setback requirements.* Setback from front lot line or highway right-of-way shall conform to the provisions of section 10.17.

(6) *Side yard requirements.* Side yard requirements shall be the same as for the B-1 Local Business District.

(7) *Rear yard requirements.* (a) For business and commercial buildings, the minimum depth of any rear yard shall be 10 feet.

(8) *Screening provisions.* On lots adjacent to or abutting land in a residence district, the screening provisions of section 10.16(7) shall be complied with prior to the issuance of a certificate of compliance.

(10) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking shall be provided as required in section 10.18.

[History: (1)(u) cr., OA 1, 1994-95, pub. 09/02/94; (2)(o) cr., OA 42, 1994-95, eff. 09/26/95; (2)(d) am., Sub. 2 to OA 19, 1995-96, eff. 02/25/96; (2)(p) cr., OA 15, 1996-97, pub. 01/06/97; (2)(c) and (e) and (8) am., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (2)(j) am., OA 57, 1996-97, pub. 09/02/97; (10) cr., OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98; (1)(v) cr., OA 3, 1998-99, pub. 09/24/98; (2)(q) cr., OA 22, 1999-2000, pub. 06/27/00; (1)(w) cr., OA 27, 2005-06, pub. 05/16/06.]

[History: 10.141: (1)(c) am., petition #4047, pub. 09/14/87; (8) am., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (9) cr., OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98; (7)(a) and (b) am., OA 3, 2000-01, pub. 10/19/00; 10.141 resc., OA 10, 2010-11, pub. 12/10/10.]

10.145 EXP-1 EXPOSITION DISTRICT.

(1) The purpose of the EXP-1 Exposition District is to provide for a district in which may be conducted the usual and customary activities associated with fairgrounds and exposition centers, as permitted uses, and to provide for related activities on a discretionary basis, as conditional uses.

(2) The following are permitted uses in the EXP-1 Exposition District:

- (a) fairs, carnivals, circuses and similar events;
- (b) animal shows, including without limitation because of enumeration, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, cats, dogs, rabbits, mink and other animals;
- (c) sporting events and practices for same;
- (d) concerts and other musical events;
- (e) commercial expositions and trade shows;
- (f) conferences and meetings;
- (g) governmental offices;
- (h) rental of any permitted facility or facilities to the public;
- (i) accommodation of temporary overnight stays by participants in permitted events, whether

housed in campers, motorhomes, camping trailers, tents or dormitories;

(j) utility services;

(k) buildings and structures to house any permitted use; and

(L) any 4-H related activity.

(m) parking or storing of motor vehicles.

(3) The following are conditional uses in the EXP-1 Exposition District:

(a) governmental uses other than governmental offices;

(b) buildings of a height greater than 100 feet.

(c) hotels.

1. Accessory uses typically associated with exposition center hotels may also be allowed but only as incidental to the operation of a hotel.

(4) There shall be a building height limit of 100 feet for permitted uses.

(5) There shall be no minimum area, frontage or density requirements for permitted uses.

(6) Building setback shall be as required in s. 10.17.

(7) Side yard and rear yard requirements shall each be a minimum of 10 feet, except that there shall be no minimum side yard or rear yard requirements where lots zoned EXP-1 adjoin one another.

(8) Off-street parking shall be provided as required in s. 10.18, except that parking spaces for any use on a lot zoned EXP-1 may be located on an adjacent lot where such adjacent lot is also zoned EXP-1.

[History: 10.145 cr., Sub. 1 to OA 10, 1989-90, pub. 11/13/89; (2)(m) and (3)(c) cr. and (7) and (8) am., OA 23, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98.]

10.15 M-1 INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT. (1)

Permitted uses. (a) Major repairs to motor vehicles.

(b) Sales of new and used motor vehicles.

(c) Sales of new and used mobile homes.

(d) Sales of new and used contractor's machinery and equipment.

(e) Repairs and service of contractor's machinery and equipment.

(f) Rental and leasing of motor vehicles, contractor's machinery and equipment.

(g) Bulk fuel storage, sales and outside storage of lumber and building material.

(h) Truck and bus terminals.

(i) Auxiliary or supplemental electric generating stations.

(j) Fertilizer mixing or blending plants.

(k) Slaughter houses, meat processing plants.

(L) Bottling plants.

(m) Utility services.

- (n) Foundries and forging plants.
- (o) Structural steel fabrication plants.
- (p) Metal pressing, stamping or spinning plants.
- (q) Manufacturing and assembly plants for automobiles, farm equipment and construction machinery.
- (r) Mobile home and manufactured housing plants.
- (s) Parking or storing of motor vehicles.
- (t) Storage or processing of scrap or waste materials, conducted entirely within a building.
- (u) All uses permitted in the C-2 Commercial District.
- (2) *Conditional uses permitted in the M-1 Industrial District.*
 - (a) Drive-in establishments.
 - (b) Automobile racetracks, motorcycle race tracks including moto-cross and hill climbing courses.
 - (c) Mineral extraction subject to the special conditions of section 10.191.
 - (d) Solid waste disposal operations, sanitary landfill sites.
 - (e) Auto laundries, car washes.
 - (f) Taverns.
 - (g) Residence for watchman or caretaker.
 - (h) Salvage recycling centers.
 - (i) Fertilizer manufacturing plants.
 - (j) Explosive and chemical manufacturing plants.
 - (k) Communication towers.
 - (L) Governmental uses.
 - (m) Agricultural uses.
- (3) *Building height limit.* The maximum height for all buildings shall be 50 feet. Tanks, storage bins, silos and towers shall not be subject to this limitation.
- (4) *Setback requirements.* Setback from front lot line or highway right-of-way shall comply with the provisions of section 10.17.
- (5) *Side yard requirements.* For business or commercial buildings no side yards shall be required for interior lots; provided, however, that if a business or commercial building is built on a lot adjacent to a lot or parcel zoned residential, then that business or commercial building shall provide a side yard equal to that which is required for the building on the adjacent lot.
- (6) *Rear yard requirements.* For business and commercial buildings, the minimum depth of any rear yard shall be 10 feet.
- (7) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking space shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of section 10.18.

(8) *Screening provisions.* On lots adjacent to or abutting land in a residence district, the screening provisions of section 10.16(7) shall be complied with prior to the issuance of a certificate of compliance.

[History: (2)(h) am., Sub. 2 to OA 11, 1991-92, pub. 12/18/91; (2)(a) and (c) and (8) am., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (2)(k) cr., OA 57, 1996-97, pub. 09/02/97.]

10.151 AED ADULT ENTERTAINMENT OVERLAY DISTRICT.

(1) *Statement of Purpose.* It is the purpose of this ordinance to establish reasonable and uniform regulations of the use of property for adult entertainment establishments in order to prevent the adverse secondary effects associated with these businesses and thereby promote the health, safety, morals, and general welfare of the citizens of Dane County. It is not the intent or effect of this ordinance to restrict or deny access by adults to sexually oriented entertainment protected by the First Amendment, or to deny access by the exhibitors of sexually oriented entertainment to their intended market.

(2) *Findings.* While the County Board recognizes that freedom of speech is among our most precious and highly protected rights, and wishes to act consistently with full protection of those rights, based on evidence concerning the adverse secondary effects of adult entertainment establishments on the community presented in hearings and in reports made available to the Board, and on findings incorporated in the cases of *City of Los Angeles v. Alameda Books, Inc.*, 535 U.S. 425 (2002); *Renton v. Playtime Theaters, Inc.*, 475 U.S. 41 (1986); *Thirteen Mile Rd. Inc. v. Warren*, 626 F. Supp. 803, (E.D. Mich. 1985); *Alexander v. Minneapolis*, 713 F. Supp. 1296 (DC Minn. 1989); *7250 Corp. v. Board of County Comrs.*, 799 P.2d 917 (Col. 1990); *Chicago v. Scandia Books, Inc.*, 102 Ill App. 3d 292 (1st Dist. 1981); *Islip v. Caviglia*, 540 N.E.2d 215 (N.Y. 1989); *Dumas v. Dallas*, 648 F. Supp. 1061 (N.D. Tex. 1986); *International Eateries of America, Inc. v. Broward County*, 726 F. Supp. 1568 (S.D. Fla. 1989); *Walnut Properties, Inc. v. City Council of Long Beach*, 100 Cal. App. 3d 1018 (2d Dist. 1980); *S&G News, Inc. v. Southgate*, 638 F. Supp. 1060 (E.D. Mich. 1986); *U.S. Partners Financial Corp. v. Kansas City*, 707 F. Supp. 1090 (W.D. Mo. 1989); *City of Vallejo v. Adult Books*, 167 Cal. App. 3d xxx (1st Dist. 1985); *County of Cook v. Renaissance Arcade & Bookstore*, 122 Ill 2d 123 (1988); *Derusso v. City of Albany, NY*, 205 F. Supp. 2d 16 (N.D. N.Y. 2002); *Mom N Pops, Inc.*

v. City of Charlotte, 979 F. Supp. 372 (W.D. N.C. 1997); *Venture I, Inc. v. Orange County, Tex.*, 947 F. Supp. 271 (E.D. Tex. 1996); *Community Visual Communications, Inc. v. City of San Antonio*, 148 F. Supp. 2d 764 (W.D. Tex. 2000); *Bronco's Entertainment, Ltd. v. Charter Tp. of Van Buren*, 421 F.3d 440 (6th Cir. 2005); *Brandywine, Inc. v. City of Richmond, Kentucky*, 359 F.3d 830 (6th Cir. 2004); *Holmberg v. City of Ramsey*, 12 F.3d 1413 (8th Cir. 1994); *Wooster v. Entertainment One, Inc.*, 158 Ohio App. 3d 161 (2004); *Grand Brittain, Inc. v. City of Amarillo, Tex.*, 27 F.3d 1068 (5th Cir. 1994); *Tollis, Inc. v. City of County of San Diego*, 505 F.3d 935 (9th Cir. 2007); as well as finding from papers, articles, studies and information from other communities including, but not limited to, Fort Worth & Dallas, Texas; Palm Beach County, Florida; Garden Grove, California; Austin, Texas; Phoenix, Arizona; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Los Angeles, California, the County of Dane, relying upon the experience of other local governments in this state and throughout the country, finds as follows:

(a) That adult entertainment establishments may have an adverse secondary effect on the surrounding community because the sexual nature of the business may, regardless of the intentions of the proprietors, attract persons seeking prostitution or unlawful drugs, or who are inclined to be disorderly or disruptive;

(b) Adult entertainment establishments are an intense commercial use which create a large volume of foot and automobile traffic in the vicinity of the establishment, which may require police and other municipal services which may not be readily available in towns, and which may conflict with the preservation of farmland by encouraging scattered commercial development;

(c) Adult entertainment establishments have their peak activity at hours and days which are incompatible with residential uses, and have a larger customer volume than other entertainment establishments;

(d) Because of the potential for negative impacts on property values, the peace and good order of the community and the welfare of individuals affected by adult entertainment establishments, it is necessary to minimize the secondary effects of adult entertainment;

(e) It is the intent of this section to protect the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Dane County and to further preserve the quality of life and to preserve the urban and rural characteristics of its neighborhoods. The intent

of the Adult Entertainment Overlay District is to regulate the location of such establishments; and **(f) 1.** Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit the regulation of any activities conducted in adult entertainment establishments which are entitled to protection under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, including:

a. plays, operas, musicals or other dramatic works that are not obscene;

b. classes, seminars, or lectures which are held for a serious scientific or educational purpose and that are not obscene.

c. rental or sale of video cassettes, DVD videodiscs, or other electronic media for private viewing off the premises.

2. Whether or not an activity is obscene shall be judged by consideration of the following factors:

a. whether the average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find that the activity taken as a whole appeals to prurient interest in sex;

b. whether the activity depicts or describes sexual conduct in a patently offensive way, as measured against community standards; and

c. whether the activity taken as a whole lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.

(3) The overlay district shall apply only to all lands zoned M-1 Industrial.

(4) An adult entertainment establishment shall be a permitted use within the overlay district.

(5) *Standards for siting of adult entertainment establishments.* Adult entertainment establishments shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Location of any particular adult entertainment establishment must be not less than 1,000 feet from any church, synagogue, temple, mosque or any other place of worship, any residentially zoned district, park, school, playground, day care center, public library and any other adult book store or adult entertainment establishment.

1. Measurement shall be made in a straight line, without regard to intervening structures or objects, from the nearest portion of the building or structure used as the part of the premises where adult entertainment is conducted, to the nearest property line of the premises of a use listed in sub (a). Presence of a City, County or other municipal boundary shall not affect the calculation and application of the distance requirements of sub (a).

(b) There shall be no display windows on the premises;

(c) The business may have only one (1) non-flashing business sign, and which shall be not larger than 4 feet by 4 feet;

(d) A one square foot sign shall be placed on each public entrance which shall state "Admittance to adults only" and may include other pertinent business information;

(e) The owner and operator of an adult entertainment establishment shall agree to comply with all Federal, State and Local laws and ordinances, including those regulating obscenity and alcoholic beverages, and shall further insure that minors are not allowed on the premises. Solicitation for purposes of prostitution shall be strictly prohibited; and

(f) There shall be no areas in the adult entertainment establishment in which entertainment is provided which are not fully visible from the main area of the establishment. No entertainment may occur in areas of the establishment which are set off by doors, curtains, screens, barriers, café or saloon doors or other obstructions.

(6) The provisions of this ordinance shall be severable. The County Board finds that it would have enacted all the provisions of this ordinance on the basis of any one of the findings in section (1).

[HISTORY: cr., OA 11, 2004-05, pub. 02/23/05; am., OA 32, 2004-05, pub. 06/02/05; am., OA 17, 2010-11, pub. 01/26/11.]

10.153 PUD PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT. (1) *Statement of purpose.* The purpose of the PUD Planned Unit Development district is to promote improved development design by allowing greater flexibility and imagination in urban and rural development while ensuring substantial compliance with the intent of the zoning ordinance and adopted plans. The district allows variations in uses, structures, densities, setbacks and yard requirements, building heights, landscaping and other provisions for developments which are cohesively planned and implemented. In exchange for such flexibility, the project (hereinafter referred to as Planned Unit Development or PUD) must provide a higher level of design and functionality than normally required for other developments.

(2) *Permitted uses.* The only uses permitted within each mapped PUD district shall be those lawful use(s) in place at the time of PUD district mapping plus those uses explicitly listed,

depicted and described as permitted uses within that particular PUD district.

(3) *Building height limit; Area, frontage and population density regulations; Lot coverage; Number of principal buildings per lot; Setback from road and front property line and front yard requirements; Side and rear yard requirements; Off-street parking; Screening and landscaping provisions; Sign regulations.* Zoning limitations on or requirements for building height, lot area, lot frontage/width, housing unit or population density, number of buildings per lot, lot coverage, setbacks, yard areas, off-street parking and loading, screening or landscaping, and signage shall be specified for each particular PUD district. Such requirements shall be generally described as part of an approved General Development Plan (GDP) for each PUD and explicitly specified as part of an approved Specific Implementation Plan (SIP). Where they provide sufficient detail, such specifications shall supersede similar specifications found elsewhere in the zoning ordinance.

(4) *Criteria for approval of PUDs.* Planned unit developments shall meet all of the following criteria to be approved:

(a) The development shall be consistent with a town comprehensive plan approved by both the town and county.

(b) The uses and their intensity, appearance, design and arrangement shall be compatible with the physical nature of the site and area, and shall not have a significant adverse impact on the natural environment.

(c) The uses and their intensity, appearance, design and arrangement shall in no foreseeable manner diminish or impede the uses, values and normal and orderly development of surrounding properties.

(d) The uses and their intensity, appearance, design and arrangement shall not create access issues, traffic or parking demand inconsistent with existing or anticipated transportation facilities.

(e) The development shall include adequate provision for the continued preservation, maintenance and improvement of natural areas and open space.

(f) The applicant shall provide evidence of financial feasibility and assurances that each phase can be completed in a manner which would not result in an adverse effect upon the community as a result of termination at that point.

(g) The development shall comply with all other applicable ordinances.

(5) Planned unit development approval process. There is a two step review and approval process for establishing a PUD district. The first step consists of submittal of a General Development Plan (GDP) that outlines the nature of the Planned Unit Development and provides information necessary for consideration and decision-making by the town and county. The second step involves submittal of a Specific Implementation Plan (SIP) which documents the detailed actions the applicant will take to implement the General Development Plan. No PUD zoning district can be established without an approved GDP and corresponding SIP(s). If approved by the zoning administrator, the applicant may combine steps for simple PUDs involving a small tract of land or proceed with both steps concurrently.

(a) General Development Plan (GDP).

1. Prior to submitting a formal application, the prospective applicant shall present the concept of the proposed PUD to, and consult with, representatives from the affected town, staff from the planning and development department, and the zoning committee regarding the project, required application materials, and the PUD review process. These representatives may comment on the concept, but their comments are not binding on the representatives nor indicative of their position on a formal application. The review by the town and the zoning committee may take place at a joint meeting.

2. The applicant shall submit to the zoning administrator a formal application for GDP review and approval, along with required application materials. The zoning administrator shall process such applications under the standard zoning map amendment procedure, plus additional procedures established herein. The applicant shall include twenty-five (25) copies of all required materials, along with the applicable fee provided for in chapter 12.

3. The zoning administrator shall determine whether the GDP submittal is complete in reference to the following required application materials:

a. Name of the applicant, agent, property owner(s) and entity which intends to develop the land.

b. A complete written legal description of the subject property.

c. A map(s) of the subject property showing all lands for which the PUD is proposed, and all other lands within 1,000 feet of the subject property. Said map shall clearly indicate the current property owners and zoning of the

subject property and all lands with 500 feet, the boundaries of all political jurisdiction(s) in the area and all lot dimensions of the subject property. The map shall be at a scale not less than one inch equals 800 feet.

d. A general written description of the proposed PUD, including:

i. general project themes, images and design concepts;

ii. general mix of dwelling unit types and land uses;

iii. approximate development densities;

iv. general treatment of natural features and provisions for open space preservation;

v. general relationship to nearby properties and existing and planned streets, highways and other transportation improvements;

vi. general relationship to the approved town land use plan; and

vii. a general plan for phasing, including a planned timeline for submittal of one or more SIPs.

e. A description of why the applicant wishes to develop the project using PUD zoning. This description shall include justification for the proposed PUD, and shall indicate how the criteria in sub. 10.153(4) will be met.

f. A list of standard zoning provisions which will be met by the proposed PUD, standards which will not be met by the proposed PUD, standards which will be more than met by the proposed PUD, and the location(s) in which they apply. This list shall be organized in the following manner:

i. land use types and mix (list range of permitted uses);

ii. density and intensity of land uses (list range of dwelling units per acre, lot sizes, lot frontages/widths, setbacks and yard requirements, lot coverage, building heights, lot dimensions, number of units, and floor area ratios for non-residential uses);

iii. landscaping and screening;

iv. off-street parking and loading;

v. signage; and

vi. other applicable standards.

g. GDP map(s) at a minimum scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet (11" x 17" reduction shall also be provided) of the proposed project showing at least the following information:

i. land use layout and the location of major public streets and/or private drives;

ii. location of recreational and open space areas and facilities; and

iii. statistical data on lot sizes in the development, the approximate areas of large

development lots and pads, and density/intensity of various parts of the development.

h. A conceptual landscaping plan, noting approximate locations and types of existing and planned landscaping, screening and fencing.

i. A general signage plan, including approximate locations, types, heights, lighting and sign face areas.

j. Evidence of financial capability pertaining to construction, maintenance and operation of all public and private improvements associated with the proposed development.

k. Other maps or information requested by the town or county.

L. In the case of a rural PUD, the GDP shall identify any areas proposed to be subject to conservancy easements, the nature of the conservancy easements to be imposed, and other features designed to protect the rural character of the area in which the PUD is proposed.

