

LAFAYETTE COUNTY

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



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1.0 ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

1.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The purpose of this section is to provide basic background information for the comprehensive planning process and general demographic characteristics for Lafayette County. More specifically this section includes information from the community survey and visioning sessions, community profile and projection data including population trends, age distribution, and population projections.

1.2 GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICY AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the Issues and Opportunities goals, objectives, policy, and program recommendations for the County. The essence of these recommendations is reflected throughout the entire document.

1. Protect and improve the health, safety, and welfare of residents in Lafayette County.
2. Preserve and enhance the quality of life for the residents of Lafayette County.
3. Protect and preserve the community character of Lafayette County.

Note: The above policy recommendations are further explained in other elements of this comprehensive plan. This section provides background information and overall direction. For example, the above recommendations may be carried out by implementing recommendations in other sections such as housing, economic development, and transportation.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(a)

(a) Issues and Opportunities

Background information on the local governmental unit and a statement of overall objectives, policies, goals and programs of the local governmental unit to guide the future development and redevelopment of the local governmental unit over a 20-year planning period. Background information shall include population, household and employment forecasts that the local governmental unit uses in developing its comprehensive plan, and demographic trends, age distribution, educational levels, income levels and employment characteristics that exist within the local governmental unit.

1.3 BACKGROUND

Under the Comprehensive Planning legislation, adopted by the state in October of 1999, beginning on January 1 2010, if a local governmental unit engages in any of the actions listed below, those actions shall be consistent with that local governmental unit's comprehensive plan.

- Official Mapping
- Local Subdivision Regulations
- County, Town, Village or City zoning Ordinances
- Zoning of Shorelands or Wetlands in Shorelands

Comprehensive plans are a blueprint for how a community will develop and grow. Their purpose is to provide communities with information and policies that they shall use in the future to guide planning and community decisions. The Comprehensive Plan includes nine elements: Issues and Opportunities, Housing, Transportation, Utilities and Community Facilities, Agriculture/Natural/Cultural Resources, Economic Development, Intergovernmental Cooperation, Land Use, and Implementation. In addition, the Comprehensive Planning legislation establishes fourteen planning goals to guide planning efforts. The fourteen goals, along with other planning policies and objectives created during the planning process, appear throughout each chapter in this plan.

Lafayette County, together with nineteen jurisdictions, including the County, applied for a Comprehensive Planning Grant through the Wisconsin Department of Administration in the fall of 2004. In the spring of 2005, a thirty-month Comprehensive Planning Grant was awarded. Lafayette County and the participating jurisdictions within it contracted with the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SWWRPC) to complete individual comprehensive plans for each in accordance with Wisconsin Statutes 66.1001. The only jurisdictions in the County

that did not participate under the multi-jurisdiction grant were the Towns of Darlington, Seymour, and Willow Springs, the Villages of Argyle and Blanchardville, and the Cities of Darlington and Shullsburg. These jurisdictions chose to complete their comprehensive plans using other resources. The following is a list of the participating jurisdictions under the grant.

Lafayette County	Village of Belmont	Lafayette County
	Village of Benton	Town of Belmont
	Village of Gratiot	Town of Benton
	Village of South Wayne	Town of Blanchard
		Town of Elk Grove
		Town of Fayette
		Town of Gratiot
		Town of Kendall
		Town of Lamont
		Town of Monticello
		Town of New Diggings
		Town of Shullsburg
		Town of Wayne
		Town of White Oak Springs
		Town of Wiota

1.3.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following indicates the roles and responsibilities of each entity involved in the comprehensive planning process.