4. After the GDP submittal is complete, the zoning administrator shall forward two copies of the submittal to the town clerk of the affected town and schedule the petition for zoning committee public hearing.

5. The affected town shall review and act on the proposed GDP. The town may approve the GDP with conditions that identify specific limits or elements the town requires to be included in the SIP.

6. The zoning committee, after a public hearing and after receiving comments from the affected town, shall forward its recommendation on the proposed GDP to the county board. The GDP may be approved with conditions that identify specific limits or elements the county requires be included in the SIP. If the town board approves the GDP subject to conditions and such conditions are amended or deleted by the county, the GDP as approved by the county shall be submitted to the town board for approval of the county's conditions or denial of the GDP.

7. The county board shall act on the GDP and, if the GDP is approved, shall establish through its approval a delayed effective date (DED) totaling at least 12 months within which one or more SIPs must be filed in order to effectuate the rezoning and establish the PUD on the zoning district map. Such timeframe may later be extended through an amendment to the approved GDP, which shall follow the same process as GDP approval. Failure to file an SIP(s) within the delayed effective date, or to extend said date, shall cause the rezoning to become null and void.

8. Approval of the GDP shall establish the basic right of use for the subject property in conformity with the approved plan, but approval of such plan shall not make permissible in any area of the PUD those uses proposed until an SIP is approved for that area. No development may occur within a PUD district which is inconsistent with an approved GDP.

(b) Specific Implementation Plan (SIP).

1. The applicant may submit to the zoning administrator an application for one or more SIPs along with required application materials within the delayed effective date period as established through county board approval of the rezoning to PUD (GDP approval). If such SIP(s) has not been submitted by the Delayed Effective Date, the approved GDP shall be null and void for those portions of the subject property not yet covered by an approved SIP, and the zoning administrator shall approve no further SIPs for the property under the previously approved GDP. In the event all or part of a GDP is rendered null and void, the zoning on the property shall revert to the zoning category existing prior to the PUD rezoning.

2. The zoning administrator shall determine whether the SIP submittal is complete in reference to the following required application materials:

a. Name of the applicant, agent, property owner(s) and entity which intend to develop the land.

b. A complete written legal description of the SIP area.

c. A map showing the relationship of the SIP area to the approved GDP area.

d. A written description of the proposed SIP area within the PUD, including:

i. specific project themes, images and design features;

ii. a specific list of permitted dwelling unit types and land uses;

iii. specific development densities by dwelling units per acre, lot sizes, lot frontages/widths, setbacks and yard requirements, lot coverage, building heights, lot dimensions, number of units, and floor area ratios for non-residential uses;

iv. specific treatment of natural features and provisions for open space preservation;

v. specific relationship to the remainder of the PUD included in the approved GDP, nearby properties and existing and planned streets, highways and other transportation improvements; and

vi. a development schedule indicating project stages.

e. A written description demonstrating the consistency of the proposed SIP with the approved GDP and the criteria in s. 10.153(4), and identifying any and all deviations between the approved GDP and the proposed SIP.

f. An SIP map at a minimum scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet (11" x 17" reduction shall also be provided) of the proposed project showing at least the following information:

- i. locations, sizes, dimensions and permitted uses of all lots and building sites (detailed lot layout/conceptual subdivision plan required for SIPs with multiple lots);
- ii. locations, sizes and dimensions of all structures (minimum setbacks and yard areas);
- iii. delineations of all water bodies, wetlands, floodplains, steep slopes and other sensitive environmental areas;
- iv. locations, dimensions and surface type of all driveways, walkways, trails, parking and loading areas and roads;
- v. detailed off-street parking lot and stall design;
- vi. location of all public and private utilities;
- vii. location, type and intensity of outdoor lighting;
- viii. location of recreational and open space areas and facilities, specifically describing those that are to be reserved or dedicated for public use; and
- ix. statistical data on lot sizes in the development, the exact areas of all development lots and pads, density/intensity of various parts of the development, floor area ratios, and lot coverage percentages.

g. A detailed landscaping plan for the area included in the SIP, specifying the location, species, and installed and mature size of all existing and proposed trees, shrubs and fencing.

h. A signage plan for the project, including the type, location, height, dimensions, lighting and sign face area of all proposed signs.

i. An erosion control, drainage and stormwater management plan.

j. Building elevations for all buildings, including building heights and materials.

3. After the SIP submittal is complete, it shall be forwarded to the town clerk of the affected town. The town may then forward any comments and recommendations on the proposed SIP to the zoning administrator within 60 days. Alternatively, at the sole discretion of the affected town, the town may forward its comments and recommendations to the zoning administrator prior to the zoning administrator's determination of SIP submittal completeness, in

which case the 60 day review period is not required.

4. The planning and development director and zoning administrator shall review the submitted SIP with reference to the GDP approval, the evaluation criteria in section 10.153(4), and town comments and recommendations. Within 50 days of receipt of a complete submittal (of within 10 days of such receipt in the event that the town offers comments and recommendations before the zoning administrator's determination of completeness is made), the director and zoning administrator shall determine whether the SIP is consistent with the approved GDP. Inconsistencies shall require an amendment to the GDP according to the procedure in sub. 10.153(5)(a). If generally consistent with the approved GDP and the evaluation criteria, the director and zoning administrator shall, within such timeframe, approve the SIP as submitted or with modifications necessary to achieve full consistency. If approved with modifications, the applicant shall submit modified SIP materials consistent with the approval before the issuance of zoning permits.

5. The approved SIP shall provide the basis for the issuance of all subsequent permits including, but not limited to, zoning permits, to allow development with the SIP area. Any portion of an approved SIP for which a zoning permit is not issued within three years of SIP approval shall expire, and a new SIP must be submitted and approved for that area before any development may occur.

6. As an alternative to SIP technical review by the zoning administrator, planning and development director and affected town, approval of the GDP may include detailed restrictive covenants specific to the PUD that establish a design review committee and design review process to review SIP submittals so as to ensure compliance with the GDP. All other requirements for the SIP per para. (b) above shall remain in effect if this option is approved by the town and county as part of the GDP.

[HISTORY: 10.153 cr., OA 44, 2009-10, pub. 02/15/10.]

10.155 CO-1 CONSERVANCY DISTRICT.

(1) *Statement of purpose.* The purpose of the CO-1 Conservancy district is to protect, maintain, and enhance natural resource and open space areas. Limited permitted and conditional uses are offered, and regulation of these areas will serve to control erosion and promote the rural

character and natural beauty of the County while seeking to assure protection of areas with significant topography, natural watersheds, ground and surface water, wildlife habitat, recreational sites, archeological sites, and other natural resource characteristics that contribute to the environmental quality of the County.

(2) Permitted uses.

(a) Hiking, fishing, trapping, hunting, swimming and boating.

(b) Propagation and raising of game animals, fowl and fish.

(c) The practice of silviculture, including the planting, thinning and harvesting of timber.

(d) The harvesting of any wild crops such as marsh hay, ferns, moss, berries, tree fruits and tree seeds, in a manner that is not injurious to the natural reproduction of such crops.

(e) Pasturing/grazing of livestock, limited to one (1) animal unit per each full acre.

(f) Undeveloped natural resource and open space area.

(g) Uses permitted within a shoreland – or inland – wetland district under ss. 11.07 and 11.08, Dane County Code. Pasturing of livestock is subject to the animal unit limitation in sub. (e), above.

(h) Soil conservation, shoreland, wetland and ecological restoration practices with either an approved shoreland zoning permit under s. 11.04(3)(c), or an approved shoreland mitigation permit under s. 11.04(5)(a).

(i) Nonresidential buildings or structures accessory to any permitted use, provided any such building or structure is not located in a shoreland-wetland, or inland-wetland district.

(3) Conditional uses in the CO-1 Conservancy District.

(a) The establishment and development of public and private parks and recreation areas, boat access sites, natural and outdoor education areas, historic and scientific areas, wildlife refuges, game preserves and private wildlife habitat areas.

(b) Communication towers.

(c) Soil conservation, shoreland, wetland and ecological restoration practices, other than those listed as permitted uses above.

(d) The construction and maintenance of roads, railroads or utilities, provided that:

1. The facilities cannot as a practical matter be located outside the CO-1 district; and

2. Any filling, excavating, ditching, draining, land disturbance or removal of vegetation that is to be done must be necessary for such construction or maintenance and must be done

in a manner designed to minimize adverse impacts upon the natural and ecological resources of the site.

[**History:** (1)(g) and (2) am., OA 57, 1996-97, pub. 09/02/97; 10.155 (1) – (3) am., OA 17, 2013-14, pub. 12/17/13.]

10.157 HD HISTORIC OVERLAY DISTRICT.

(1) Statement of purpose. The purpose of the historic overlay district is to effect and accomplish the protection, enhancement and perpetuation of such sites and structures which represent or reflect elements of the county's cultural history, and to safeguard the county's historic and cultural heritage as embodied in such sites, expanding upon such protection as is afforded by chapter 157, 1987 Wis. Stats., and structures.

(2) Designation. No site may be designated which is not cataloged and no structure may be designated without the owner's written consent. The County of Dane is hereby deemed to have consented to the designation of all county-owned sites and structures which may hereafter be designated by the park commission with the approval of the county board.

(3) Indication. Sites and structures which are designated shall be indicated by attaching the suffix "HD" to the zoning district in which the site or structure is located.

(4) Protection of historic sites. No building or structure, whether or not a permit therefore is required under this ordinance, shall be erected on, and no use which involves soils disturbance shall be made of, any historic site except that with consent of the committee, an owner may remove, replace or add vegetation designed to preserve the site. There shall be a clear area extending 25 feet in all directions from any historic site except that on substandard lots where the clear area distance of 25 feet cannot reasonably be maintained, the clear area distance shall be reduced to a distance equal to twice the depth of any excavation intended to be constructed on the lot or 10 feet, whichever is greater, unless a more restrictive minimum distance is imposed by state statute in which case the statutory minimum shall apply.

(a) The committee is empowered to grant a waiver from the clear zone requirements above for any lot provided that the committee finds that the owner cannot otherwise make reasonable use of the lot for the zoning classification it bears and that the site is preserved intact. The committee shall seek the advice of the park commission when considering any waiver application.

(b) In no event shall a waiver under this section allow a structure to be located closer to an historic site than a distance equal to twice the depth of any excavation intended to be used for that part of the structure closest to the historic site, and in any event not closer than is permitted by statute.

(c) Notwithstanding any language herein to the contrary, replacement private sewage systems, as defined in s. 46.03(14), and existing roads, including repairs thereto, may be located in clear areas.

(d) Where the designation of a particular parcel of land as an historic site under this ordinance results in a property owner being deprived of all, or substantially all, of the beneficial use of the property, compensation shall be paid as provided for by law.

(5) *Protection of historic structures.* Historic structures may be modified, altered or changed only when necessary to protect the continued existence of the structure or, for other purposes, when done according to the standards outlined by the department of the interior for the restoration, rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of historic structures. The owner of an historic structure who or which has opened the structure to the public may erect and maintain supporting structures, including lighting, protective fences and fire protection systems, as may be necessary for the maintenance or ease of use of the site.

[History: 10.157 cr., Sub. 2 to OA 12, 1989-90, pub. 11/13/89; am., Sub. 2 to OA 19, 1994-95, pub. 02/23/95.]

10.158 TDR-S TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS SENDING AREA OVERLAY DISTRICT. This district is in effect in those towns which voluntarily make the election under sub. (2)(b) below.

(1) *Statement of purpose.* The purposes of the TDR-S overlay district are to:

(a) *Support Transfer of Development Rights, as follows:*

1. establish a county-wide framework which allows a participating municipality to transfer development rights within or outside its jurisdiction;
2. reduce spot development of rural land;
3. encourage efficient transportation planning by reducing truly scattered development;
4. encourage environmental preservation by enhancing open space;
5. preserve and enhance property rights;
6. provide support and input into the agricultural community by encouraging the

preservation of large intact agricultural areas in some locations and individual farms in other areas;

7. direct development in rural areas away from areas planned for long-term agricultural use;

8. provide a potential for compensation for individuals who do not want to develop their property or who live in communities which wish to restrict development;

9. help Dane County and participating communities achieve the goals and objectives contained in adopted plans;

10. facilitate purchase of development rights programs to protect high-priority natural or agricultural resources; and

11. allow for towns, villages and cities to serve as a clearinghouse for development rights in accordance with adopted land use and comprehensive plans.

(b) *Protect property rights.* Nothing in this section is intended to restrict, curtail or abridge the rights of property owners to use their property as currently permitted under ordinance, to petition the county board to rezone property or to apply for conditional use permits under ss. 59.69, 91.46 or 91.48, Wis. Stats., or s. 10.255 of this ordinance. A development proposal which is consistent with adopted plans is not objectionable on the grounds that it is not being undertaken with transferred development rights.

(2) *Areas affected.* (a) *Lands to be included within the TDR-S Transfer of Development Rights Sending Area Overlay District.* This district is generally intended to apply to lands identified in adopted town and county comprehensive plans as suitable for:

1. long-term or permanent agricultural, conservation or natural resource use;
2. limited or no non-farm development; and
3. sending areas for a transfer or purchase of development rights program.

(b) *Applicability.*

1. This section shall apply only to those towns that have filed a resolution with the county clerk indicating the election of the town to come under provisions of this district.

2. This section shall apply only within the A-1 (Exclusive Agriculture) or CO-1 zoning districts.

(3) *Permitted uses.* (a) All permitted uses in the underlying zoning district.

(b) Transfer of development rights consistent with, and at a ratio determined by, an adopted town and county comprehensive plan. Any transferred development rights must be accompanied by a recorded TDR agricultural

conservation easement placed on the sending property. The recorded easement must include a legal description of the sending property in accordance with adopted town and county comprehensive plan guidelines, must detail the number of rights transferred or sold, and must describe any receiving property or properties. TDR agricultural conservation easements must list, at a minimum, the county and the town as parties with enforcement rights and must require, at a minimum, the county, the town and the landowner to agree to any amendment of the agricultural conservation easement in writing and after at least one public hearing held by the zoning committee. All such amendments shall be recorded. No third parties with enforcement rights may be added without approval of the Town and the County.

(4) Conditional uses in the TDR-S Transfer of Development Rights Sending Area Overlay District. All conditional uses in the underlying zoning district.

(5) Area regulations. All lots in the TDR-S overlay district must meet the minimum lot size of the underlying zoning district or meet the requirements for a non-conforming lot of record under s. 10.16(3)(a) of this ordinance.

[HISTORY: 10.158 cr., OA 45, 2009-10, pub. 03/22/10.]

10.159 TDR-R TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS RECEIVING AREA OVERLAY DISTRICT. This district is in effect in those towns which voluntarily make the election under sub. (2)(b) below.

(1) Statement of purpose. (a) The purposes of the TDR-R overlay district are to:

1. establish a county-wide framework which allows a participating municipality to transfer development rights within or outside its jurisdiction;
2. encourage the clustering of rural development;
3. encourage the efficient provision of services by clustering residential units;
4. encourage efficient transportation planning by encouraging compact development;
5. support planning of development in areas which have less impact on key sources;
6. preserve and enhance property rights;
7. encourage rural housing that is adequate and affordable for persons from a range of incomes;
8. facilitate development in rural areas of towns already experiencing or seeking development;

9. encourage the efficient use of land that has no history of, or is no longer suitable for, agriculture; and

10. help Dane County and participating communities achieve the goals and objectives contained in adopted plans.

(2) Areas affected.

(a) Lands to be included within the TDR-R Transfer of Development Rights Receiving Area Overlay District. This district is generally intended to apply to lands identified in adopted town and county comprehensive plans as suitable for:

1. residential development at a density exceeding one dwelling unit per 35 acres; and
2. receiving areas for a transfer of development rights program.

(b) Applicability.

1. This section shall apply only to those towns that have filed a resolution with the county clerk indicating the election of the town to come under provisions of this district.

2. This section shall apply only within the A-1, A-2, A-2(1), A-2(2), A-2(4), A-2(8), R-1, R-1A, R-2, R-3, R-3A, R-4, RH-1, RH-2, RH-3 or RH-4 zoning districts.

(c) Applicability near incorporated municipalities. The county board may not rezone to the TDR-R overlay district any parcel wholly or partially within the extraterritorial plat review jurisdiction of an incorporated municipality, as defined in s. 236.02(5), Wis. Stats., unless consistent with an adopted town and county comprehensive plan. If there are inconsistencies between the comprehensive plans of the town and the incorporated municipality with extraterritorial jurisdiction, prior to county board action the town and municipal governments must resolve the inconsistencies, following the dispute resolution process set forth in their respective comprehensive plans as required by s. 66.1001(2)(g), Wis. Stats.

(3) Permitted uses. All permitted uses in the underlying zoning district, provided all of the following criteria are met:

(a) Each new dwelling unit is accompanied by transferred development rights from a parcel or parcels in the TDR-S overlay district consistent with, and at a ratio determined by, an adopted town and county comprehensive plan.

(b) All transferred development rights in (a) above are from TDR-S overlay districts within the same town as the proposed dwelling unit, unless inter-town transfers are expressly authorized in adopted town and county comprehensive plans for both the sending and receiving towns.

(c) The landowner records a notice document for each new dwelling unit that details the number of development rights transferred, describes the sending property or properties, and references the recorded document number of the TDR agricultural conservation easement required under s. 10.158(3)(b).

(d) Copies of any recorded notices and copies of recorded TDR agricultural conservation easements on the sending parcel or parcels in the TDR-S district, must be provided to the zoning administrator before zoning permits will be issued.

(4) *Conditional uses.* All conditional uses in the underlying zoning district, provided all of the following criteria are met:

(a) Any application for a conditional use permit in the TDR-R overlay district that would increase the number of permanent dwelling units, except for those uses listed in paragraph (b) below, is accompanied by transferred development rights from a parcel or parcels in the TDR-S overlay district consistent with, and at a ratio determined by, an adopted town and county comprehensive plan.

(b) *Exceptions.* The following conditional uses are not considered an increase in the number of permanent dwelling units and do not require a transferred development right:

1. community living arrangements, as defined in s. 10.01(16);
2. dependency living arrangements, as defined in s. 10.01(19a);
3. extended care facilities, as defined in s. 10.01(22); and
4. nursing homes, as defined in s. 10.01(42).

(c) All transferred development rights in (a) above are from TDR-S overlay districts within the same town as the proposed dwelling unit, unless inter-community transfers are expressly authorized in adopted town and county comprehensive plans for both sending and receiving areas.

(d) The landowner records a notice document that details the number of development rights transferred, describes the sending property or properties and references the recorded document number of the restrictive covenant required under s. 10.158(3)(b).

(e) Copies of any recorded notices, and copies of recorded TDR agricultural conservation easements on the sending parcel or parcels in the TDR-S district, must be provided to the zoning administrator before zoning permits will be issued.

[HISTORY: 10.159 cr., OA 45, 2009-10, pub. 03/22/10.]

10.16 GENERAL PROVISIONS AND EXCEPTIONS.

(1) *Use.* (a) Any use not listed as a permitted use in a district is prohibited in that district and except as otherwise expressly provided, any use listed as a permitted use in any other district shall be construed as a prohibited use in any other district.

(b) The following uses shall be permitted in the districts specified when these uses do not alter the character of the premises in respect to their use for the purposes permitted in that district:

1. In any district, real estate offices and signs advertising property for sale for a period not to exceed one (1) year.

2. In any district, temporary buildings and the temporary storage of materials and equipment incidental to the construction of buildings on the premises, for a period not to exceed one (1) year.

(c) In the agriculture districts: The production of fuel, using products or byproducts from a farm operation on the premises, is a permitted use incidental to the farm operation. Surplus fuel not needed for the farm operation may be sold as any other farm commodity.