- **Southwest Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SWWRPC)**
 - a. Provide staff services and project management for process.
 - b. Produce written plans and supplementary documents.
 - c. Plan, coordinate, and staff joint-jurisdictional meetings.
- **UW-Extension, Lafayette County**
 - a. Assist in developing and coordinating public participation plan, press releases, survey, visioning and education processes.
- **Lafayette County Zoning and Land Use Department**
 - a. Provide information, direction, and feedback to SWWRPC on process and plan development.
- **Town and Village Plan Commissions**
 - a. Provide feedback and direction to SWWRPC in developing plan information, policies, and implementation measures.
 - b. Hold meetings to discuss comprehensive planning issues.
 - c. Develop comprehensive plan and recommend it to the governing body for adoption.
 - d. Represent the jurisdiction at joint-jurisdictional planning meetings.
- **County Zoning and Land Use Committee**
 - a. Provide feedback and direction to SWWRPC in developing the plan information, policies, and implementation measures.
 - b. Hold meetings to discuss comprehensive planning issues.
 - c. Develop comprehensive plan and recommend it to the governing body for adoption.
 - d. Represent the jurisdiction at joint-jurisdictional planning meetings.
- **Town, Village, and County Boards**
 - a. Appoint plan commission members.
 - b. Provide funds for the process.
 - c. Provide notice for and hold local meetings and hearings for the adoption of the plan and implementation measures via ordinance.

1.4 PLANNING AREA

Refer to Map 1.2 to see the planning area considered during this comprehensive planning process. According to state statute, Class 4 municipalities have extraterritorial jurisdiction to the area 1.5 miles outside of the corporate limits. During the course of this plan, this area shall be considered as part of the planning area. Conversely, the extraterritorial area will also be considered as part of the planning area for Towns that border municipalities. The inclusion of the extraterritorial area in two separate plans underscores the importance of these lands and the importance of intergovernmental cooperation (see Chapter 8, Land Use). The purpose of the extraterritorial zone is essentially one of coordination with adjoining communities in an effort to anticipate and mitigate any impacts stemming from the development in that area.

1.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

As part of the Comprehensive Planning legislation, every community must develop a public participation plan at the beginning of the planning process. The purpose of the public participation plan is to outline procedures for public involvement during every stage of the planning process and to promote awareness of the planning process, keep the public informed and educated, and obtain input and participation from the public in order to create the plan, which reflects the vision and goals of the community.

Southwest Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SWWRPC) and UW-Extension will be involved in a variety of outreach activities throughout the planning process. SWWRPC will be conducting informational meetings on each of the elements throughout the planning process. The variety of outreach methods either SWWRPC or UW-Extension will use to publish the dates, times, and locations of informational meetings are listed below under the appropriate organization.

SWWRPC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey
UW-Extension
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UW- Extension Newsletter • UW-Extension Webpage • Press releases to appropriate news mediums for SWWRPC sponsored meetings.

Methods of public participation will be used to notify the primary audiences along with any other community members including property owners and persons with a vested or leasehold interest in property allowing the extraction of nonmetallic mineral resources in which the intensity or use of the property may be changed by the comprehensive plan.

The success of a public participation plan will be measured by the extent to which progress has been made towards the achievement of this plan's goals. During the implementation phase of the project, the Planning and Zoning Committee shall adopt, by majority vote, a resolution that formally recommends the adoption of this comprehensive plan (and any future plan amendments) to the County Board. CD copies of the recommended and adopted plan will be sent to all the county jurisdictions, Grant, Iowa, and Green Counties, and the School District Administrators with districts in Lafayette County (Section 66.1001(4)(b), Stats.). In addition, a CD and a paper copy of the plan will be sent to the Wisconsin Land Council, Wisconsin Department of Administration, and the Public Library.

In order to comply with Act 307 regarding nonmetallic mining, Lafayette County will also send a copy of the plan, per a written request, to any operator who has applied for or obtained a nonmetallic reclamation permit; a person who has registered a marketable nonmetallic mineral deposit; and any other property owner or leaseholder who has an interest in property allowing the extraction of nonmetallic mineral resources.