(d) Airports that are listed as "Personal by Owner Only" on an application to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aeronautics, for airport site approval are permitted to locate in the Agriculture and Rural Homes Districts, subject to the following limitations:

1. Such airports in the A-1 (exclusive) and A-4 districts must also meet the definition of an agricultural accessory use under s. 10.01(2b).

2. Such airports in the A-B district must meet either:

a. the definition of an agricultural accessory use under s. 10.01(2b) or

b. the definition of an agriculture-related use under s. 10.01(2c).

3. All other airports are subject to the provisions of either ss. 10.12(2)(f) or 10.126(2)(e) of this ordinance.

(2) *Height.* Hospitals, churches, schools, communication towers, water towers, chimneys, spires, penthouses, cupolas, silos, windmills and similar structures may be erected to a height greater than the maximum permitted in the district in which they are located; provided, however, that no part of that structure above such height limit shall be used for residential purposes.

(3) *Area, frontage and population density.* (a) Any lot or parcel shown on a recorded

subdivision, plat or assessor's plat, or conveyance recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Dane County prior to the adoption of this ordinance, may be used as a building site, or for any use permitted in the zoning district in which the lot is located even though such lot or parcel does not conform to the minimum frontage or area requirements of the district in which it is located; provided, however, that no multiple family dwelling or residential unit in combination with some other use shall be erected, altered or converted in use on lots having a width of less than 50 feet.

(b) Two (2) or more lots or parcels of land in common ownership, each of which lacks adequate area or dimensions prescribed for the zoning districts in which they are located, may be used as one zoning lot if all of the following conditions are met:

1. The landowner submits to the department of planning and development a site plan of the properties to be combined, in a format and level of detail approved by the zoning administrator;

2. Prior to the combination of lots, the landowner obtains all necessary local, county, state or federal permits related to any construction or earthmoving proposed on the combined lots, including, but not limited to, the following:

- a.** Filling and grading permits under s. 11.05;
- b.** Erosion control permits, plans or simplified plan checklists under ch. 14;
- c.** Sanitary permits under ch. 46;
- d.** Rezoning of so much of the lots as are classified as wetlands, if required under s. 11.10;
- e.** Floodway and floodfringe determinations under s. 17.44; and
- f.** Wetland fill permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Clean Water Act certification from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

3. The landowner creates and executes a restrictive covenant which expressly states that the subject lands are combined into a single parcel for all purposes including, but not limited to, meeting zoning requirements. The restrictive covenant shall:

- a.** Be in a form approved by the zoning administrator;
- b.** Expressly provide that the subject lands are combined into a single parcel which may not thereafter be divided without the express written consent of both the County of Dane and the town(s) in which the subject lands are located;

c. Grant joint and several rights of enforcement to the County of Dane and to the town(s) in which the subject lands are located;

d. Recite that the restrictive covenant and its various provisions are binding on the owner's successors and assigns in perpetuity and that the covenant and its provisions otherwise run with the land;

e. Provide that the restrictive covenant or any of its provisions may not be amended, modified or repealed without the express written consent of both the County of Dane and the town(s) in which the subject lands are located; and

f. Be recorded in the office of the register of deeds.

4. At the time the restrictive covenant is recorded, all lots must:

- a.** Be in common ownership;
- b.** Appear in a subdivision plat or certified survey map recorded in the office of the register of deeds prior to May 21, 1970;

c. Be in the same zoning district; and

d. Be either contiguous or on opposite sides of a public or private road or right of way, provided that in the case of two or more lots separated by a road or right of way, the distance between the side lot lines of each possible combination of two lots, as measured in a direction parallel to the right of way, does not exceed two hundred feet;

5. Residential accessory buildings are permitted on vacant portions of combined lots, provided that all other conditions of s. 10.04(1)(b) are met.

6. On contiguous lots, all setback, lot coverage, yard and percentage of occupancy provisions shall apply as if the combined lots were a single lot.

7. Lots separated by a public or private road or right of way may be combined for the purposes of placing or erecting a residential accessory building only. On lots so separated, all setback, lot coverage, yard and percentage of occupancy provisions shall apply to each individual lot as if the lots were not combined.

8. Principal buildings or uses shall not exist on more than one of the lots to be combined.

9. After buildings have been erected on combined lots, the area, width or length of the combined lots shall not be reduced, except in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance and applicable provisions of other chapters of the Dane County Code of Ordinances.

(4) Setback, front yard. **(a)** In districts in which retail fuel sales are permitted, pumps,

pump islands and related canopies, including canopy supports, may be located within the setback area, but not closer than 20 feet to the boundary line, provided that in any such district in an urban area, pumps, pump islands, and related canopies, including canopy supports, may be located within the setback area but the pumps, pump islands and canopy supports may not be located closer than 12 feet to the boundary line, and no part of the canopy may be located closer than 3 feet to the boundary line. The total height of any overhead canopy shall not exceed 20 feet as measured to the highest point of the structure and shall be located a minimum of 8 feet above grade. As used in this paragraph (a), *boundary line* means the more restrictive of either the lot line or the highway right-of-way line.

(b) In case of interior lots having frontage on two (2) side streets, no accessory building shall extend into the setback area of either street.

(c) When the side line of an interior lot is formed wholly or in part by the rear line of an abutting corner lot and the street side yard for the main building is less than the setback from the main building facing such street, the setback for the building on such interior lot may be modified so as to be midway between the side yard for the building on the corner lot and the setback from such street.

(d) In platted subdivisions recorded before the adoption of this ordinance where a building line shall have been established by the construction of buildings on 30 percent of the lots in any one (1) block, such established setback line shall be the setback for that block, but in no event shall such setback be less than 20 feet.

(e) For purposes of entry to buildings, steps, stoops, decks or ramps may be constructed in such a manner that they intrude into the required front yard setback area provided that all of the following limitations and conditions are satisfied:

1. Height shall not exceed 5 feet above ground level, not including railings.
2. Width shall not exceed 12 feet side to side.
3. Structure shall extend no farther than 10 feet from the front of the building to which it is attached or up to the front property line, whichever is less.
4. Structure shall not be enclosed. Railings which do not exceed 3 1/2 feet in height and which are of open architecture and not solid in appearance are permitted.
5. Structure shall not interfere with existing or planned roads, sidewalks, gas and electrical lines, sewers, drainageways, and other utilities

or public improvements. The zoning administrator may require written verification from appropriate agencies before issuing a zoning permit.

6. No part of the structure shall extend into any required vision clearance triangle.

(f) For single family residences or duplex residence buildings, single story bay windows may be constructed in such a manner that they project three (3) feet or less into the front yard provided that such windows do not occupy, in the aggregate, more than one-third (1/3) of the front wall of the building.

(g) On lake front lots, accessory buildings may be located in front yards subject to the locational requirements of s. 10.16(6)(a)1. provided, however, that the setback requirements are met.

(5) Side yards. (a) Lots of nonconforming width.

1. On lots 50 feet or more in width but less than 60 feet, the minimum aggregate side yards shall be 15 feet and no single side yard shall be less than five (5) feet.

2. On lots less than 50 feet in width the minimum side yard on each side shall be five (5) feet.

(b) Corner lots.

1. When the long side of a corner lot is formed by a class A, B or C highway the side yard on that street shall conform to the setback requirements for such highway.

2. When the long side of a corner lot is formed by a class D or E highway, the setback from the lot line of the long side shall not be less than one-fifth (1/5) of the lot depth measured from the long side except on lots of less than 60 feet, then the setback shall not be less than 12 feet. For buildings with attached garages facing the long side and having access to the long side of the lot, the minimum setback of the garage from the lot line shall be not less than 20 feet.

(6) Rear yards. (a) Location of accessory buildings in rear yards.

1. On interior lots 60 feet or more in width no accessory building shall be erected, moved or added to so as to be nearer than four (4) feet to the side lot or rear lot line; provided, however, if the front building line of any accessory building is located closer than 10 feet from the rear building line of a residence, the same side and rear yards as required for a principal or residential building shall be maintained.

2. On interior lots less than 60 feet in width no accessory building shall be erected, moved or added to so as to be nearer than two and one-half (2-1/2) feet to a side or rear lot line;

provided, however, if the front building line of any accessory building is located closer than 10 feet from the rear building line of a residence, the same side and rear yards as required for a principal or residential building shall be maintained.

3. On interior lots abutting on two (2) streets, or corner lots abutting on three (3) streets, no accessory building shall be erected, moved or added to so as to be nearer the rear street than the setback for that street. This provision shall not apply to alleys.

4. On corner lots abutting on two (2) streets, no accessory building shall be erected, moved or added to so as to be nearer to the side street than the distance required for the main building on that street; provided, however, that for garages with entrances facing the side street, the minimum distance from such side street shall be 20 feet. When the rear lot line of the corner lot forms the side line of an adjoining or abutting lot, no accessory building shall be erected, moved or added to so as to be nearer such rear lot line than the side line required for the building on the adjoining lot.

(b) Permitted obstructions in a required rear yard.

1. Steps or stoops to provide access to a building that is not more than three (3) feet above ground level and which do not extend more than four (4) feet into a required rear yard.

2. One story bay windows projecting three (3) feet or less into the yard provided that such windows do not occupy, in the aggregate, more than one-third (1/3) of the rear wall of the building.

3. Uncovered decks and porches that are supported by piers or posts may extend into any required rear yard by not more than twelve (12) feet.

4. Uncovered swimming pools both above and below ground provided that they be located not closer than 10 feet from any lot line.

5. Free standing solar collectors provided that they be located not closer than 3 feet from any lot line and not exceeding 12 feet in height.

(6a) Provisions applicable to all required setbacks and yards. (a) No existing building, erected prior to the adoption of this ordinance, which projects into a required setback or yard shall be moved, structurally altered or added to so as to increase that part of the building projecting into the required setback or yard, except as otherwise provided in s. 10.16. This provision shall not be construed to prohibit

additions or alterations which conform to the setback or yard requirements.

(b) Roof overhangs, soffits and awnings that are not supported to the ground may extend into any required setback or yard by not more than three (3) feet.

(7) Screening. Screening shall consist of either a planted evergreen screen at least six (6) feet in width and initially landscaped with four (4) foot tall evergreen shrubs to ultimately form a continuous hedge not less than five (5) feet in height and maintained with healthy shrubs, or a decorative wall or fence without signs and impervious to sight not less than six (6) feet nor more than eight (8) feet in height shall be maintained along the interior boundaries of any lot in the B-1, C-1, C-2, LC-1, LC-2 or M-1 districts that are adjacent to land in the residence district to a point 15 feet from the street right-of-way.

(8) Snowmobile and off-road vehicle operations.

(a) The operation of snowmobiles is permitted in any district provided the operation is confined to those areas which are marked as part of the county-wide snowmobile trail system.

(b) Off-trail use of snowmobiles, motorcycles and ATVs is permitted in the agriculture districts with the consent of the affected landowner.

(9) Race events. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the zoning administrator is authorized to issue permits allowing snowmobile, ATV and motorcycle races and rallies in any agriculture district, provided that no permit shall be issued for a race or rally which is conducted by a commercial enterprise. Club-sponsored events are eligible for permits under this section.

1. Race events in the A-1 (exclusive), A-4 or A-B districts must also meet all requirements for agricultural entertainment activities under s. 10.123(2)(d).

(b) Only one permit may be issued in any one calendar year and then only for an event to be conducted on consecutive days which shall not total more than 3.

(c) Application for the permit shall be made not less than 20 days prior to the scheduled event. The application shall contain a description of the course or track, its location, the landowner's name and address, the name of the sponsor and if an organization, its authorized representative and such other information as the zoning administrator may require. The zoning administrator shall notify the affected town clerk(s) of any application under this subsection. The town clerk(s) may in turn communicate any

concerns of the town to the zoning administrator who shall take such concerns into account in imposing conditions on the permit.

(d) In deciding upon conditions to be imposed on a permit, if any, the zoning administrator shall take into account the public interest and welfare, together with the character of the neighborhood and any concerns expressed by the affected town(s). The permit shall be issued unless the zoning administrator determines that the event will cause an unreasonable disturbance to adjoining landowners or place an undue burden on local officials or law enforcement personnel.

(e) There shall be no fee for a permit under this subsection.

(f) The applicant may appeal denial of a permit to the committee which may affirm, reverse or modify, with conditions, the decision of the zoning administrator.

(10) This ordinance shall not be construed to regulate site approval for any particular structure, and towns are free to impose site approval requirements which are reasonably related to building permits, driveway permits and other lawful town land regulations.

[History: (1)(c)6. am., Sub. 2 to OA 11, 1991-92, pub. 12/18/91; (4)(f) am. and (fm) and (fn) cr., Sub. 2 to OA 32, 1991-92, pub. 04/22/92; (8) and (9) cr., Sub. 2 to OA 19, 1995-96, eff. 02/25/96; (4)(a) am., OA 22, 1995-96, eff. 03/18/96; (2) am., OA 57, 1996-97, pub. 09/02/97; (10) cr., OA 4, 1997-98, pub. 12/16/97; (1)(c) and (d), renum. as s. 10.18(8) and (9), and (1)(e) and (f) relet. as (1)(c) and (d), OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98; (4)(e) and (f) rep., (4)(fm) re-lettered as (4)(e) and as re-lettered, am., (4)(fn) re-lettered as (4)(f), and (6a) am., OA 9, 1998-99, pub. 02/02/99; (3)(b) am., OA 10, 1999-2000, pub. 04/20/00; (1)(d), (8)(b) and (9)(a) am., (2)(g) rep. & recr. as 10.255(2)(g), OA 3, 2000-01, pub. 10/19/00; (4)(a) am., OA 25, 2000-01, pub. 05/15/01; (1)(d) and (9)(a) am., 2015 OA-16, pub. 12/04/15.]

10.17 SETBACK REGULATIONS. For the purpose of determining the distance buildings and other structures shall be setback from streets and highways, the streets and highways in Dane County are divided into the following classes:

(1) Class A highways. (a) All state and federal highways are hereby classified class A highways.

(b) The setback line for a class A highway shall be 100 feet from the centerline of the highway right-of-way or 42 feet from the right-of-way line, whichever is greater.

(c) Service roads to class A highways a distance of 100 feet from the centerline of said highways shall be considered class C, D or E highways for the purpose of determining the setback along said service roads.

(2) Class B highways. (a) All county trunks except as otherwise provided, are hereby designated class B highways. For the purpose of this ordinance any road will be considered as a county trunk after it has been placed on the county trunk system by the county board and approved by the state highway commission.

(b) The setback from class B highways shall be 75 feet from the centerline of any highway right-of-way or 42 feet from the right-of-way, whichever is greater.

(3) Class C highways. (a) All town roads not included within the boundaries of a recorded subdivision or plat are hereby designated class C highways.

(b) The setback from class C highways shall be 63 feet from the centerline of such highway right-of-way or 30 feet from the right-of-way line, whichever is greater; provided, however, that in the case of a service road, contiguous to the right-of-way of a main highway, where buildings can be built on only one (1) side of such service road, the minimum setback shall be 30 feet, regardless of the width of such service road, and provided, further, that if such service road shall be a street in a platted subdivision, then the setback provisions governing such platted street shall apply.

(4) Class D highways. (a) Roads and streets in subdivisions platted prior to the adoption of this ordinance, except those designated class A or class B highways, are hereby designated as class D highways.

(b) For all class D highways setback lines are hereby established, parallel to and distant 20 feet from the right-of-way line or front lot line.

(5) Class E highways. (a) All streets, highways and roads not otherwise classified are hereby designated class E highways.

(b) For all class E highways setback lines are hereby established, parallel to and distant 30 feet from the right-of-way or front lot line.

10.18 OFF-STREET PARKING AND LOADING.

(1) Purpose. The purpose of this section is to provide off-street vehicle parking, loading and circulation standards sufficient to prevent congestion of public rights-of-way and provide safe and efficient public access to properties, while minimizing the impact of off-street parking areas on nearby properties and the natural environment.

(2) Applicability. In all districts, in connection with all uses, at the time any new structure is erected, any use of a structure or land is enlarged or increased in intensity, or any other

use or change of use is established, off-street parking, loading and circulation areas shall be provided and located in accordance with the requirements of this section. Off-street parking areas in existence as of the effective date of this ordinance shall not hereafter be reduced below or further below the requirements for a similar new building or use.

(3) General provisions. (a) A scaled and dimensioned parking, loading and circulation plan shall be included within a development plan submitted to and approved by the zoning administrator prior to issuance of a zoning permit for construction or expansion of any use. When a use requires a conditional use permit, such plan shall be submitted with the application for the conditional use.

(b) No areas designated for parking, loading or circulation may be used for any other purposes. Required parking spaces shall be used solely for the parking of licensed automobiles of occupants, patrons and employees and licensed service vehicles.

(c) All parking spaces required to serve buildings erected or uses established shall be located on the same zoning lot as the building or use served, except that parking may be located off-site on another zoning lot provided all of the following criteria are satisfied:

1. Off-site parking shall be located only in the C-1, C-2, M-1 and EXP-1 districts.
2. The zoning lots including the principal use and off-site parking shall be located no farther than 500 feet from one another;
3. Adequate pedestrian connection and directional signage between the sites exists or shall be provided;
4. The continued availability of such off-site parking areas, necessary to meet the requirements of this section, shall be ensured by an agreement among all involved property owners describing the rights and limitations of all property owners and businesses. Such agreement shall bind all heirs, successors and assigns of each owner and shall be approved by the zoning administrator before being recorded with the register of deeds.

5. Off-site parking areas shall be subject to the same design standards as on-site parking areas.

(d) The parking or storage of motor vehicles provided for in section 10.18(8) shall not occur within parking spaces otherwise required by this section.

(4) Design standards. (a) Access. Adequate ingress and egress to parking and loading areas by means of clearly limited and defined drives

shall be provided. Access drives shall be perpendicular to the public right-of-way wherever possible. Access drives shall be spaced a safe distance from street intersections and each other, shall not be located within vision corners, and may be limited in number and location according to applicable local, county, state and federal standards.

(b) Surfacing. Within urban service areas, except for single family residences, duplexes and mobile homes: all parking areas, loading areas, driveways and circulation areas shall be paved with a hard, all-weather surface such as asphalt, concrete, Portland cement or brick. Outside of urban service areas and for single family residences, duplexes and mobile homes: gravel surfacing is also permitted unless otherwise restricted by town ordinance, and grass surfacing may be permitted for seasonal parking only. *Seasonal* means limited to a period no longer than six months in a twelve month period, or related to a unique or annually occurring event or condition of limited duration. All parking areas shall be maintained in a smooth and dust free condition.

(c) Dimensions of parking spaces. Perpendicular (90-degree) parking is encouraged. Each required off-street parking space shall have a stall width of at least 8 feet for 90-degree and parallel parking and 9 feet for angle parking, and a stall length of at least 17 feet for 90-degree and angle parking and 23 feet for parallel parking. Parking for people with disabilities shall be provided at a size, number, location and with signage as specified by state and federal regulations, in addition to those spaces required in section 10.18(5). All spaces on hard-surfaced lots shall be striped.

(d) Circulation. Minimum width of internal aisles providing two-way traffic access to parking spaces shall be 24 feet. Minimum width of internal aisles providing one-way traffic access to spaces shall be as follows: 10 feet for parallel (0-degree) to 45-degree parking, 16 feet for 46 degree to 60 degree parking, and 20 feet for 61 to 90 degree parking. Two-way traffic aisles shall not be permitted to serve angle parking. Directional marking or signage, or both, shall be provided where required to facilitate safe, efficient circulation. Uses with drive-through facilities shall provide sufficient space on-site for all vehicles queuing to be served by or otherwise waiting to do business at the facility. Such queuing space shall not interfere with the use or operation of parking spaces, circulation aisles, access drives, entrances or public roads.