Prior to adopting the plan, the County Board will hold at least one public hearing to discuss the recommended plan (Section 66.1001(4)(d), Stats.) and provide an opportunity for written comments by the public and respond to such comments through review and discussion at a County Board meeting. At least 30 days prior to the hearing, a Class 1 notice will be published that contains, at a minimum, the following:

- The date, time and location of the hearing
- A summary of the proposed plan or plan amendment

- The local government staff that can be contacted for additional information
- Where to inspect and how to obtain a copy of the proposal before the hearing

The County Board, by a majority vote, shall enact the ordinance adopting the recommended plan (Section 66.1001(4)(c), Stats.). The adopted plan and ordinance shall be distributed to the aforementioned parties in Section 66.1001(4)(b), Stats. The plan shall contain all nine elements identified in Section 66.1001(2), Stats. If the Lafayette County Board asks the Planning and Zoning Committee to revise the recommended plan, it is not mandatory that these revisions be sent to the distribution list. However, in the spirit of public participation and intergovernmental cooperation, revisions constituting a substantial change to the recommended plan may be sent to the distribution list.

1.6 COMMUNITY SURVEY

In the fall of 2005, SWWRPC distributed a countywide survey to all property owners in Lafayette County. The purpose of the survey was to provide participating planning commissions with community feedback regarding key elements in the comprehensive plan. A total of 7238 surveys were sent to property owners in Lafayette County: 1501 surveys were sent back, giving the County a 21% return rate. (See Issues and Opportunities Chapter Attachments for survey results.)

1.7 COMMUNITY PROFILE AND PROJECTION

The following displays the population statistics and projections that were prepared as part of the requirements of the Comprehensive Planning legislation. Other demographic data and statistics, such as employment characteristics, are in their corresponding chapters.

Table 1.1 Population Statistics (Source: US Census)

Population	Lafayette County Number	Lafayette County Percent	Wisconsin Number	Wisconsin Percent
Total Population (1970)	17,456	100.0%	4,417,933	100.0%
Total Population (1980)	17,412	100.0%	4,705,767	100.0%
Total Population (1990)	16,076	100.0%	4,891,769	100.0%
Total Population (2000)	16,137	100.0%	5,363,675	100.0%
SEX AND AGE (2000)				
Male	8,060	49.9%	2,649,041	49.4%
Female	8,077	50.1%	2,714,634	50.6%
BOTH MALE AND FEMALE				
Under 10 years	2,120	13.1%	721,824	13.5%
10 to 19 years	2,714	16.8%	810,269	15.1%
20 to 34 years	2,472	15.3%	1,063,460	19.8%
35 to 44 years	2,706	16.8%	875,522	16.3%
45 to 59 years	2,831	17.5%	985,048	18.4%
60 to 74 years	2,088	12.9%	560,306	10.4%
75+ years	1,206	7.5%	347,246	6.5%
Median Age (2000)	38.1		36.0	

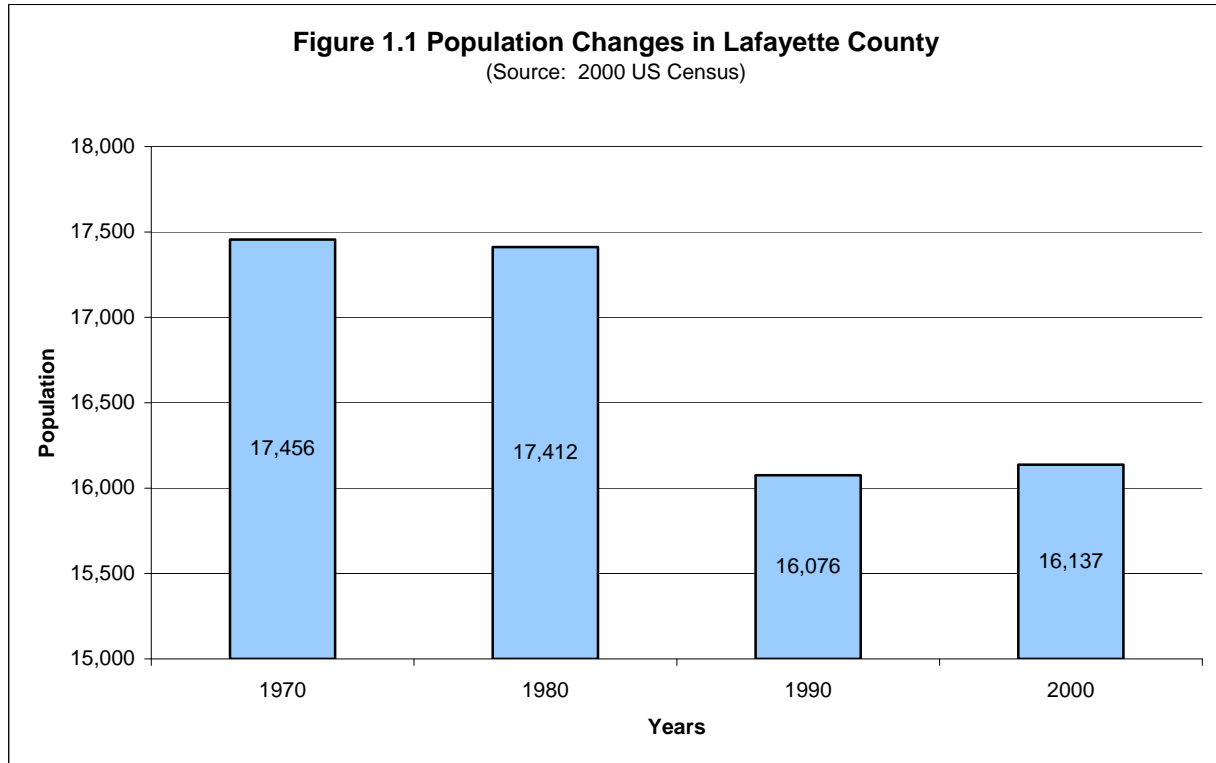


Figure 1.1 shows that Lafayette County has experienced an overall population decrease from 1970 to 2000 of 7.6%.