(e) Loading areas. Uses which involve deliveries or removal of goods, materials, supplies or waste by truck shall provide adequate off-street loading and unloading facilities on the same lot as the principal use. Space reserved for loading and unloading shall not be used for off-street parking spaces or vehicle circulation. For such uses located in buildings with over 10,000 square feet of gross floor area, at least one loading berth shall be provided. Each off-street loading berth shall have a width of at least 10 feet and a length of at least 50 feet, and shall be located no closer than 30 feet from any residence district.

(f) Drainage. Suitable grading and drainage shall be provided to collect and transmit stormwater to appropriate retention or detention basins, drainageways, ditches or storm sewers.

(g) Lighting. Any lighting used to illuminate off-street parking areas shall be directed away from adjacent properties and public rights-of-way.

(h) Setbacks. Parking, loading and circulation areas may be provided within required front setbacks and side and rear yards. Areas for parking, loading and circulation shall be a minimum of three feet from all property lines, except where this requirement prohibits a proposed joint driveway or proposed shared parking.

(i) Screening and landscaping. Screening shall be provided in accordance with specifications in section 10.16(7) where parking, loading or internal circulation areas adjoin residence districts. All hard-surfaced and graveled parking, loading and circulation areas with 10 or more spaces shall be provided with accessory landscape areas totaling not less than five percent of the surfaced area. Such landscaping shall consist primarily of trees, bushes and shrubs. Landscaping may be planted internal to the parking area itself within islands or around the immediate perimeter and shall be reasonably distributed. Landscaping shall be protected from damage by vehicles and shall be replaced if damaged or killed.

(5) Required off-street parking spaces. Minimum off-street parking spaces serving uses hereinafter designated shall be provided as follows:

(a) Airport; auction house; conference, convention or exhibition center; salvage recycling center: Spaces in adequate number to serve the public and employees.

(b) Auto sales: One space per 1,000 square feet of occupiable floor area and outdoor display area.

(c) Bank, office: One space per 300 square feet of occupiable floor area.

(d) Bed and breakfast, boarding or rooming house, community living arrangement, hotel and motel: One space per lodging room and two spaces for owner/manager, plus 50 percent of the requirement for any other associated use. For community living arrangements, parking spaces need not be provided for residents who do not have drivers licenses.

(e) Bowling center: Four parking spaces per alley, plus the requirement for any other associated use. Measurements for any associated use shall not include any area to the alley side of bowling scorers' tables, unless there are other areas for public access behind the alleys.

(f) Carpet store, furniture store: One space per 800 square feet of occupiable floor area.

(g) Church, theater: One space per 6 seats.

(h) Day care: One space per 6 children.

(i) Contractor business, fire or police station, mineral extraction operation: One space per 1.3 employees on the largest shift plus one space per service vehicle.

(j) Funeral home: One space per 100 square feet of occupiable floor area.

(k) Golf course: Four spaces per golf hole, plus 50 percent of the requirement for any other associated use.

(L) Golf driving range, miniature golf: One space per tee area or miniature golf hole.

(m) Kennel, stable: One space per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area or yard area devoted to the use, not including outdoor training or riding areas.

(n) Manufacturing, research and development facility: One space per 1.3 employees working on the largest shift.

(o) Medical, dental or veterinary clinic: Four spaces per examination or treatment room.

(p) Mini-warehouse: One space per storage unit, which may be located immediately in front of each unit.

(q) Nursing home: One space per 4 beds.

(r) Nursery, greenhouse: One space per 1,000 square feet of occupiable floor area within a building or greenhouse, plus one space per 2,000 square feet of outdoor area devoted to retail sales.

(s) Outdoor recreation facilities: 4 spaces per horseshoe pit; 10 spaces per volleyball court; 20 spaces per baseball, softball, football or soccer field; plus the requirement for any other associated use adjacent to such recreational facility.

(t) Residential:

1. Multifamily--efficiency, one bedroom, two bedrooms; mobile home: 1½ spaces per dwelling unit.

2. Multifamily--three or more bedrooms; single family; duplex: 2 spaces per dwelling unit.

(u) Restaurant, tavern, club or lodge: One space per 75 square feet of indoor occupiable floor area, plus one space per 100 square feet of outdoor eating/drinking area, not including any area occupied by an outdoor recreation facility.

(v) Retail or service use not listed elsewhere: One space per 300 square feet of occupiable floor area, plus one space per 2,000 square feet of outdoor area devoted to retail sales or service.

(w) School: Two spaces per classroom for elementary or middle school, four spaces per classroom for high school, plus one space per four seats in an auditorium or gymnasium. Ten spaces per classroom for an adult educational or training facility.

(x) Service and repair of motor vehicles, gas station, car wash: Three spaces per service bay, one space per fuel nozzle (not including filling area), plus the requirement for any other associated use.

(y) Warehouse, wholesaling: One space per 2,000 square feet of gross floor area.

(6) Potential reductions in required spaces. The zoning administrator may decrease the required number of off-street parking spaces by up to 25 percent of the requirement based on one or more of the following criteria:

(a) Technical documentation supplied by the applicant indicates, to the satisfaction of the zoning administrator, that actual parking demand for that particular development is less than the standard would suggest;

(b) Bicycle parking facilities will be provided through racks, lockers or equivalent structures located convenient to the proposed use;

(c) A public transportation route is located within 1,000 feet of the property;

(d) Shared parking for more than one use will be implemented, provided that the applicant(s) demonstrate that the same spaces may adequately serve two or more uses by reason of the hours of operation of such uses. The continued availability of such shared parking areas shall be ensured by an agreement among all involved property owners describing the rights and limitations of all property owners and businesses, and providing that if any of the uses sharing the parking changes, the agreement shall become null and void. Such agreement shall bind all heirs, successors and assigns of

each owner and shall be approved by the zoning administrator before being recorded with the register of deeds.

(7) Reserve area. In the event the number of required spaces is reduced as allowed by section 10.18(6), the zoning administrator may also require that sufficient area be held in reserve for potential future development of parking to meet the requirements under section 10.18(5). If required, such reserve area shall be shown and noted on the development plan, maintained in open space use and developed with parking spaces when the zoning administrator determines that such development is necessary due to parking demand which exceeds original expectations, the loss of bicycle or public transit access or facilities, or the dissolution of a shared parking agreement.

(8) Parking and storage of trucks, buses and special vehicles.

(a) In the residence and rural homes districts, and on any lot in the A-2 Agriculture District where the principal use is residential, motor vehicles used for personal transportation and recreational vehicles and trailers owned by a person residing on the premises may be parked or stored, provided that the gross vehicle weight shall not exceed 12,000 pounds.

(b) In the residence, rural homes, RE-1, Agriculture-Business, B-1 and C-1 districts, only motor vehicles that are accessory to a permitted and principal use on any lot may be stored or parked.

(c) Any automobile licensed as an antique or special interest vehicle under section 341.266, Wis. Stats., or parts cars therefore, can be stored on a lot in any district provided that such vehicle is stored in such a manner that it does not constitute a health hazard and is screened from ordinary public view by means of a fence, rapidly growing trees, shrubbery or other appropriate means, as required by s. 341.266(4), Wis. Stats.

(d) Farm trucks or trailers licensed under ss. 341.26(3) or 341.30, Wis. Stats., may be parked on lots in agriculture districts.

(e) Trucks with gross vehicle weight exceeding 12,000 pounds may be stored or parked only in the C-2, EXP-1 and M-1 districts, except that parking or storage of one truck and one road tractor and its trailer in excess of 12,000 pounds gross vehicle weight shall be permitted in the residence, rural homes and agricultural districts, subject to the following conditions:

1. The vehicle shall be owned and operated by a person residing on the premises.

2. In the residence districts, the lot area shall be not less than one acre.
 3. The vehicle shall not be parked or stored within the required highway or road setback area.
 4. The vehicle shall not be parked closer than 300 feet to another residence.
 5. No new buildings shall be constructed to house the vehicle.
 6. Before the vehicle may be parked or stored on the property, a certificate of compliance shall be issued by the zoning administrator.
 - (f) 1. One racing vehicle and spare parts for such vehicle may be stored in the residence and rural homes districts, provided that such vehicle and spare parts are screened from public view in an enclosed building.
 2. Storage of no more than two racing vehicles and spare parts for such vehicles is permitted in any district except the residence and rural homes districts, provided that such vehicles and spare parts are screened from public view in an enclosed building.
 - (g) In any district, one school bus driven by a person residing on the premises may be parked provided that in residence districts the minimum lot area for bus parking is one acre.
 - (9) Except as provided in s. 341.266(4), Wis. Stats., a motor vehicle that is inoperable or unlicensed is considered salvage or junk and shall only be stored in a licensed salvage recycling center. Trucks licensed on a monthly or quarterly basis shall be considered currently licensed if they have been licensed for at least one period during the previous year.
- [History: (1)-(4) rep. and recr., (5), (6) and (7) cr., (8) and (9) renum. from s. 10.16(1)(c) and (d), and am., OA 39, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98; (8)(e) am., OA 3, 2000-01, pub. 10/19/00; (8)(f) am., OA 11, 2002-03, pub. 11/19/02.]

[10.19 reserved.]

10.191 PROCEDURE AND STANDARDS OF OPERATION FOR MINERAL EXTRACTION OPERATIONS.

- (1) The purpose and intent of this section is to provide a centralized listing of the procedures and standards of operation for mineral extraction operations which may be permitted in several districts.
- (2) The application for the conditional use permit necessary to conduct a mineral extraction operation shall include the following information:
- (a) A legal description of the land for which the permit is requested.
1. This may be a lot in a Certified Survey Map, a lot (and block, if any) in a subdivision, or an exact "metes and bounds" description.

2. The description must include the size of the CUP area in acres or square feet.
- (b) Tax parcel number(s) of the lot(s) or parcel(s) where the conditional use is to be located. If the area proposed for the conditional use is a part of a larger parcel, applicant must provide the tax parcel number of the larger parcel.
- (c) A written statement containing the following information:
 1. General description of the operation.
 2. Existing use of the land.
 3. Existing natural features including approximate depth to groundwater.
 4. The types and quantities of materials that would be extracted.
 5. Proposed dates to begin extraction, end extraction and complete reclamation.
 6. Proposed hours and days of operation.
 7. Geologic composition and depth to the mineral deposit.
 8. Identify all major proposed haul routes to the nearest Class A highway or truck route. Indicate traffic flow patterns.
 9. Proposed phasing plan, if any (recommended for larger sites).
 10. Types, quantities, and frequency of use of equipment to extract, process, and haul.
 11. Whether and how frequently blasting, drilling, mining, crushing, screening, washing, refueling, fuel storage, asphalt batching or concrete mixing would be performed on site.
 12. Whether excavation will occur below the water table and, if so, how ground water quality will be protected.
 13. Any proposed temporary or permanent structures (e.g., scales, offices).
 14. Any special measures that will be used for spill prevention and control, dust control, transportation, or environmental protection.
 15. Proposed use after reclamation as consistent with Chapter 74.
- (d) In addition to the submittal requirements enumerated in sec. 10.255(2)(e), applications for a mineral extraction conditional use permit shall include a Site/Operations Plan prepared by a qualified professional, drawn to a measurable scale large enough to show detail and at least 11" by 17" in size, showing the following information:
 1. Boundaries of the permit area and of the extraction site.
 2. Zoning district boundaries in the immediate area. Label all zoning districts on the subject property and on all neighboring properties.

3. Existing contour lines (not more than 10 foot intervals).
4. Existing natural features including lakes, perennial/navigable streams, intermittent streams, floodplains, wetlands, drainage patterns, and archaeological features.
5. Existing roads, driveways, and utilities. Show width of all driveway entrances onto public and private roadways.
6. All residences within 1,000 feet of the property.
7. Specific location of proposed extraction area, staging area, equipment storage.
8. Proposed location and surfacing of driveways.
9. Proposed phasing plan, if any (recommended for larger sites).
10. Proposed fencing of property, if any, and gating of driveways.
11. Proposed location of stockpiles.
12. Proposed location and type of screening berms and landscaping.
13. Proposed temporary and permanent structures, including scales and offices.
14. Proposed signage, if any.
- (e) An erosion control plan, drawn to scale by a professional engineer, meeting all applicable state and county requirements.
- (f) A reclamation plan prepared in accordance with the Wisconsin Administrative Code and the Dane County Non-metallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance.
- (3) Excavations below the grade of an abutting public street or highway shall be set back from the street or highway a distance at least equal to the distance that is required for buildings or structures under s. 10.17.
- (4) Topsoil from the area of operation shall be saved and stored on site for reclamation of the area.
- (5) Reclamation of the area of operations is required as follows:
 - (a) Final slopes shall not be graded more than 3:1 except in a quarry operation.
 - (b) The area shall be covered with topsoil and seeded to prevent erosion.
 - (c) The area shall be cleared of all debris and left in a workmanlike condition subject to the approval of Dane County.
 - (6) Mineral extraction operations which existed prior to 1969 and were registered with and approved by the Dane County Zoning Administrator shall be considered nonconforming uses in accordance with s. 10.21.

[History: cr., Sub. 3 to OA 36, 1987-88, pub. 08/02/88; Sub. 3 to OA 36, 1987-88 invalidated by court order; cr. OA 9, 1993-94, pub. 04/20/94.]

10.192 PROCEDURE AND STANDARDS OF OPERATION FOR LIMITED FAMILY BUSINESS.

(1) The purpose and intent of this section is to provide a centralized listing of the procedures and standards of operation for limited family businesses which may be permitted in several districts.

(2) A conditional use permit for a limited family business is designed to accommodate small family businesses without the necessity for relocation or rezoning while at the same time protecting the interests of adjacent property owners. Applicants for this conditional use permit should recognize that rezoning or relocation of the business may be necessary or may become necessary if the business is expanded.

(3) All employees, except one or one full-time equivalent, shall be a member of the family residing on the premises.

(4) Using applicable conditional use permit standards, the committee shall determine the percentage of the property that may be devoted to the business.

(5) The conditional use permit holder may be restricted to a service oriented business and thus prohibited from manufacturing or assembling products or selling products on the premises or any combination thereof.

(6) The conditional use permit may restrict the number and types of machinery and equipment the permit holder may be allowed to bring on the premises.

(7) Structures used in the business shall be considered to be residential accessory buildings and shall meet all requirements for such buildings. The design and size of the structures is subject to conditions set forth in the conditional use permit.

(8) The conditional use permit shall automatically expire on sale of the property or the business to an unrelated third party.

[History: cr., Sub. 3 to OA 36, 1987-88, pub. 08/02/88; Sub. 3 to OA 36, 1987-88 invalidated by court order; cr. OA 9, 1993-94, pub. 04/20/94; (2) am., OA 39, 2011-12, pub. 07/23/12.]

10.193 STANDARDS FOR SITING OF ADULT BOOK STORE.

(1) The County of Dane, relying upon the experience of other local governments in this state and throughout the country, finds that adult book stores have an adverse secondary effect on the surrounding

community and that regulations are necessary to minimize this secondary effect. The experience of other cities are summarized in the case of *Northend Cinema, Inc. v. Seattle*, 585 P. 2d 1153 (1978).

(2) This ordinance does not regulate the content of materials held for sale or rent in adult book stores.

(3) Adult book stores shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Location of any particular adult book store must be not less than 1,000 feet from any church, synagogue, temple, mosque or any other place of worship, any residentially zoned district, park, school, playground, day care center, public library and any other adult book store;

(b) Exterior windows shall not be covered or made opaque in any way;

(c) No material referenced in paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) of s. 10.01(2m) shall be placed in any exterior window, provided that material which is not so referenced may be placed in a window;

(d) The business may have only one (1) nonflashing business sign which sign may only indicate the name of the business and identify it as an adult book store and which shall be not larger than 4 feet by 4 feet;

(e) A one square foot sign shall be placed on each public entrance which shall state "Admittance to adults only" and may include other pertinent business information; and

(f) There shall be no doors on any viewing booths and each booth must be lighted by a source emitting at least 10 candlepower at all times.

(4) Sub. (3)(e) shall not be construed to require a sign or to require any designation of the business as an adult book store, whether or not a sign is erected.

[History: 10.193 cr., OA 16, 1993-94, pub. 12/27/93; (3)(d) am., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (3) am., OA 3, 1998-99, pub. 09/24/98.]

10.194 PROCEDURE AND STANDARDS FOR THE PLACEMENT, CONSTRUCTION OR MODIFICATION OF COMMUNICATION TOWERS. This section provides the procedures and standards for issuance of conditional use permits for the placement, construction or modification of communication towers as defined in section 10.01(78m).

(1) It is intended that conditional use permits shall be issued under this section to accommodate the expansion of wireless communication technology while minimizing the

number of tower sites through the requirement that permitted towers be placed or constructed so that they may be utilized for the collocation of antenna arrays to the extent technologically and economically feasible.

(2) No conditional use permit for the placement or construction of a tower shall be issued unless the applicant presents to the committee credible evidence establishing to a reasonable degree of certainty the following:

(a) No existing communication tower is located within the area in which the applicant's equipment must be located; or

(b) No existing communication tower within the area in which the applicant's equipment must be located is of sufficient height to meet applicant's requirements and the deficiency in height cannot be remedied at a reasonable cost; or

(c) No existing communication tower within the area in which the applicant's equipment must be located has sufficient structural strength to support applicant's equipment and the deficiency in structural strength cannot be remedied at a reasonable cost; or

(d) The applicant's equipment would cause electromagnetic interference with equipment on the existing communication tower(s) within the area in which the applicant's equipment must be located, or the equipment on the existing communication tower(s) would cause interference with the applicant's equipment and the interference, from whatever source, cannot be eliminated at a reasonable cost; or

(e) The fees, costs or contractual provisions required by the owner in order to collocate on an existing communication tower are unreasonable relative to industry norms; or

(f) The applicant demonstrates that there are other factors that render existing communication towers unsuitable or unavailable and establishes that the public interest is best served by the placement or construction of a new communication tower.

(3) The cost of eliminating impediments to collocation shall be deemed reasonable if it does not exceed by 25 percent the cost of constructing a new tower on which to mount applicant's equipment.

(4) In the event the committee determines that it is necessary to consult with a third party in considering the factors listed in subsection (2) above, all reasonable costs and expenses associated with such consultation shall be borne by the applicant. Failure to pay such costs and expenses or provide information requested by the committee shall be grounds for denial or

revocation of a conditional use permit. The applicant may provide to the committee the names of consultants which the applicant believes are qualified to assist in resolving the issues before the committee.

(5) In applying the standards and criteria set forth in section 10.255(2), D. C. Ords., to applications for conditional use permits for the placement or construction of a communication tower the committee shall, unless it is shown to be unreasonable, condition the grant of the permit upon the applicant placing or constructing the communication tower so as to accommodate, at a minimum height of 150 feet, the collocation of two additional antenna arrays similar in size and function to that placed on the tower by the applicant. Collocation sites need not be available on the tower as initially placed or constructed, provided that the tower will support at the specified minimum height the later addition of the required number of collocation sites. Notwithstanding the height and number of collocation sites on the tower as initially placed or constructed, the communication tower design approved and permitted under this ordinance shall be for a tower of 150 feet in height and shall include the required collocation sites. The holder of a permit under this section shall make the collocation sites required hereunder available for the placement of technologically compatible antenna arrays and equipment upon contractual provisions which are standard in the industry and at prevailing market rates allowing the permit holder to recoup the cost of providing the collocation sites and a fair return on investment.

(6) Unless otherwise provided herein, a conditional use permit is required for any modification of a communication tower which significantly alters the appearance or structural integrity of the tower or which involves the installation of antenna or equipment differing in size and function from that previously installed on the tower. The committee shall apply the standards under section 10.255(2), D. C. Ords., when considering an application for a conditional use permit to allow the modification of an existing communication tower. In addition, the committee shall consider the reasonableness, based on economic and technological feasibility, of conditioning the grant of the conditional use permit upon modifying the tower in a manner which would accommodate the collocation of one or more additional antenna arrays.

(7) Upon written inquiry by the committee the recipient of a conditional use permit under this section shall have the burden of presenting

credible evidence establishing to a reasonable certainty the continued compliance with all conditions placed upon the conditional use permit. Failure to establish compliance with all conditions placed upon the conditional use permit shall be grounds for revocation of the permit. In the event the committee determines that it is necessary to consult with a third party to ascertain compliance with conditions on a conditional use permit, all reasonable costs and expenses associated with such consultation shall be borne by the holder of the subject conditional use permit. Failure to pay such costs and expenses or provide information requested by the committee shall be grounds for revocation of the conditional use permit. The holder of the subject conditional use permit may provide to the committee the names of consultants which the permit holder believes are qualified to assist in resolving the issues before the committee. In any event, where a dispute arises under this ordinance involving an applicant for a conditional use permit and the holder of a conditional use permit hereunder, the committee may allocate consulting costs and expenses between the applicant and permit holder.

(8) A conditional use permit shall not be required for collocation on an existing tower permitted under this section, provided the collocated antenna array or equipment is similar in size and function to that installed by the holder of the conditional use permit for the tower, does not significantly alter the appearance or structural integrity of the tower approved and permitted under this section, and is fully in compliance with all conditions contained in the original conditional use permit. The holder of the conditional use permit for any tower on which collocation occurs shall within 30 days of such collocation provide the committee with written notification of the identity of the collocater and the nature of the equipment installed. Within 30 days of the date on which any collocated use ceases, the permit holder shall provide the committee with written notice of the cessation of such use.

(9) The holder of a conditional use permit for a tower and any user collocating under this ordinance shall each be permitted to construct a building of no more than 14 feet in height and 314 square feet in floor area for use directly incidental and necessary to the use of the tower. Two or more users of the tower may build a single building with a floor area of no more than 314 square feet per user sharing the building. Buildings constructed or used by tower

collocators shall be subject to conditions established for the conditional use permit for the tower.

(10) Conditional use permits issued hereunder shall identify the primary type or types of transmission equipment which is to be placed on the subject communication tower. Any communication tower on which the transmission equipment so identified is no longer placed or used for a continuous period of 12 months shall, upon notification by the committee, be removed by the holder of the conditional use permit issued under this section. If the tower is not removed within 60 days of such notification, the county may remove the tower at the expense of the holder of the conditional use permit.

(11) The committee may require that an applicant for a conditional use permit under this section provide information regarding the applicant's then current plans for future placement or construction of communication towers in Dane County in addition to the tower which is the subject of the application.

[History: cr., OA 57, 1996-97, pub. 09/02/97.]

10.195 STANDARDS FOR KEEPING DOMESTIC FOWL IN SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL YARDS.

(1) *Purpose.* The purpose and intent of this section is to provide a listing of standards that shall apply to the keeping of domestic fowl in the yards of single family residences. The standards are designed to ensure that the keeping of fowl is done in a responsible manner that protects the public health, safety, and welfare and avoids conflicts with neighboring uses.

(2) *Use.* The keeping of 6 domestic fowl in the yards of single family residences located in any zoning district shall be a permitted use, if such use complies with the following:

- (a) Domestic fowl shall not be slaughtered.
- (b) Domestic fowl must have access to a covered enclosure.
- (c) Domestic fowl shall not be allowed to roam free and must be kept in a covered enclosure or fenced enclosure at all times.
- (d) Covered and fenced enclosures must be clean, dry and odor-free, and kept in a manner that will not disturb the use or enjoyment of adjacent lots.

(3) *Permits for covered enclosures.* Notwithstanding the exemption set forth in section 10.04(1)(b)9.a., zoning permits shall be required prior to the erection, placement or construction of covered enclosures.

(4) Location of covered and fenced enclosures.

1. Covered and fenced enclosures shall be within the rear or side yard.

2. Covered and fenced enclosures shall not be closer than 25 feet to any residential structure on an adjacent lot.

3. Covered and fenced enclosures shall not be located closer than 75 feet from the ordinary high water mark of any lake, river, or stream.

(5) *Violations.* Any violation of these standards shall be subject to the penalties set forth in section 10.25(5).

(6) *Effective date.* This section shall become effective as of January 1, 2013.

[History: cr., OA 11, 2012-13, pub. 10/31/12.]

10.196 STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES FOR WIND ENERGY SYSTEMS.

(1) This section provides the standards and procedures for issuance of conditional use permits for wind energy systems, as defined in s. 66.0403(1)(m), Wis. Stats. The purpose of this section is to ensure any proposed wind energy system complies with applicable provisions of PSC 128, Wisconsin Administrative Code as amended, and this section.

(2) No restriction shall be placed, either directly or in effect, on the installation or use of a wind energy system, unless the restriction satisfies one of the following conditions:

- (a) Serves to preserve or protect the public health or safety.
- (b) Does not significantly increase the cost of the system or significantly decrease its efficiency.
- (c) Allows for an alternative system of comparable cost and efficiency.

(3) *Use.* Wind energy systems are a conditional use in any district. The County will apply Wis. Stats. s. 66.0401 and PSC Ch. 128 Wisconsin Administrative Code as amended, in the evaluation of such requests.

(4) *Procedures.* To the extent not inconsistent with state law, the procedures for consideration of conditional uses set forth in s. 10.255(2) shall be followed.

[History: cr., OA 42, 2012-13, pub. 05/14/13.]

10.20 SALVAGE RECYCLING CENTERS.

(1) *Use.* For purposes of this ordinance, any premises used for the storage, gathering, recycling or sale of junk, as defined in this chapter, is a salvage recycling center. A salvage recycling center need not have a commercial purpose.

(a) Junk, as defined under this chapter, may be stored on any premises on which a permitted business enterprise is actually conducted, provided, that all such junk is actually used in the conduct of such permitted business enterprise, and that all such junk is at all times stored in an enclosed building on the premises, thereby securing it from public view.

(b) Junk, as defined in this chapter, may be stored on any premises used chiefly for residential purposes, provided that it is stored solely for eventual use on the premises, and that all such junk is at all times stored in an enclosed building thereby securing it from public view.

(2) *Location and boundaries.* No salvage recycling center shall be located within two hundred (200) feet of the boundary of a residential district.

(3) *License.* **(a)** Before any premises may be used as a privately operated salvage recycling center, it shall be licensed. Application for such license shall be made to the zoning administrator, setting forth the description of the premises, the nature of the business and the materials to be handled, the type of construction of any building to be used in connection with the business, the applicant's name or names, officers, if any, and address of each. The application shall be referred to the zoning committee which shall, within a reasonable time, hold a public hearing, notice of which shall be given by a class 2 notice under chapter 985, Wis. Stats. If, after such public hearing, the zoning committee finds that the premises are in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance, and that the site is suitable for the conduct of such business, the committee shall grant a license, and such license shall expire on July 1 of each year. Licenses may be renewed from year to year on authorization of the committee when inspection discloses that the business is being conducted in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

(b) *Revocation of license.* Upon the complaint of any interested person, or on its own motion or after inspection discloses that the provisions of this ordinance are being violated, the zoning committee may hold a public hearing to determine whether a privately operated salvage recycling center license shall be revoked, notice of such hearing to be given to all interested parties. After public hearing, the zoning committee may order the license revoked.

(c) Should any town elect to license salvage recycling centers by adoption of an ordinance pursuant to the provisions of section 59.55(5),

Wis. Stats., and file a copy of such ordinance with the zoning department, then the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) above shall not apply, but no such license shall be issued by any town for such purpose unless the area is properly zoned and unless the zoning committee, after public hearing, determines that the site is suitable. When a salvage recycling center is licensed by the town, then the responsibility of controlling such salvage recycling center rests with the town.

[History: am., Sub. 2 to OA 11, 1991-92, pub. 12/18/91; (3)(c) am., OA 43, 1996-97, pub. 06/17/97.]

10.21 NONCONFORMING USES. **(1)(a)** The lawful use of a building or premises existing at the time of adoption of this ordinance may be continued as a nonconforming use, but if such nonconforming use shall be discontinued for a period of one (1) year, such nonconforming use will be deemed to have terminated and any future use shall be in conformity to the provisions of this ordinance except as otherwise provided by this ordinance.

(b) No building or premises used as a nonconforming use shall be added to or structurally altered so as to increase the facilities for such nonconforming use.

(c) Mineral extraction operations which existed prior to 1969 and were registered with and approved by the Dane County Zoning Administrator shall be considered nonconforming uses.

(d) Mineral extraction sites that were registered as nonconforming sites as provided by this ordinance shall not be considered abandoned or discontinued if the site is inactive for more than one year.

(e) The stockpiling and processing of asphalt and concrete pavements for the purpose of recycling for reuse in asphalt or concrete mixtures or as base course products shall be allowed as part of a nonconforming mineral extraction site.

(2) Any building lawfully erected prior to the adoption of this ordinance which does not conform to the requirements of this ordinance as to setback, side yards or rear yards, may be continued in use, but any future additions or structural alterations shall conform to the provisions of this ordinance.

(3) Any existing nonconforming use may be changed to another nonconforming use of a similar or more restricted classification or to a conforming use; provided, however, that when a use has been changed to a conforming use or a

more restricted nonconforming use it may not again be changed to a less restricted use.

(4) No use which is not the principal use of the land on which it is located shall be considered a valid nonconforming use.

(5) Any nonconforming use, the location of which is changed to another part of the premises, shall be considered abandoned one (1) year after the locational change and, in any event, any nonconforming use at the new location shall be invalid.

[History: (1) am., Sub. 3 to OA 36, 1987-88, pub. 08/02/88; (1) am., OA 9, 1993-94, pub. 04/20/94; (3)(c) am., OA 43, 1996-97, pub. 06/17/97; (1)(e) cr., OA 16, 2002-03, pub. 03/04/03.]

10.22 INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION.

In interpreting and applying the provisions of this ordinance they shall be held to be minimum requirements for the promotion of health, safety, convenience, morals, comfort and general welfare. It is not intended by this ordinance to interfere with or abrogate or annul any easements, covenants or similar agreements between parties, nor is it intended by this ordinance to repeal, abrogate, annul or in any way impair or interfere with any existing provisions of law or ordinance, or any rules, regulations or permits previously issued or adopted, or which may be issued or adopted according to law relating to use, occupancy, location or height of the buildings or premises; provided, however, that when this ordinance imposes a greater restriction upon the use, occupancy, location or height of buildings or premises than imposed by such existing provisions of law or ordinance, or by such rules, regulations or permits, the provisions of this ordinance shall control.

10.23 COMPLETION, RESTORATION OR ENLARGEMENT OF EXISTING STRUCTURES.

(1) Nothing herein contained shall require any change in the plans, construction or intended use of a structure or premises for which plans have been prepared heretofore, and the construction of which shall have been diligently pursued within three (3) months after the effective date of this ordinance.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall prevent the alteration, restoration or repair of any legal structure occupied by a nonconforming use at the effective date of this ordinance; provided, however, that the cost of such alteration, restoration or repairs shall not during the life of the building exceed fifty (50) percent of the assessed valuation of such structure, such

valuation being that in effect for the year in which such use became nonconforming. No structure used as a nonconforming use shall be added to or structurally altered so as to increase the facilities of such nonconforming use.

(3)(a) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent the restoration of a nonconforming structure damaged or destroyed by wind, vandalism, fire, flood, ice, snow, mold, or infestation, if the structure is restored to the size, location, and use that it had immediately before the damage or destruction occurred. Such restoration shall occur within 2 years of the damage or destruction.

(b) A structure to which sub. (a) applies may be larger than the size it was immediately before the damage or destruction if necessary to comply with applicable state or federal requirements, but no larger than necessary to comply with said requirements.

(4) A structure is considered to be demolished and nonexistent if during the course of restoration, enlargement or other improvement, more than 50% of the pre-existing structure is removed or must be replaced to maintain structural integrity. Continuation of the construction or repair shall be subject to the entire structure being in compliance with current zoning regulations based on the parameters for entirely new construction and disregarding any nonconforming status. Any variance that may have been issued for said building or structure shall be null and void and any zoning permits shall be rescinded pending verification of compliance. Except for the provisions of sub. (3), this section shall supersede all other pertinent sections of this ordinance including nonconforming ("grandfathered") use or locational status.

[History: (4) cr., Sub. 1 to OA 31, 1991-92, pub. 04/22/92; (1)-(4) am, 2015 OA-16, pub. 12/04/15.]

10.24 CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS. The Dane County Board of Supervisors may from time to time alter, supplement or change by ordinance the boundaries or classification of districts designated in this ordinance, or any of the provisions of regulations imposed by this ordinance in the manner provided by the law.

10.25 ADMINISTRATION, ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES. (1) Zoning administrator.

(a) The provisions of this ordinance shall be administered by or under the zoning administrator, who in person or by duly authorized deputy or assistant shall have the

right to enter upon premises affected by this ordinance at reasonable hours for the purpose of inspection. The zoning administrator shall hold his or her office under civil service, and vacancies in such office shall be filled by procedures established by civil service ordinance. The county executive shall be the appointing authority for the position of zoning administrator.

(b) It shall be the duty of the zoning administrator to receive applications for zoning permits and such other permits and licenses provided in this ordinance, and to issue such permits after applications have been examined and approved; to inspect buildings under construction for compliance with the regulations of this ordinance; to make periodic inspections; to take such action as may be necessary for the enforcement of the regulations provided herein; to attend all meetings of the zoning committee and the board of adjustment; and to perform such other duties as the zoning committee and the board of adjustment may direct.

(2) Zoning permits. (a) No new building shall hereafter be erected, and no existing building shall be added to, structurally altered, moved or changed in use, nor shall any nonconforming building be repaired or restored, in any district, until a zoning permit has been issued, except as otherwise provided by law or ordinance.

(am) Reasonable accommodations for handicapped persons.

1. The zoning administrator may issue a zoning permit that waives specified requirements of this ordinance, if it is determined that the requested accommodation:

a. is necessary to afford handicapped or disabled persons equal housing opportunities or equal access to public accommodations;

b. is the minimum accommodation that will give the handicapped or disabled persons adequate relief; and

c. will not unreasonably undermine the basic purposes of this ordinance.

2. a. If the zoning administrator issues a zoning permit that waives specified zoning provisions pursuant to 1. above, the permit will include a condition that the structure authorized by the permit (such as an entrance ramp) shall be removed not more than 30 days after the handicapped or disabled person vacates the property or the structure ceases to be a public accommodation.

b. The permit will not become effective until the property owner records a deed restriction with

the Register of Deeds setting forth the condition that the structure authorized by the permit shall be removed as required by 2.a.

3. If the zoning administrator denies a permit requesting an accommodation under this subsection, the denial may be appealed to the Board of Adjustment pursuant to s. 10.26.

(b) [Rescinded OA 4, 2011-12]

(c) An applicant for a zoning permit shall file a development plan as defined in s. 10.01(19n). If from the development plan submitted by the applicant or based upon information gathered by a zoning inspector, the zoning administrator cannot determine compliance with the provisions of county ordinances, the zoning administrator may require the filing of a development plan prepared by a licensed surveyor. The zoning administrator may also require evidence of compliance with the Dane County Sanitary Code, the Dane County Land Division and Subdivision Ordinance, Dane County Trunk Highway Access Control Regulations or any other state or township access or culvert permit requirements as a condition precedent to the issuance of a zoning permit. The zoning administrator shall not be responsible for determining the location of lot lines.

(d) Application for a permit must contain the following: name and address of the owner of the property, legal description, size and location of the building to be erected or moved on or onto the property, proposed use of the building or premises, type of construction, estimated cost and any other information as the zoning administrator may require.

(e) This application shall be signed by the owner or his or her duly authorized representative or agent; provided, however, that, if a prospective owner desires a prior ruling on a proposed construction or use before consummation of purchase, he or she may apply for a permit, and, if a permit be denied, he or she may appeal to the board of adjustment.

(f) Coincident with the issuing of a permit, the zoning administrator shall prepare a card certifying that a permit has been issued. This card shall bear the same number as the permit and identify the construction and premises covered by the permit. This card shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises during the construction, and no construction shall be begun until this card has been posted. For purposes of this ordinance, start of construction shall be when any earth disturbing activity takes place that will lead to the installation of footings, piers, posts, pilings or foundations. Earth

disturbing activity for the purpose of soil evaluation or testing shall not be considered the start of construction.

(g) Each day a non-permitted structure, building, addition, alteration or activity exists shall constitute a separate violation. A non-permitted structure, building, addition, alteration or activity is one which requires the issuance of a permit under this ordinance but which permit has not been issued by the zoning administrator.

(h) Any permit obtained through material misrepresentation shall be null and void.

(i) A permit issued pursuant to the provisions of this section shall expire one year from the date of issuance if construction is not started within that time and will expire if construction once started does not diligently proceed to completion within two years starting time.

(3) Inspections of buildings to be made by the zoning administrator. (a) 1. A location survey as defined herein shall be submitted to the zoning division for all construction which will be located less than ten (10) feet from required setback lines, except as exempted below. The survey shall be done at the time when foundations or basement walls are completed. Such survey shall be submitted to the zoning office prior to the continuation of work on the project.

2. For construction which is located 10' or more from the required setback lines, a location survey is not required. The property owner/s and contractor/s are responsible for determining location compliance.

3. Upon approval by the zoning administrator, a location survey is not required for non-permanent accessory buildings under 120 square feet in gross floor area not located on a foundation, concrete slab, pilings, or footings. It shall be the responsibility of the owner to demonstrate compliance with the setback requirements of this ordinance upon request.

(b) Upon completion of the project the owner/s or their agent shall notify the zoning division and request an inspection. This inspection must be made before a zoning certificate of compliance may be issued as provided by section 10.25(4) of this ordinance. The owner or his or her agent shall have all lot corners visibly staked prior to requesting an inspection. If the zoning administrator is unable to accurately verify the location of a building on its lot, he or she may post a stop work order where appropriate and require that a survey map be prepared by a registered land surveyor that will show the location of the building on its lot before allowing construction to continue.

(c) Stop work order. 1. Whenever the zoning administrator finds that any construction does not comply with the provisions of this ordinance, the zoning administrator shall post, in a conspicuous place on the premises, a stop work order which shall cause all activity to cease until the construction is in compliance with the ordinance.

2. The card shall provide the following information: date of issuance, town and section number, reason for posting and the signature of the inspector posting the card.

3. It shall be a violation of the ordinance for the unauthorized removal of the card from the premises.

(4) Certificate of compliance. (a) No building or addition thereto, constructed after the effective date of this ordinance and no addition to a previously existing building shall be occupied, except accessory buildings used exclusively for farming or agricultural purposes and no land vacant, except that used exclusively for farming or agricultural purposes on the effective day of this ordinance, shall be used for any purposes until a certificate of compliance has been issued by the county zoning administrator. Every certificate of compliance shall state the use and occupancy and the location of the building or buildings and indicate that the use of land complies with all of the provisions of this ordinance.

(b) Every application for a zoning permit shall be an application for a certificate of compliance.

(c) An application for a certificate of compliance for a new use or a change in use of land or a building shall be made directly to the zoning administrator.

(d) No certificate of compliance for a building or addition thereto, constructed after the effective date of this ordinance shall be issued until construction has been substantially completed and the premises inspected and certified by the zoning administrator to be in conformity with the specifications on which the permit was issued. The zoning administrator may establish rules by which a temporary certificate of compliance may be issued for a part of a building.

(e) Any person, firm or corporation having a legal or equitable interest in a property which is nonconforming as to use or building location may request a certificate of compliance. Said applicant shall present documentary proof that said use was a permitted use at the time it originated or that the building has been erected prior to the adoption of this ordinance and was made nonconforming by the adoption of this

ordinance or amendment thereto. After certifying that the use of the building or land is in fact nonconforming the zoning administrator shall issue a certificate of compliance stating the use in question or the location of buildings and the zoning of the property.