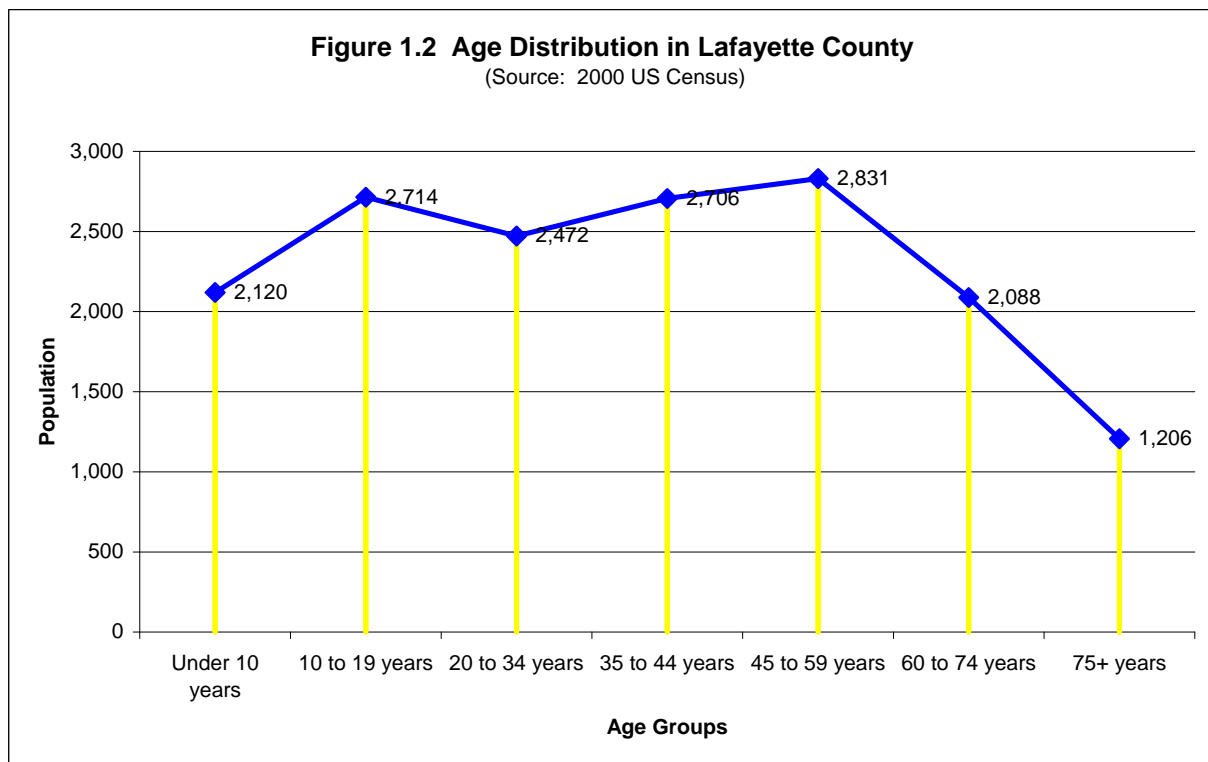


Figure 1.2 shows the population of Lafayette County by age distribution for the year 2000. The largest group is people between the ages of 45 to 59 (2,831 people) making up 17.5 % of the population. The second largest age group of 10 to 19 contains 