For a certificate of compliance for new construction, additions, alterations or remodeling for which a Dane County Zoning Permit has been issued since August 20, 1970, there shall be no fee charged. For all other certificates of compliance, there shall be a fee of \$5.00 for each certificate.

(5) Penalties. (a) Any person or persons, firm, company or corporation, owner, occupant or other user of the premises who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects or refuses to comply with or resists the enforcement of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars and costs, except that violations of s. 10.157(4) shall be at the rate of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 per violation. Each day that a violation is permitted to exist shall constitute a separate offense. Compliance herewith shall be enforced by injunctive order at suit of the county or occupant of real estate within the district affected by the regulations of this ordinance. It shall not be necessary to prosecute for forfeiture before resorting to injunctive proceedings.

(b) Any person who has the ability to pay any forfeiture entered against him or her under this ordinance but refuses to do so may be confined in the county jail until such forfeiture is paid, but in no event to exceed thirty (30) days. In determining whether an individual has the ability to pay a forfeiture, all items of income and all assets may be considered regardless of whether or not such income or assets are subject to garnishment, lien or attachment by creditors.

(6) Officially mapped areas. (a) No zoning permit shall be issued under this chapter for any lands lying within any officially mapped area of Dane County unless the proper permit from the appropriate city or village shall have been first obtained.

(b) Every applicant for the issuance of any permit required under this chapter shall state in writing that he or she has made diligent inquiry of the applicability of any official map to the applicant's lands; that no such official map is applicable, or if such map is applicable, the approval of the appropriate city or village has been obtained; that the applicant understands the possible adverse consequences of erecting a

structure within an officially mapped area without the proper approval of the city or village involved; and, that the applicant has not relied upon any statements of county employees in giving such written assurances.

(c) If an applicant seeks a zoning permit for lands located within an official mapped area, a zoning permit may be issued only after a permit from the appropriate city or village has been issued under section 62.23(6)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

(d) Any zoning permit issued under this chapter shall be void if applicable to lands located within an officially mapped area for which the applicant has not obtained the proper permit from the appropriate city or village. In the event of an error in any application or any misstatement in any application, the zoning administrator shall issue stop work orders if the administrator discovers any official map to be applicable to the lands in question.

[History:] (5)(a) am., Sub. 2 to OA 12, 1989-90, pub. 11/13/89; (2)(c), (3)(a) and (3)(b) am., Sub. 2 to OA 4, 1994-95, eff. 12/23/95; (2)(a) am., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (2)(am) cr., OA 37, 2007-08, pub. 02/01/08; (2)(b) resc., (3)(a)1. am., and (3)(a)3. cr., OA 4, 2011-12, pub. 08/01/11.]

10.255 ZONING COMMITTEE. (1) Duties. (a)

The zoning committee shall be created and constituted by the county board and have the duties as prescribed by subsection (b) hereof.

(b) It shall be the duty of the zoning committee to supervise the administration of the zoning ordinance, to hold hearings on proposed amendments to this ordinance and to make recommendations thereon to the county board, to approve plats for recording in accordance with the provisions of s. 236.10, Wis. Stats.; and to perform such other duties in connection with zoning as may be delegated to it by the county board.

(c) Effect of denial of a petition to change the zoning district boundaries. No petition for a change in the zoning district boundaries which has been denied by the Dane County Board of Supervisors shall be resubmitted for a period of one year from the date of said denial, except on the grounds of new evidence or proof of change of conditions found to be valid by the zoning committee.

(d) The zoning committee shall use plans and maps developed by individual towns and approved by the county board as criteria for zoning recommendations to the county board, and shall review rezone and conditional use permit applications for consistency with town and county comprehensive plans.

(e) In considering land use issues for areas adjacent to local municipalities, notice shall be sent by certified mail to the affected municipality or municipalities. The notice shall include the location, description of use, requested zoning or permit and the date, time and place of the county public hearing. The notice shall state that it shall be incumbent upon the affected municipality to inform the county zoning agency of any concerns, potential problems or questions relative to the impact of the proposed use on a wellhead protection area.

(2) Conditional uses. (a) Statement of purposes. The development and execution of this ordinance is based upon the division of the county into districts, within which districts the use of land and buildings, and bulk and location of buildings and structures in relation to the land are mutually compatible and substantially uniform. However, there are certain uses which, because of their unique characteristics, cannot be properly classified as unrestricted permitted uses in any particular district or districts, without consideration, in each case, of the impact of those uses upon neighboring land or public facilities, and of the public need for the particular use at a particular location. Such uses, nevertheless, may be necessary or desirable to be allowed in a particular district provided that due consideration is given to location, development and operation of such uses. Such uses are classified as conditional uses and are of such an unusual nature that their operation may give rise to unique problems with respect to their impact upon neighboring property or public facilities. The following provisions are then established to regulate those conditional uses which require special consideration.

(b) Authority. The zoning committee is authorized by Wis. Stat. § 59.69(2)(bm) to grant conditional use permits. Subject to sub. (c), the zoning committee, after a public hearing, shall, within a reasonable time, grant or deny any application for conditional use. Prior to granting or denying a conditional use, the zoning committee shall make findings of fact based on evidence presented and issue a determination whether the prescribed standards are met. No permit shall be granted when the zoning committee or applicable town board determines that the standards are not met, nor shall a permit be denied when the zoning committee and applicable town board determine that the standards are met.

(c) Town/zoning committee action. 1. The town board of the town where a conditional use is proposed shall be given notice and opportunity to approve or disapprove a conditional use. The town board shall communicate its position in writing on the conditional use application within sixty (60) days of the date of the public hearing. The town board may request an extension of the review period of up to forty (40) days by submitting a written request to the zoning committee. The zoning committee shall not take action on the application for conditional use until the time period for action by the town board has expired.

2. Either the town board or the zoning committee may deny an application for conditional use permit. If the town board action is denial no further action by the zoning committee is required. The zoning committee may approve or deny a conditional use permit without town action if the town board fails to act within the time period set forth in sub. 1. above.

3. Town board and zoning committee actions shall be supported by written findings of fact. Failure of a town board or the zoning committee to make written findings of fact shall constitute approval of the application. Except for conditional use permit applications for a small scale electric generating station, using wind or solar energy, under s. 10.123(3)(n), written findings of fact shall, at a minimum, address the standards enumerated in sub. (2)(h) and, where applicable, s. 10.123(3). Written findings of fact for conditional use permit applications for a small scale electric generating station under s. 10.123(3)(n), using wind or solar energy, shall exclusively address the standards enumerated in sub. (2)(o). All findings shall be based solely upon the evidence within the public record.

4. If the town board approves the application subject to conditions and such conditions are amended or deleted by the zoning committee, the conditional use permit as approved by the zoning committee shall be submitted to the town board for approval of the zoning committee's conditions or denial of the permit. The town board shall submit a certified resolution indicating their action to the zoning administrator within forty (40) days of the approval by the zoning committee. If the town board does not act within the forty (40) day time period, the permit shall be deemed approved. If the town board denies the permit with the conditions as

amended by the zoning committee, the permit shall be deemed denied.

(d) *Initiation of conditional use.* Any person, firm, corporation or organization having a freehold interest, a possessory interest entitled to exclusive possession, a contractual interest which may be a freehold interest, or an exclusive possessory interest which is specifically enforceable in the land for which a conditional use is sought, may file an application to use such land for one or more of the conditional uses provided for in this ordinance provided that the conditional use is one which is permitted by the zoning ordinance in the zoning district where the parcel is located.

(e) *Application for conditional use.* An application for a conditional use shall be filed with the zoning administrator on a form prescribed by the zoning administrator. The application shall be accompanied by such plans and other information as required by this section or as may be prescribed by the zoning administrator or the zoning committee, and shall include a statement in writing by the applicant and adequate evidence showing that the proposed conditional use shall conform to the standards set forth in par. (h) hereinafter.

1. *Site plan.* All applications for a conditional use permit must be accompanied by a site plan, drawn to a scale large enough to show detail, that includes, at a minimum the following information:

- a.** All buildings and all outdoor use and/or storage areas, existing and proposed, including provisions for water and sewer. Existing and proposed uses must be clearly labeled.
- b.** All dimensions and required setbacks, side yards and rear yards.
- c.** Location and width of all driveway entrances onto public and private roadways, and of all interior roads or driveways. Traffic flow patterns must be indicated.
- d.** Parking lot layout in compliance with Section 10.18 of the Dane County Zoning Ordinance.
- e.** Proposed loading/unloading area.
- f.** Zoning district boundaries in the immediate area. All districts on the CUP property and on all neighboring properties must be clearly labeled.
- g.** All natural features such as lakes, ponds, streams (including intermittent watercourses), flood zone and wetland areas, and slopes over 12% grade.

h. The Zoning Administrator may require, at his or her discretion, site plans to show additional detail, including, but not limited to contours, drainage, screening, fences, landscaping, lighting, signs, refuse dumpsters, and possible future expansion areas.

2. *Operational plan.* All applications for a conditional use permit must be accompanied by an operational plan that describes, at a detail acceptable to the Zoning Administrator, the following characteristics of the operation:

- a.** Hours of operation.
- b.** Number of employees.
- c.** Anticipated noise, odors, dust, soot, runoff or pollution and measures taken to mitigate impacts to neighboring properties.
- d.** Descriptions of any materials stored outside and any activities, processing or other operations taking place outside an enclosed building.
- e.** Compliance with county stormwater and erosion control standards under Chapter 11 or Chapter 14, Dane County Code.
- f.** Sanitary facilities, including adequate private onsite wastewater treatment systems and any manure storage or management plans approved by the Madison & Dane County Public Health Agency and/or the Dane County Land and Water Resources Department.
- g.** Facilities for managing and removal of trash, solid waste and recyclable materials.
- h.** Anticipated daily traffic, types and weights of vehicles, and any provisions, intersection or road improvements or other measures proposed to accommodate increased traffic.
- i.** A listing of hazardous, toxic or explosive materials stored on site, and any spill containment, safety or pollution prevention measures taken.
- j.** Outdoor lighting and measures taken to mitigate light-pollution impacts to neighboring properties.
- k.** Signage.
- (f) *Hearing on application.*** Upon receipt of the application and statement referred to in par. (e) above, the zoning committee shall hold a public hearing on each application for conditional use at such time and place as shall be established by the zoning committee. The hearing shall be conducted and a record of the proceedings shall be preserved in such manner and according to such procedures as the zoning committee shall, by rule, prescribe from time to time.

(g) Notice of public hearing shall be given by publication of a Class 2 notice as provided for in chapter 985 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Notice to parties of interest shall be according to policies established by the zoning committee.

(h) Standards. No application for a conditional use shall be granted by the town board or zoning committee unless such body shall find that all of the following conditions are present:

1. That the establishment, maintenance or operation of the conditional use will not be detrimental to or endanger the public health, safety, comfort or general welfare;

2. That the uses, values and enjoyment of other property in the neighborhood for purposes already permitted shall be in no foreseeable manner substantially impaired or diminished by establishment, maintenance or operation of the conditional use;

3. That the establishment of the conditional use will not impede the normal and orderly development and improvement of the surrounding property for uses permitted in the district;

4. That adequate utilities, access roads, drainage and other necessary site improvements have been or are being made;

5. That adequate measures have been or will be taken to provide ingress and egress so designed as to minimize traffic congestion in the public streets; and

6. That the conditional use shall conform to all applicable regulations of the district in which it is located.

(i) Conditions and guarantees. Prior to the granting of any conditional use, the town board and zoning committee may stipulate such conditions and restrictions upon the establishment, location, construction, maintenance and operation of the conditional use as deemed necessary to promote the public health, safety and general welfare of the community and to secure compliance with the standards and requirements specified in subsection (h) above, or subsection (o) in the case of small scale electric generating stations under 10.123(3)(n), using wind or solar energy. In all cases in which conditional uses are granted, the town board and zoning committee shall require such evidence and guarantees as it may deem necessary as proof that the conditions stipulated in connection therewith are being and will be complied with.

1. In addition to such other conditions as the town board and zoning committee may impose upon any conditional use, in the case of dependency living arrangements, each body shall require as a condition of approval that the use shall be discontinued at the time that a dependent person ceases to reside in the secondary living area. In no event shall the space so created be used for general rental purposes. The town board and zoning committee may, if they so desire, require the owner to record deed restrictions implementing these additional restrictions and such deed restrictions may be required to run in favor of the county, the town and adjacent landowners.

(j) Appeal. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the zoning committee or a town board regrading the grant or denial of a conditional use permit may appeal to the Dane County Board of Adjustment within 30 days of the final decision.

(k) Effect of denial of application. No application for a conditional use which has been denied wholly or in part shall be resubmitted for a period of one year from the date of said denial, except on the grounds of new evidence or proof of change of conditions found to be valid by the zoning committee.

(L) In any case where the holder of a conditional use permit issued under this ordinance has not instituted the use or begun construction within one year of the date of approval, the permit shall be null and void.

(m) Revocation of a conditional use permit. If the zoning committee finds that the standards in subsection (2)(h) and the conditions stipulated therein are not being complied with, the zoning committee, after a public hearing as provided in subs. (2)(f) and (g), may revoke the conditional use permit. Appeals from the action of the zoning committee may be as provided in sub. (2)(j).

(n) Abandoned conditional uses. Any use, for which a conditional use permit has been issued, upon its cessation or abandonment for a period of one year, will be deemed to have been terminated and any future use shall be in conformity with these ordinances.

(o) Standards for the review of small scale electric generating stations using wind or solar energy.

1. An application for a conditional use permit for a small scale electric generating station under s. 10.123(3)(n) using wind or solar energy shall

be considered by the town and the committee in conformance with Wis. Stats. s. 66.0401(4).

2. No condition or restriction may be placed upon a wind energy system or solar energy system unless such restriction or condition:

- a.** serves to preserve or protect the public health or safety;
- b.** does not significantly increase the cost of the system or significantly decrease its efficiency; or
- c.** allows for an alternative system of comparable cost and efficiency.

(3) *Statement of purposes.* Conditional rezonings are authorized as provided herein to enable adaptation of zoning to unique circumstances regarding particular sites, uses or neighborhoods when the county has not had sufficient experience with the type of use in question to lead to treatment of the use as a conditional use.

(a) *Conditions on rezonings.*

1. The zoning committee may recommend and the county board may adopt an ordinance effecting an amendment of the zoning district map containing the condition that the change in the map will take effect on such date occurring within a specified number of months of the date of county board approval of the amendment when the first on-site inspection for building location is made and approved for the project sought to be established, and in the event such approved inspection has not occurred by the end of the specified time period, the possibility of making effective the rezoning will then be terminated.

2. The zoning committee may recommend and the county board may adopt an ordinance effecting an amendment of the zoning district map containing the condition that the change in the map will take effect on such date occurring within a specified number of months of the date of county board approval of the amendment when a restrictive covenant has been recorded binding the property to conditions specified in the amending ordinance, and in the event such covenant is not recorded by the end of the specified time period, the possibility of making effective the rezoning will then be terminated.

(b) Conditions specified to be in such required covenants shall be related to the purposes of the ordinance. They may include, as specific cases warrant, limits of permissible uses to less than the full range of uses otherwise allowable in the district into which the land is being placed. Enforcement rights over such covenant controls shall be afforded to the county, the town and

owners of property within 300 feet of the site. The covenant controls shall be amendable or repealable upon petition of the owner of the lands subject to the controls and approval by the county board after a hearing similar to a rezoning hearing. A rezoning of the lands to a different zoning district shall also act to repeal the covenant controls. Except as provided above, the covenants shall run with the land.

(c) Other similar controls appropriate to handling by covenant provisions may also be imposed.

[History: (1)(e) cr., Sub. 1 to OA 32, 1992-93, pub. 04/14/93; (2)(c) cr., Sub. 3 to OA 36, 1987-88, pub. 08/02/88; (2)(c)-(m) renum. and (2)(c) cr., OA 9, 1993-94, pub. 04/20/94; (2)(j) am., OA 20, 1989-90, pub. 02/27/90; (2)(j) am., OA 50, 1987-88, pub. 06/18/88; OA 18, 1995-96, effecting (2)(j), vetoed by towns; (2)(b), (e), (f) and (j) and (3) am., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (1)(b) and (2)(L) am., and (2)(g) recr., OA 3, 2000-01, pub. 10/19/00; (2) am., OA 54, 2007-08, pub. 06/19/08; (1)(d) am., OA 6, 2008-09, pub. 09/16/08; (2)(e) am., OA 10, 2010-11, 12/10/10; (2)(c)3, (2)(i), and (2)(j) am., (2)(o) cr., Sub. 1 to OA 37, 2010-11, pub. 06/23/11; (2)(b), (2)(c)2., (2)(c)4. and (2)(j) am., 2016 OA-67, pub. 03/21/17.]

10.26 BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT.

(1) *Personnel, term and compensation.* The board of adjustment shall consist of five (5) members, appointed by the county executive with the approval of the county board, each serving for a term of three (3) years, the terms beginning July 1st and being staggered so that the terms of not more than two members shall expire in any year. Members shall reside in the unincorporated areas of the county and no two members shall be from the same town. Compensation of members shall be the same as allowed county board members for attendance at committee meetings.

(2) *Rules, meetings and minutes.* The county board shall adopt rules for the conduct of the business of said board of adjustment, in accordance with the provisions of any ordinance or ordinances adopted pursuant to sections 59.69, 59.692 or 87.30, Wis. Stats. The board of adjustment may adopt further rules as necessary to carry into effect the regulations of the county board. Meetings of the board shall be held at the call of the chairperson and at such other times as the board may determine. Such chairperson, or in his or her absence the acting chairperson, may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses. All meetings of the board shall be open to the public. The board shall keep minutes of its proceedings, showing the vote of each member upon each question, or, if absent or failing to vote, indicating such fact and shall keep records of its examinations and

other official actions, all of which shall be immediately filed in the office of the board and shall be public record.

(3) Appeals to the board. Appeals to the board of adjustment may be taken by any person aggrieved or by any officer, department, board or bureau of the municipality affected by any decision of the zoning administrator or other administrative officer; an appeal may also be taken by the committee. Such appeal shall be taken within a reasonable time, as provided by the rules of the board, by filing with the officer from whom the appeal is taken and with the board of adjustment a notice of appeal specifying the grounds thereof. The officer from whom the appeal is taken shall forthwith transmit to the board all the papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed from was taken. The committee may appeal only those matters properly before it prior to the committee vote and within thirty (30) days of the public hearing on the matter and only by a 2/3 vote of the committee's members. The committee's appeal shall be exempt from fee.

(4) Stays. An appeal shall stay all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from, unless the officer from whom the appeal is taken shall certify to the board of adjustment after the notice of appeal shall have been filed with him or her that by reason of facts stated in the certificate a stay would cause imminent peril to life or property. In such case, proceedings shall not be stayed otherwise than by a restraining order, which may be granted by the board of adjustment or by a court of record on application on notice to the officer from whom the appeal is taken and on due cause shown.

(5) Hearing appeals. The board of adjustment shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing of the appeal and publish a class 2 notice thereof under ch. 985, Wis. Stats., as well as give due notice to the parties in interest, and decide the same within a reasonable time. Upon the hearing any party may appeal in person or by agent or attorney.

(6) Powers of the board of adjustment. The board of adjustment shall have the following powers:

(a) To hear and decide appeals where it is alleged there is error in any order, requirement, decision or determination made by an administrative official in the enforcement of sections 59.69, 59.692 or 87.30, Wis. Stats., or of any ordinance adopted pursuant thereto.

(b) To hear and decide special exceptions to the terms of the ordinance upon which such board is required to pass under such ordinance.

(c) To authorize upon appeal in specific cases such variance from the terms of the ordinance as will not be contrary to the public interest, where, owing to special conditions, a literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship, and so that the spirit of the ordinance shall be observed and substantial justice done.

(7) Order on appeal. In exercising the above-mentioned powers such board may, in conformity with the provisions of this section, reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or modify the order, requirement, decision or determination appealed from and may make such order, requirement, decision or determination as ought to be made, and to that end shall have all the powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken.

(8) Majority rule. The concurring vote of a majority of the board shall be necessary to reverse any order, requirement, decision or determination of such administrative official, or to decide in favor of the applicant on any matter upon which it is required to pass under any such ordinance, or to effect any variation in such ordinance.

(9) Expiration of authorization. When any construction shall have been authorized by the board of adjustment pursuant to the provisions of this section, a permit for such construction shall be taken out within one year from the date of such authorization, otherwise such authorization shall become null and void; provided that the board of adjustment, upon request, may extend such authorization for a specific period without the necessity of another public hearing.

(10) Effect of the denial of an appeal by the board of adjustment. An appeal that has been denied by the board of adjustment shall not be resubmitted for a period of one year from the date of denial, except on the grounds of new evidence or proof of change of conditions found to be valid by the board.

[History: (3) am., OA 20, 1989-90, pub. 02/27/90; (2), (5) and (6)(a) am., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (2) and (6) am., OA 43, 1996-97, pub. 06/17/97; (6)(a) am., OA 22, 1997-98, pub. 06/03/98.]

10.27 SEVERABILITY OF ORDINANCE PROVISIONS. Should any section, clause or provision of this ordinance be declared by the courts to be invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole to any part

thereof, other than the part so declared to be invalid.

10.28 REPEAL OF CONFLICTING PROVISIONS. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

10.29 EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon passage and publication.

[10.30 - 10.69 reserved.]

SUBCHAPTER II

10.70 SUBCHAPTER; PURPOSE. (1) Sections 10.70 through 10.93, inclusive, are hereinafter collectively referred to as "this subchapter".

(2) The purpose of this subchapter is to regulate signs for all properties within the jurisdiction of this ordinance and to ensure the public safety, preservation of scenic beauty and the implementation of the desired overall character of the community and its constituent zoning districts.

[History: am., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.71 DEFINITIONS. As used in this subchapter, the following words shall have the definitions indicated:

(1) *Sign* shall mean any object, device, display, structure or part thereof, situated outdoors, which is used to advertise, identify, display, direct or attract attention to an object, person, institution, organization, business, product, service, event or location by any means, including words, letters, figures, designs, symbols, fixtures, colors, illumination or projected images. As used herein *sign* does not include the flag or emblem of any nation, organization of nations, or other governmental or municipal agencies or units; traffic control or other public agency signs; community information signs; displays within the confines of a building; merchandise, pictures or models of products or services incorporated in a window display; works of art which in no way identify a product or service; sculptural representations of an organization's or business's logo which do not contain any words and are not illuminated except that only one such representation of a particular business's or organization's logo is permitted; scoreboards located on athletic fields; and signs mounted or painted on commercial vehicles and

the same are expressly excepted from regulation under this subchapter.

(2) *Agriculture sign* shall mean a sign advertising agricultural products which are available at a specific farm or are being produced on the farm on which the sign is located.

(3) *Apartment complex sign* shall mean a sign that provides identification for an apartment complex on which the sign is located.

(4) *Appendage sign* shall mean an additional sign mounted above or hung below the primary sign face.

(5) *Auxiliary sign* shall mean a sign mounted separately and apart from the primary sign and which provides supplemental information such as services, price, hours of operation, directions, warning, etc.

(6) *Awning sign* shall mean a sign painted or installed on an awning.

(7) *Back-to-back sign* shall mean signs that are mounted back to back with the sign faces in opposing directions or on a 'V-shaped' frame with an internal angle of less than 40. 'V-shaped' frame signs with an internal angle larger than 40 shall be considered side-by-side signs.

(8) *Billboard* shall mean an off-premise advertising sign with a copy area greater than 96 square feet.

(9) *Community information sign* shall mean a municipally-owned sign which displays information of interest to the general community regarding public places, events or activities.

(10) *Construction sign* shall mean a temporary sign which describes or identifies a demolition or construction project taking place on the premises.

(11) *Crop sign* shall mean a temporary sign which designates a variety, brand, or provides other identification of an agricultural crop, fertilizer, herbicide or pesticide that is being grown or used at a specific location.

(12) *Development sign* shall mean a sign which directs attention to a pending development of a property.

(13) *Directional sign* shall mean an on-premise auxiliary sign which provides directions for pedestrian or vehicular traffic, e. g., enter, exit, parking, or location of any place or area on the same premise.

(14) *Directory sign* shall mean an off-premise advertising sign with a copy area of 96 square feet or less.

(15) *Double decked sign* shall mean billboards or directory signs which are mounted one above the other.

(16) *Electronic sign* shall mean an advertising sign whose message may be changed by electronic process.

(17) *Farm sign* shall mean an on-premise sign identifying a farm by its name or by the farmer's name.

(18) *Garage sale sign* shall mean an on-premise sign advertising the occasional sale of personal property items. A garage sale sign does not include a sign advertising business products or produce.

(19) *Graphic sign* shall mean a sign which is an integral part of a building facade. The sign is painted directly on or otherwise permanently embedded in the facade.

(20) *Ground* shall mean the average elevation of the ground upon which the sign supports are placed, except when the sign supports rest upon a berm or other area elevated above the surrounding ground. In such cases, the average elevation of the base of such berm or other area shall be considered as the ground.

(21) *Ground sign* shall mean a freestanding sign mounted on supports or uprights and whose bottom edge is less than 8 feet above the ground.

(22) *Group sign* shall mean a sign displaying the names of a group of businesses which are located in the same locale such as a city, village, shopping center, office or commercial park, etc.

(23) *Home occupation sign* shall mean a sign which advertises a permitted home occupation.

(24) *Intersection* shall mean the point at which the right-of-way lines meet or, for highway interchanges, the beginning and ending points of the on and off ramps. A "T" intersection shall be considered the same as a four-way intersection in the determination of the required distance of signs from said intersection.

(25) *Limited family business sign* shall mean a sign which advertises a permitted limited family business.

(26) *Logo* shall mean an emblem, symbol or trademark identification placed on signs.

(27) *Marquee sign* shall mean a sign mounted on an overhanging canopy of a theater, auditorium, fairground, museum or other such use.

(28) *Mobile or portable sign* shall mean a sign mounted on a frame or chassis designed to be easily relocated and not permanently affixed to the ground or other structure.

(29) *Off-premise advertising sign* shall mean a sign which directs attention to a business, commodity, service or entertainment conducted,

sold or offered elsewhere other than upon the premises where the sign is displayed.

(30) *On-premise advertising sign* shall mean a sign which directs attention to a business, commodity, service, items or entertainment sold, offered or conducted on the same premises that the sign is located.

(31) *Parking lot sign* shall mean an auxiliary sign that lists the rules and regulations for the parking lot.

(32) *Political sign* shall mean a sign the message of which relates to a political party, a candidate for public office or a political issue.

(32m) *Private property protection sign* means a sign containing the words "no trespassing", "no hunting", "no entry", "private property" or similar language indicating an intent to deny entry to the general public. *Private property protection signs* include signs erected to conform to s. 943.13(2)(a) or (b), Wis. Stats.

(33) *Projecting sign* shall mean an on-premise advertising sign, other than a wall sign which is attached to and projects out from a wall or a building.

(34) *Pylon sign* shall mean a freestanding sign erected upon one or more pylons or posts the bottom edge of which is greater than eight feet above ground level.

(35) *Real estate sign* shall mean a sign that provides identification of property that is for lease, rent or sale.

(36) *Road classification* shall refer to the system of classifying roads, according to the following scheme:

Class A All federal and state highways and designated county highways.

Class B All county highways except those designated as class "A".

Class C All town roads.

Class D Roads within subdivisions which were recorded prior to the adoption of the zoning ordinance.

Class E All other roads.

(37) *Side-by-side signs* shall mean two or more signs mounted adjacently on the same structure. Signs mounted on a 'V-shaped' frame that has an internal angle larger than 40 shall be considered side-by-side signs.

(38) *Sign copy area* shall mean the total area of a sign face which may be used for display of advertising, message announcement, etc.

(39) *Sign face* shall mean the total surface of a sign including the trim and copy area.

(40) *Signable wall area* shall mean the designated area of the wall of a building, up to

the roof line, which is free of windows and doors or major architectural detail.

(41) Subdivision sign (permanent) shall mean a permanently installed sign located on the subdivision property which identifies the subdivision name, etc.

(42) Subdivision sign (temporary) shall mean a sign which advertises the development of a residential or commercial subdivision plat.

(43) Temporary signs shall mean signs which are installed for a limited time period for the purpose of advertising a forthcoming event, e. g., retailer's signs temporarily displayed for the purpose of informing the public of a sale or special offer, garage sale signs, church or club event signs, etc. A permanently mounted sign shall not be considered as temporary even though the message displayed is subject to periodic changes.

(44) Trim shall mean a separate boarder or framing around the copy area of a sign.

(45) V-shaped frame shall mean a sign support structure which will accommodate two signs in a back-to-back position with one end of each sign mounted on a common support with the other sign. The other ends of the signs are mounted on separate, individual supports.

(46) Vision clearance triangle shall mean the area in each quadrant of an intersection which is bounded by the right-of-way lines of the roads and a vision clearance setback line connecting points on each right-of-way line which are located a distance back from the intersection equal to the setback required for each road. See diagram below.

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(47) Wall sign shall mean a sign mounted on and parallel to a building wall or other vertical building surface. Signs on the sides of a service station pump island roof structure shall be considered wall signs.

[History: 10.71 rep. & recr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90; (1) am., OA 39, 1995-96, pub. 05/10/96, eff. 06/11/96; (1) am. and (32m) cr., OA 24, 1998-99, pub. 04/21/99; (29), (32) and (34) am., OA 3, 2000-01, pub. 10/19/00.]

10.72 PERMITTED ZONING DISTRICTS FOR SIGNS. **(1)** Unless expressly permitted under this section, a sign is not permitted in a zoning district.

(2) Agriculture signs are permitted in the following zoning districts: A-1 Agriculture, A-1 Exclusive Agriculture, A-2 Agriculture, A-3

Agriculture, C-1 Commercial, C-2 Commercial, M-1 Industrial and CO-1 Conservancy.

(3) Apartment signs are permitted in the following zoning districts: R-4 Residence, B-1 Local Business, C-1 Commercial.

(4) Auxiliary signs are permitted in all zoning districts.

(5) Billboards are permitted in the following zoning districts: C-1 Commercial, C-2 Commercial, M-1 Industrial.

(6) Construction signs are permitted in the following zoning districts: All districts.

(7) Crop signs are permitted in the following zoning districts: A-1 Agriculture, A-1 Exclusive Agriculture, A-2 Agriculture, A-3 Agriculture, C-1 Commercial, C-2 Commercial and M-1 Industrial.

(8) Development signs are permitted in all zoning districts.

(8m) Directory signs are permitted in all Agriculture districts and the C-1 Commercial, C-2 Commercial and M-1 Industrial districts.

(9) Electronic signs are permitted in the following zoning districts: A-B Agriculture-Business, B-1 Local Business, C-1 Commercial, C-2 Commercial, EXP-1 Exposition, M-1 Industrial.

(10) Farm signs are permitted in the following zoning districts: A-1 Agriculture, A-1 Exclusive Agriculture, A-2 Agriculture, A-3 Agriculture, C-1 Commercial, C-2 Commercial and M-1 Industrial.

(11) Garage sale signs are permitted in all zoning districts.

(12) Home occupation signs are permitted in the following zoning districts: A-1 Agriculture, A-1 Exclusive Agriculture, A-2 Agriculture, A-3 Agriculture, A-B Agriculture-Business, R-1 Residence, R-2 Residence, R-3 Residence, R-4 Residence, RH-1 Rural Homes, RH-3 Rural Homes, RE-1 Recreational and LC-1 Limited Commercial.

(13) Limited family business signs are permitted in the following zoning districts: A-1 Agriculture, A-1 Exclusive Agriculture, A-2 Agriculture, A-3 Agriculture.

(14) Marquee signs are permitted in the following zoning districts: B-1 Local Business, C-1 Commercial, C-2 Commercial, EXP-1 Exposition, M-1 Industrial and RE-1 Recreational.

(15) On-premise advertising signs are permitted in the following zoning districts: A-1 Agriculture, A-2 Agriculture, A-3 Agriculture, A-1 Exclusive Agriculture, A-B Agriculture-Business, B-1 Local Business, C-1 Commercial, C-2 Commercial, LC-1 Limited Commercial, EXP-1 Exposition, M-1 Industrial, RE-1 Recreational, R-1 through R-4 Residence Districts as a condition of a

conditional use permit, and RH-1 through RH-4 Rural Homes Districts as a condition of a conditional use permit.

(16) Parking lot signs are permitted in the following zoning districts: A-B Agriculture-Business, RE-1 Recreational, B-1 Local Business, C-1 Commercial, C-2 Commercial, LC-1 Limited Commercial, EXP-1 Exposition, M-1 Industrial.

(16m) Private property protection signs are permitted in all zoning districts.

(17) Projecting signs are permitted in the following zoning districts: A-B Agriculture-Business, RE-1 Recreational, B-1 Local Business, C-1 Commercial, C-2 Commercial, LC-1 Limited Commercial, EXP-1 Exposition, M-1 Industrial.

(18) Real estate signs are permitted in all zoning districts.

(19) Subdivision signs are permitted in all zoning districts.

(20) Wall signs are permitted in the following zoning districts: A-B Agriculture-Business, B-1 Local Business, C-1 Commercial, C-2 Commercial, LC-1 Limited Commercial, EXP-1 Exposition, M-1 Industrial and RE-1 Recreational.

[History: 10.72 rep. & recr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90; (8m) am., OA 16, 1996-97, pub. 01/16/97; (8m), (9), (14), (15), (16), (17) and (20) am., OA 23, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98; (16m) cr., OA 24, 1998-99, pub. 04/21/99; (2), (7), (8m), (10), (12), (13) and (15) am., OA 3, 2000-01, pub. 10/19/00; (14), (15) and (20) am., OA 35, 2000-01, pub. 10/25/01; reference to "Agriculture District (Exclusive)" changed to "Exclusive Agriculture District", Sub. 1 to OA 31, 2001-02, pub. 09/04/02, eff. 09/05/02; (15) am., Sub. 1 to OA 1, 2009-10, pub. 09/08/09.]

10.73 GENERAL SIGN REGULATIONS. (1)

The regulations contained in this section shall apply to signs in all zoning districts. The regulations set forth in this section do not supersede the specific requirements set forth in section 10.74.

(2) Apartment complex signs may be installed on-premises for identification of an apartment building or apartment complex. The sign may be either a ground or wall sign.

(3) Auxiliary signs may only provide supplemental information such as services, price, hours of operation, directions, warning, etc., and may not include any other information regarding product lines. The logo or name of the related business may be included.

(4) Awning signs are subject to wall sign regulations.

(5) To qualify as a construction sign, a sign shall identify the project and may include the

names of the contractors, engineers or architect, or products being used in the construction of a building but only during the time that construction or development is actively under way. The sign shall be removed within 30 days of the completion of the project.

(6) The total sign copy area of all on-premise signs related to a business shall not exceed the maximum permitted sign copy area. Sign copy area shall be measured in the following manner: The copy area of signs which have a face, border or trim shall consist of the entire surface area of the sign on which copy could be placed. Copy area of a sign whose message is applied to a background which provides no face, border or trim shall be the area of the smallest rectangle which can encompass all words, letters, figures, emblems and other elements of the sign message. See sub. (10) for sample diagrams.

(7) Copy area for appendage signs shall be measured as provided in sub. (6) above. The square foot total of all appendage sign copy areas shall be included with the sign copy area of the primary sign to provide the overall copy area of the sign.

(8) The supporting structure or bracing of a sign shall not be counted as a part of sign copy area unless such structure or bracing is made a part of the sign's message.

(9) The copy area of back-to-back signs shall be computed using the copy area of only one side. The side used shall be the larger of the two sides.

(10) The following illustrations demonstrate how sign copy area shall be determined.

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(11) Crop signs are permitted only while the crop is being grown and for no more than 30 days after harvest.

(12) Directional signs are not permitted in residential districts except for use by an apartment building or complex.

(13) Distance measurements shall be measured along the pertinent right-of-way lines when determining separation between signs or distance from intersections.

(14) Double deck signs are not permitted.

(15) Electronic signs may be used only to advertise activities conducted or goods and services available on the property on which the signs are located or to present public service information. Electronic signs may not display a message for less than one-half of a second and

may not repeat a message at intervals of less than 2 seconds. A traveling message may not travel slower than 16 light columns per second nor faster than 32 light columns per second.

(16) Farm signs are limited to on-premise signs identifying a farm by its name or by the farmer's name and may contain additional historical information such as date of founding or century farm designation or name or logo of the sign sponsor.

(17) Flashing or rotating lights on signs are not permitted.

(18) A garage sale sign may be displayed 7 days prior to the date of the sale and must be removed no later than the day following the event. The sign must be located on the premises of the garage sale.

(19) Graphic signs are not permitted.

(20) Logos may contain only the emblem or name of the business located on the same property or, on farm and crop signs, the name or emblem of the business sponsoring the signs. Logos may not be larger than 25% of the sign copy area and shall be included within said copy area.

(21) Except for time and temperature signs and electronic signs, no fluttering, undulating, rotating, or other moving signs shall be permitted.

(22) Plantings or structures that exceed 30 inches in height are prohibited beneath ground and pylon signs.

(23) Sign trim is permitted on all signs and may be installed around the outside of the sign copy area. The square foot area of the trim shall not be greater than 25% of the permitted copy area of the sign.

(24) No sign, temporary or otherwise, shall be affixed to a tree or utility pole, fence or fence pole, or be painted on a stone.

(25) Private property protection signs are not regulated by this section.

[History: 10.73 rep. & recr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90; (25) cr., OA 24, 1998-99, pub. 04/21/99; (9) am., OA 46, 2009-10, pub. 03/03/10.]

10.74 SPECIFIC REGULATIONS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF SIGNS. Signs of various types shall be installed according to the regulations set forth below:

(1) Agriculture signs shall have a maximum size of 32 square feet and be erected to a height not to exceed 8 feet. Such signs shall be located not less than .25 miles from other signs and not more than 1 mile from the site advertised on the sign.

(2) Apartment signs shall have a maximum size of 32 square feet and be erected to a height not to exceed 8 feet. Such signs shall be located on the site advertised on the sign. Not more than one such sign is permitted for an apartment complex.

(3) Auxiliary signs shall have a maximum size of 5 square feet and be erected to a height not to exceed 4 feet, with a total copy area not to exceed 50 square feet. Such signs shall be located on the site advertised on the sign.

(4) Crop signs shall have a maximum size of 3 square feet and be erected to a height not to exceed 10 feet. Such signs shall be located not less than 50 feet from the site advertised on the sign, and there shall not be more than one such sign per row of crop.

(5) Ground on-premise signs shall have a maximum size of 32 square feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is 35 miles per hour or less, 64 square feet where the maximum permissible speed on the adjacent highway is between 36 and 45 miles per hour, and 96 square feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is more than 45 miles per hour. Such a sign may be erected to a height not to exceed 12 feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is 35 miles per hour or less, 16 feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is between 36 and 45 miles per hour, and 20 feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is more than 45 miles per hour. There shall be no more than one such sign for each road frontage and the sign shall be located not more than 200 feet from the site advertised on the sign, except that signs for residential or commercial plats, limited family business and recreational facilities such as golf courses and camp grounds may be installed at the property entrance locations even though the signs might be more than 200 feet from the site advertised. On-premise signs for conditional land uses in the R-1 through R-4 Residence Districts or RH-1 to RH-4 Rural Homes Districts shall be limited to a maximum size of 32 square feet regardless of the speed limit on the adjacent highway.