16.8% of the population with 2,714 people (the 35 to 44 age group is very close with 2,706 people). The County's median age is 38.1.

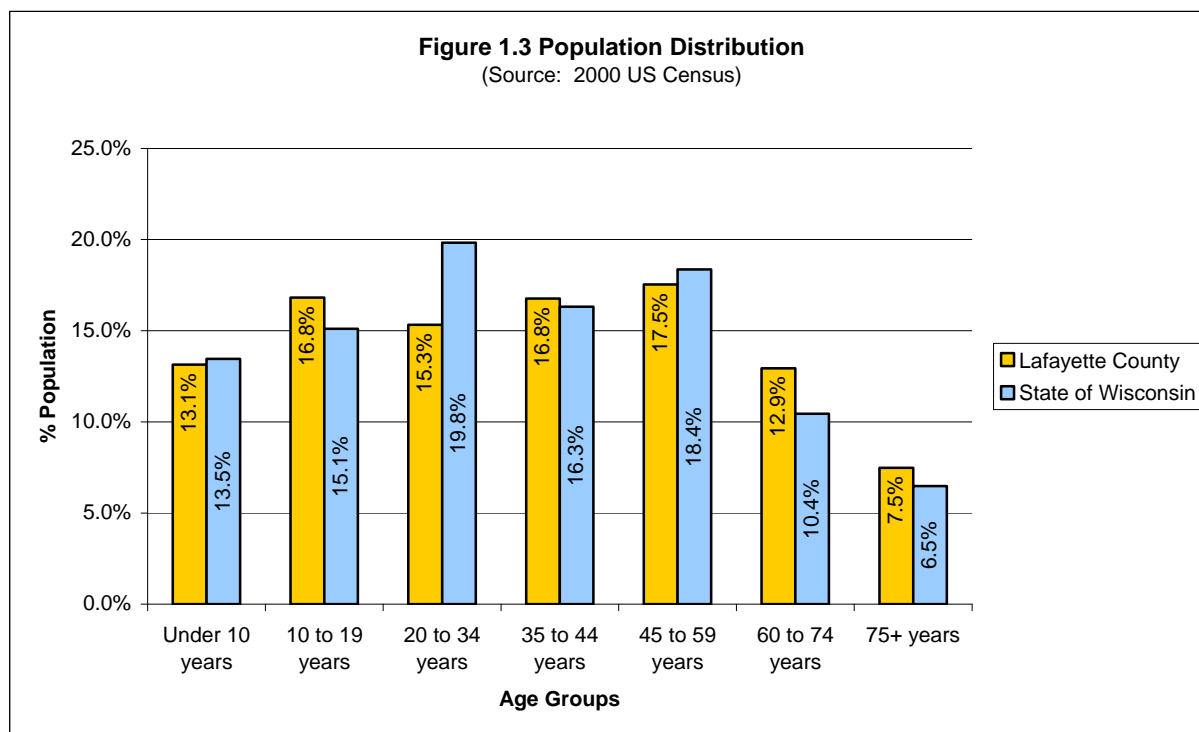


Figure 1.3 compares the population percentage by age group for Lafayette County and the State of Wisconsin.

Table 1.2 Population Projections (Source: SWWRPC)

Age Groups	2010 Low	2010 High	2020 Low	2020 High	2030 Low	2030 High
Less than 10	1968	2092	1697	1980	1645	1962
10 to 19 Years	2039	2169	1948	2198	1720	2050
20 to 34 Years	3027	3220	2656	2997	2442	2924
35 to 44 Years	1704	1813	2143	2418	1968	2357
45 to 59 Years	3744	3982	2932	3308	3036	3635
60 to 74 Years	2114	2248	3099	3497	3146	3768
75+ Years	1162	1236	1129	3497	1490	1784
Total	15758	16759	15603	17599	15447	18481

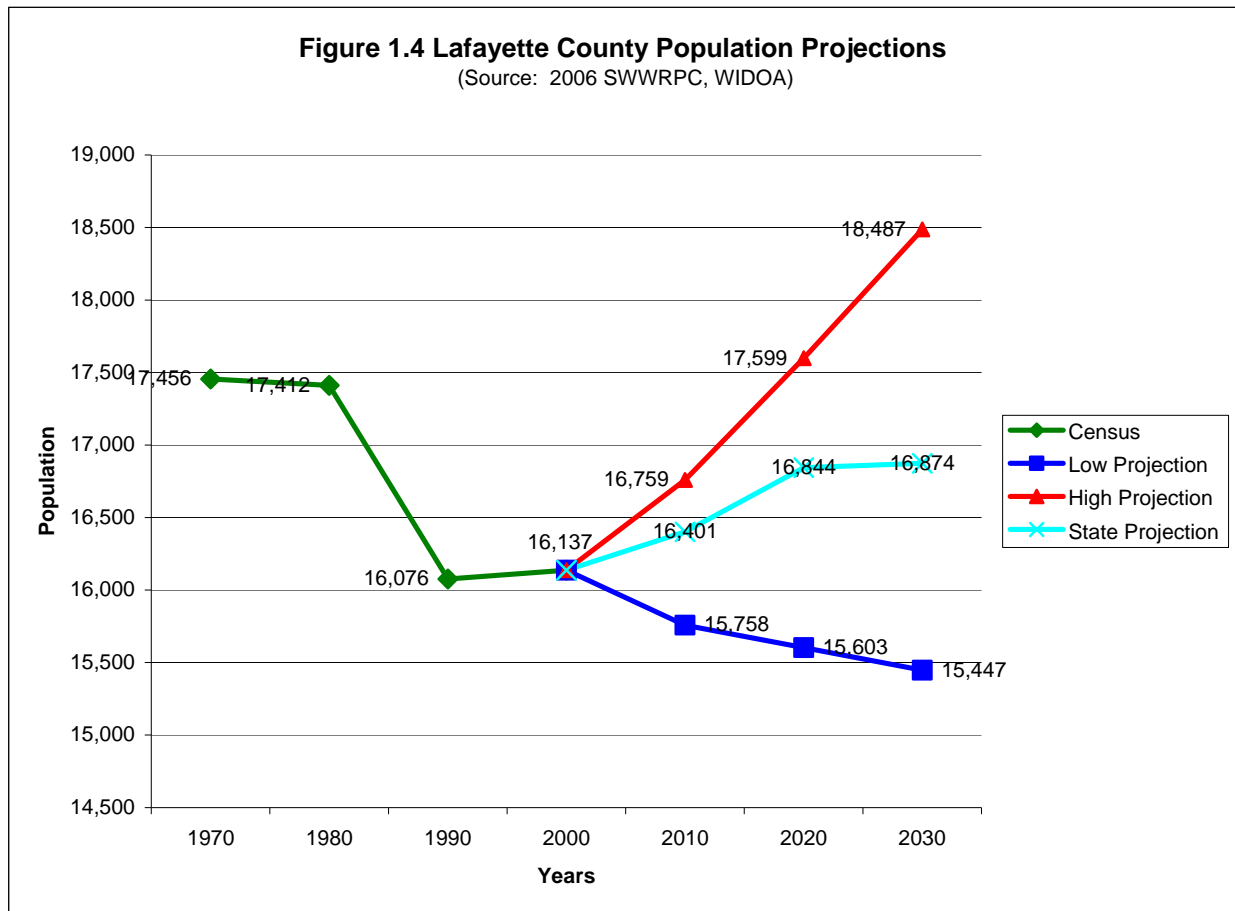


Figure 1.4 shows the projected populations for the years 2010, 2020, and 2030. The red line indicates a future high projection, while the blue line indicates a future low projection. The State projection (from WI DOA) data shows a middle trend. Projection figures were calculated using equations that took into account past population trends, the current size of the community, and the location of the community with respect to the types of roadways (highway, county, etc.) located in or around the jurisdiction.

Table 1.3 Educational Attainments (Source: SSWRPC)

Educational Attainment	Lafayette County Number	Lafayette County Percent	Wisconsin Percent
Less than 9th Grade	660	5.6%	5.4%
9th to 12th No Diploma	1,184	10.1%	9.6%
HS Grad	5,274	44.9%	34.6%
Some College	2,362	20.1%	20.6%
Associate Degree	822	7.0%	7.5%
Bachelor's Degree	1,021	8.7%	15.3%
Graduate/Prof. Degree	421	3.6%	7.2%
Percent High School Grad or Higher	NA	85.5%	85.1%