(6) Billboards shall have a maximum size of 300 square feet and be erected to a height not to exceed 35 feet above the centerline of the adjacent highway at the location of the sign, with a minimum distance of 300 feet between signs and a total copy area not to exceed 300 square feet per sign.

(7) Construction signs shall have a maximum size of 64 square feet and be erected to a height

not to exceed 12 feet. Such signs shall be located on site, with no more than one such sign on the site's road frontage.

(8) Development signs shall have a maximum size of 32 square feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is 35 miles per hour or less, 64 square feet where the maximum permissible speed on the adjacent highway is between 36 and 45 miles per hour, and 96 square feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is more than 45 miles per hour. Such a sign may be erected to a height not to exceed 10 feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is 35 miles per hour or less, 15 feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is between 36 and 45 miles per hour, and 20 feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is more than 45 miles per hour. Such signs shall be located on the site advertised and not less than .25 miles from other signs.

(9) Directory signs shall have a maximum size of 96 square feet and be erected to a height not to exceed 35 feet above the centerline of the adjacent highway at the location of the sign, with a total copy area not to exceed 96 square feet. Such signs shall be located not less than .25 miles from other signs and not more than 5 miles from the site advertised on the sign.

(10) Electronic signs shall conform to the regulations for the type of installation, whether directory, on-premise ground, pylon or wall sign.

(11) Farm signs shall have a maximum size of 32 square feet and be erected to a height not to exceed 8 feet. Such signs shall be located not less than .25 miles from other signs and not more than 1 mile from the site advertised on the sign.

(12) Group signs shall conform to the regulations for the type of installation, whether directory, on-premise ground, pylon or wall sign.

(13) Home occupation signs shall have a maximum size of 2 square feet and shall be located on the premises of the business advertised on the sign.

(14) Limited family business signs: A maximum of two on-premise signs are permitted; one, a wall sign limited to a maximum size of 12 square feet erected to a height not to exceed 8 feet. Such sign shall be located on the building in which the business advertised on the sign is located. The second sign may be a driveway entrance sign limited to a maximum size of 16 square feet and a maximum height of 8 feet.

(15) Marquee signs shall have a maximum size of 300 square feet and be erected to a height not

to exceed 20 feet, with no more than 3 sides. Such signs shall be located on the building containing the business advertised on the sign.

(16) Mobile signs are not permitted.

(17) Parking lot signs shall have a maximum size of 32 square feet and be erected to a height not to exceed 6 feet, with no more than 2 signs per parking lot. Such signs shall be located on the parking lot of the business advertised on the sign.

(17m) Private property protection signs shall have a maximum size of 324 square inches.

(18) Projecting signs shall have a maximum size of 32 square feet and be erected to a height not to exceed 15 feet. Such signs shall be located on the building containing the business advertised on the sign.

(19) Pylon signs shall have a maximum size of 100 square feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is 35 miles per hour or less, 200 square feet where the maximum permissible speed on the adjacent highway is between 36 and 45 miles per hour, and 300 square feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is more than 45 miles per hour. Such a sign may be erected to a height not to exceed 20 feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is 35 miles per hour or less, 35 feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is between 36 and 45 miles per hour, and 50 feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is more than 45 miles per hour. There shall be no more than one such sign per parcel and the sign shall be located on the same parcel as the site advertised on the sign.

(19m) (a) This subsection supersedes sub. (19) with respect to eligible pylon signs as defined herein.

(b) As used in this subsection, *interstate highway* means any highway officially designated as a part of the national system of interstate and defense highways by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation and approved by the appropriate authority of the federal government, and *eligible pylon sign* means a pylon sign which is both located within 2,500 feet of the right-of-way of an interstate highway and erected on the premises of a business advertised on the sign.

(c) Eligible pylon signs shall have a maximum size of 500 square feet and may be erected to a height not to exceed 150 feet.

(d) Eligible pylon signs shall comply with applicable federal law and the June 1961 agreement between the Wisconsin Department of Transportation and the federal highway

administrator relative to control of advertising adjacent to interstate highways. Additionally, except as to maximum size and maximum height, any such sign shall comply with s. 83.40(4), Wis. Stats., and acts amendatory thereto.

(20) Real estate signs shall have a maximum size of 32 square feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is 35 miles per hour or less, 64 square feet where the maximum permissible speed on the adjacent highway is between 36 and 45 miles per hour, and 96 square feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is more than 45 miles per hour. Such a sign may be erected to a height not to exceed 8 feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is 35 miles per hour or less, 15 feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is between 36 and 45 miles per hour, and 20 feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is more than 45 miles per hour. There shall be no more than one such sign for each road frontage and the sign shall be located on the site advertised on the sign.

(21) Subdivision signs shall have a maximum size of 64 square feet and be erected to a height not to exceed 10 feet. Such signs shall be located on the site advertised on the sign, with no more than one such sign per entrance to the site.

(22) Temporary signs shall have a maximum size of 64 square feet and be erected to a height not to exceed 12 feet. There shall be no more than one such sign per parcel and the sign shall be located on the site advertised on the sign.

(23) Wall signs shall have a maximum size of 100 square feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is 35 miles per hour or less, 200 square feet where the maximum permissible speed on the adjacent highway is between 36 and 45 miles per hour, inclusive, and 300 square feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is more than 45 miles per hour. Such a sign shall be erected to a height not to exceed 20 feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is 35 miles per hour or less, 35 feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is between 36 and 45 miles per hour, inclusive, and 50 feet where the speed limit on the adjacent highway is more than 45 miles per hour, except that for buildings six stories or more in height, a wall sign may also be located within 20 feet of the top of the building facade. There shall be no more than two such signs per building, except that a building on a zoning lot with two road frontages is allowed a maximum of three wall

signs and except that a building on a zoning lot with more than two road frontages is allowed a maximum of four wall signs. The maximum size and height of signs on zoning lots with two or more road frontages shall be determined by reference to the nearest adjacent road which is not within the right-of-way of another road. Notwithstanding that more than two wall signs are allowed on a building, in no event shall there be more than two wall signs on any one side of the building. Wall signs shall be located only on the building containing the business advertised on the sign.

(a) In the EXP-1 Exposition district wall signs shall have a maximum size of 300 square feet.

[History: 10.74 rep. & recr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90; (5) am., OA 5, 1994-95, pub. 09/02/94; (14) am., OA 7, 1994-95, pub. 09/02/94; (19) am. and (19m) cr., OA 43, pub. 09/10/96; (19) am., OA 19, 1996-97, pub. 01/06/97; (23) am., OA 23, 1997-98, pub. 08/17/98; (17m) cr., OA 24, 1998-99, pub. 04/21/99; (23) am., OA 28, 2000-01, pub. 08/02/01; (23)(a) cr., OA 42, 2001-02, pub. 09/24/02, eff. 09/25/02; (5) am., Sub. 1 to OA 1, 2009-10, pub. 09/08/09.]

10.75 CALCULATION OF HEIGHT REGULATIONS. (1) Auxiliary signs for service station prices may not be installed higher than 8 feet above ground level.

(2) For billboard signs, the height will be measured from the elevation of the centerline of the adjacent road to the top of the sign.

(3) For directory signs, the height will be measured from the elevation of the centerline of the adjacent road to the top of the sign.

(4) For electronic signs, the height of the sign shall be determined by the manner of installation of the sign, i. e., according to whether the sign is of the ground, wall, projecting or pylon type.

(5) For ground mounted signs, except billboards, directory or pylon signs, the height shall be measured from ground level beneath the sign to the top edge of the sign.

(6) For a projecting sign, the height shall be measured from ground level to the top of the sign. The bottom edge of such sign shall be located a minimum of eight feet from ground level directly under the sign.

(7) For a pylon sign, the height will be measured from the elevation of the centerline of the adjacent road to the top of the sign.

(8) For a wall sign, the height shall be measured from the base of the building below the sign to the top of the sign face. The top of the sign may not be higher than the building on which it is mounted.

[History: 10.75 rep. & recr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.76 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.

(1) Illumination of signs must be designed so that the lighting element is shielded from view from any adjacent residence and from vehicular traffic. Neon and fiber-optic lighting and electronic signs are exempt from this regulation.

(2) No sign shall use any word, phrase, symbol, shape, form or character in such manner as to interfere with moving traffic, including signs which incorporate typical street-type or traffic control-type sign designs and colors. No sign may be installed at any location where by reason of its position, wording, illumination, size, shape or color it may obstruct, impair, obscure, interfere with the view of, or be confused with, any official traffic control sign, signal or device.

[History: 10.76 rep. & recr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.77 LOCATIONAL REGULATIONS. (1)

Billboards may not be located within 300 feet of existing on-premise advertising signs.

(2) Off-premise signs may not be installed within the limits of any curve.

(3) Crop signs shall be located within 50' of the crop identified.

(4) Directory signs may not be located within 300 feet of existing on-premise advertising signs.

(5) No sign may block or interfere with the visibility for ingress or egress of a driveway. All signs, except auxiliary signs, that are adjacent to driveway ingress or egress, shall provide a minimum of 6 feet of clearance between ground level and the bottom edge of the sign.

(6) No sign may be located within a permanently protected green space area.

(7) Home occupation signs shall be mounted on the residence in which the occupation is located.

(8) Limited family business signs shall be mounted on the building in which the business is located.

(9) Each primary building housing a separate unaffiliated business on a parcel is allowed to have the total related signs as permitted by this ordinance, e. g., each building in a condominium plat and each leased or rented building in a complex shall be entitled to the total number of signs. Businesses located in one building must share the total signs allocated to the building.

(10) Projecting signs may not be located directly over a public or private street, drive or parking area.

(11) Ground and pylon signs may not be located less than 5 feet from a rear lot line.

(12) No sign shall be located within a road right-of-way.

(13) No sign shall be installed on a roof.

[History: 10.77 rep. & recr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90; (9) am., OA 35, 2000-01, pub. 10/25/01.]

10.78 INTERSECTION REGULATIONS. (1) A billboard whose bottom edge is less than 8 feet above the centerline elevation of adjacent roads shall maintain a minimum distance from road intersections as follows:

<u>Road Speed</u>	<u>Required Distance</u>
0-35 MPH	100'
36-45 MPH	200'
over 45 MPH	300'

(2) A billboard whose bottom edge is 8 feet or higher above the centerline elevation of adjacent roads may be located up to the vision triangle line.

(3) A directory sign whose bottom edge is less than 8 feet above the centerline of adjacent roads shall maintain a minimum distance from road intersections as follows:

<u>Road Speed</u>	<u>Required Distance</u>
0-35 MPH	100'
36-45 MPH	200'
over 45 MPH	300'

(4) A directory sign whose bottom edge is 8 feet or higher above the centerline of adjacent roads may be located up to the vision triangle line.

(5) An on-premise ground sign whose top is more than 30 inches above the centerline of the adjacent road or whose bottom edge is less than 6 feet above the centerline of the adjacent road, shall maintain a minimum distance from road intersections as shown:

<u>Road Speed</u>	<u>Required Distance</u>
0-35 MPH	100'
36-45 MPH	200'
over 45 MPH	300'

(6) An on-premise ground sign whose top is less than 30 inches above the centerline of the adjacent road or whose bottom edge is 6 feet or more above the centerline of the adjacent road may be installed up to the vision clearance triangle line.

(7) An on-premise pylon sign whose bottom edge is less than 8 feet above the centerline of the adjacent road shall maintain a minimum distance from road intersections as shown:

<u>Road Speed</u>	<u>Required Distance</u>
0-35 MPH	100'
36-45 MPH	200'
over 45 MPH	300'

(8) An on-premise pylon sign whose bottom edge is 8 feet or more above the centerline of adjacent roads may be located up to the vision triangle line.

(9) No sign shall be erected or maintained in an intersection vision clearance triangle.

(10) This section shall not be construed to supersede, abridge or amend state and federal regulations which are more restrictive.

[History: 10.78 rep. & recr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90; (5) and (6) am., OA 6, 1994-95, pub. 09/02/94.]

10.79 SIGN MAINTENANCE REGULATIONS.

(1) All signs within the jurisdiction of this ordinance shall remain in a state of proper maintenance. Proper maintenance shall be the absence of loose materials including peeling paint, paper or other material, prevention of excessive rust, the prevention of excessive vibration or shaking and the maintenance of the original structural integrity of the sign, frame and other supports, its mounting and all components thereof.

(2) Signs found to be in violation of the provisions of this section shall be repaired or removed.

[History: 10.79 rep. & recr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.80 MARQUEE SIGNS. (1) Marquee signs shall be subject to wall sign regulations except as otherwise provided by this ordinance. Copy displayed on marquee signs shall be limited to names, dates and times of events scheduled on the premises.

[History: 10.80 cr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.81 POLITICAL SIGNS. (1) Political signs installed on underlying structures capable of being classified as specific types of signs, such as billboards, directory signs, awning signs, ground signs and the like, shall comply with all regulations applicable to the underlying sign structure.

(2) Temporary political signs which promote a particular candidate or candidates for a particular election, may be erected and maintained otherwise unrestricted by this ordinance except that all such signs shall conform to the vision triangle requirements, shall not be erected in a highway right-of-way, shall not exceed 32 square feet in sign area, shall not be erected more than 70 days prior to the election and shall be removed not later than 10 days after the election.

[History: 10.81 cr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.82 REAL ESTATE SIGN REGULATIONS.

(1) Real estate signs are permitted on all properties advertised for lease, sale or rent. Signs shall be removed within 30 days of occupancy, lease or sale.

[History: 10.82 cr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.83 SET BACK REGULATIONS. (1) All signs shall be located a minimum of 5 feet from the road right-of-way except as otherwise provided by this ordinance.

(2) A ground sign located on the premises of an existing business and whose bottom edge is less than 6 feet above ground level shall be set back the greater of the centerline distance or the right-of-way distance as specified in the following schedule:

<u>TYPE OF ROAD</u>	<u>FEET FROM CENTERLINE</u>	<u>FEET FROM RIGHT-OF-WAY</u>
Class A	100	42
Class B	75	42
Class C	63	30
Class D	not applicable	20
Class E	not applicable	30

(3) Ground and pylon signs shall be located a minimum of 5 feet from a side lot line.

[History: 10.83 cr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.84 WALL SIGN REGULATIONS. (1) The space on a building wall that is designated to be the wall sign area shall be free of windows and doors or major architectural detail.

(2) Wall signs shall not extend beyond the end of any wall or other surface to which they are mounted, nor shall they project more than 18 inches from its surface.

[History: 10.84 cr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.85 SUBDIVISION SIGN REGULATIONS.

(1) Permanent subdivision identification signs may be installed on the subdivision property at the primary entrances to the subdivision.

(2) A temporary development project identification sign is permitted to be located on site at each primary entrance. Maximum size of the sign shall be not more than 144 square feet in area. Signs shall be removed within 30 days of the sale of all lots in the subdivision.

[History: 10.85 cr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.86 TEMPORARY SIGN REGULATIONS.

(1) Except as provided otherwise by this ordinance, any property is permitted to display temporary signs for a maximum of thirty days within any 12 month period. Furthermore, any property is limited to use of temporary signs a maximum of two times in any 12 month period. Political signs are exempt from this restriction.

(2) Events of public interest, such as a neighborhood, church or club fair, festival, bazaar, etc., may have one sign, not over 64 square feet in area, located upon the site of the event. Such sign shall not be erected more than 30 days before the event and shall be removed within 24 hours after the event.

(3) Directional signs, not more than four square feet in area, showing only a directional arrow and the name of the event are permitted. Such signs shall not be erected more than 10 days before the event and shall be removed within five days after the completion of the event.

[History: 10.86 cr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.87 REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO NONCONFORMING SIGNS AND USE.

(1) Signs existing prior to the effective date of this ordinance which do not conform to the provisions of the ordinance shall be nonconforming signs. Nonconforming signs shall not be rebuilt, altered or moved to a new location without being brought into compliance with the requirements of this ordinance. Routine maintenance of a sign is permitted unless the cost exceeds 50% of the current value of the sign, if the maintenance cost is more than 50% of the value of the sign said sign shall be considered rebuilt.

(2) Signs advertising a nonconforming use may be continued but such signs shall not expand in number, copy area, height or illumination. New signs may be erected only upon the complete removal of all nonconforming signs.

(3) Nonconforming signs shall be brought into compliance or removed when the principal use of the premises is changed to a different use.

[History: 10.87 cr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.88 VARIANCES. (1) Variances from the requirements of this chapter may be granted by the standing committee designated by the county board upon application to and payment of a fee to the zoning administrator. Variances are limited as specified in this section.

(2) Variances may be granted from the maximums of height or area (but not both) for all signs regulated by this ordinance, except as limited by this section.

(3) Variances to maximum of height or area may not exceed maximums specified in this chapter by more than 20%.

(4) Variances may not be granted to maximum height, to maximum area or to minimum separation requirements for off-premise advertising signs.

[History: 10.88 cr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.89 VARIANCE STANDARDS.

(1) Unnecessary hardship must be found as distinguished from a mere inconvenience. The finding of a hardship shall take into consideration the particular physical surroundings, shape or topographical conditions of the specific property involved.

(2) The conditions upon which the application for a variance is based would not be applicable generally to other property similarly situated.

(3) The purpose of the variance is not based exclusively upon a desire for economic or other material gain by the applicant or owner.

(4) The alleged hardship or difficulty is caused by this ordinance and has not been created by any person presently having an interest in the property.

(5) The granting of the variance will not be detrimental to the public welfare, or injurious to other property or improvements in the neighborhood in which the property is located.

(6) The proposed variance will not impair an adequate supply of light and air to adjacent property, endanger the public safety or substantially diminish or impair property values within the neighborhood.

[History: 10.89 cr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.90 CONDITIONS ON VARIANCES. (1) The committee may impose such conditions or restrictions upon the sign and premises benefited by a variance as may be necessary to comply with the above standards to reduce or minimize the injurious effect of such variance upon other property in the neighborhood and to better carry out the general intent of this ordinance.

[History: 10.90 cr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.91 APPLICATIONS AND PERMITS. (1) The application for a permit to install or erect a sign shall contain such information as required by the zoning administrator.

(2) The zoning administrator shall issue a suitable identification tag with each sign permit. The identification tag shall be placed on the sign or on a support column in a location that is easily visible from the road or proximity of the sign.

(3) Fees established by chapter 12 supersede all other fees established in chapters 10 and 78 of the Dane County Code of Ordinances.

[History: 10.91 cr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.92 PENALTIES. (1) Any person or persons, firm, company or corporation, owner, occupant or other user of the premises, who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects or refuses to comply with or resists the enforcement of any of the provisions of this subchapter shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than five dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars and costs. Each day that a violation is permitted to exist shall constitute a separate offense.

(2) Compliance herewith shall be enforced by injunctive order at suit of the county or occupant of real estate within the district affected by the regulations of this ordinance. It shall not be necessary to prosecute for forfeiture before resorting to injunctive proceedings.

(3) Any person who has the ability to pay any forfeiture entered against him or her under this ordinance but refuses to do so may be confined in the county jail until such forfeiture is paid but in no event to exceed thirty (30) days. In determining whether an individual has the ability to pay a forfeiture, all items of income and all assets may be considered regardless of whether or not such income or assets are subject to garnishment, lien or attachment by creditors.

[History: 10.92 cr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

10.93 SEVERABILITY. (1) Should any section, clause or provision of this subchapter be

declared by the courts to be invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of this subchapter as a whole or any part thereof, other than the part so declared to be invalid.

(2) This subchapter shall be construed to repeal the provisions of any other ordinance in conflict with its provisions.

[History: 10.93 cr., Sub. 2 to OA 6, 1989-90, pub. 09/21/90.]

END OF CHAPTER