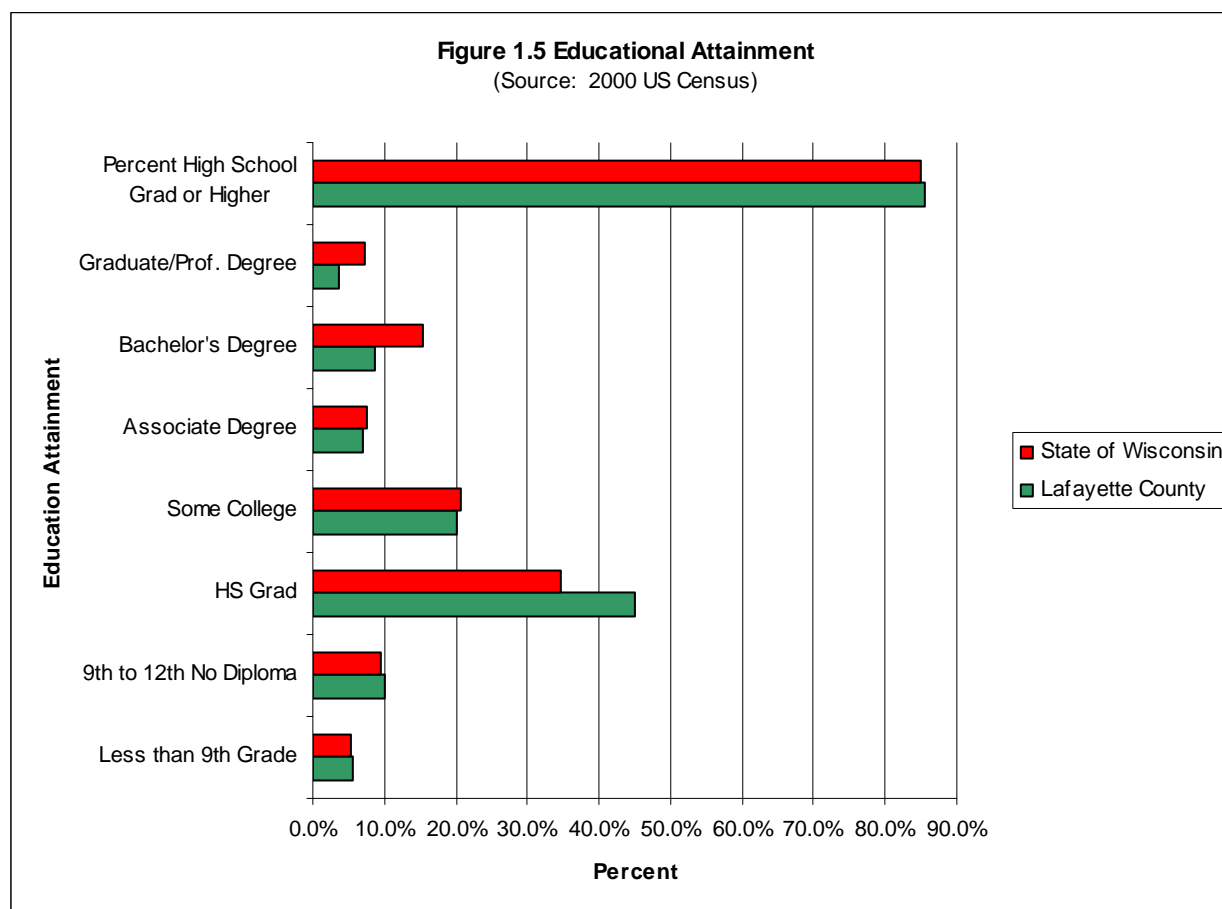


Table 1.4 Occupations (Source: US Census)

Occupations	Lafayette County Number	Lafayette County Percent	Wisconsin Number	Wisconsin Percent
Prod, Trans & Mat. Moving	1,911	22.4%	540,930	19.8%
Const, Extraction & Maint.	756	8.9%	237,086	8.7%
Farm, Fishing & Forestry	444	5.2%	25,725	0.9%
Sales & Office	1,788	21.0%	690,360	25.2%
Services	1,075	12.6%	383,619	14.0%
Mgmt, Prof & Related	2,541	29.8%	857,205	31.3%
Total	8,515	100%	2,734,925	100%

Figure 1.6 shows the projected labor force populations for the years 2010, 2020, and 2030. The red line indicates a high projection, while the blue line indicates the low projection. Labor data was not available for 1980 or 1970.

(Labor projections are still being calculated – they will be included in Version 2 of the County Plan.)

1.8 COMMUNITY VISION

A vision statement identifies where a community intends to be in the future and how to meet the future needs of its stakeholders: its citizens. The vision statement incorporates the community's shared understanding of its nature and purpose and uses this understanding to move towards a greater purpose together. The County Planning and Zoning Committee utilized visioning information to create their formal vision statement:

Lafayette County is blessed with beautiful scenery, many good quality streams and groundwater. The people who come to build come for the rural nature and the small family farm type agriculture. We have nice forests, a few nice prairie remnants, nice wetland areas, good fisheries, abundant wildlife, clean air, slower paced lifestyles and lower cost of living, lower taxes, good hospitals and elder care facilities. Recreation is available in our State Park, Federal Wildlife areas, and trails. We have excellent schools, we pride ourselves in our family values and churches and 4H clubs. We have diverse ethnic groups in agriculture and manufacturing and the food industry. We have many Amish families moving from the east coast to our area to create new dairy farms, grow diverse crops, and rebuild older farmsteads.

Earlier generations have seen boom times in the lead and zinc mining industry since 1825 and the bust in 1849 when half of our miners wet to the gold rush in California. We once had a population greater than Chicago during those early mining years. We have seen many miles of railroad in the country come and go. We had local rivers used to transport produce and lead. The very things we so valued in the past and present are the things that will be protected and valued for the next twenty years: clean air, clean abundant water, wide-open scenery, highly productive agriculture of the family farm and not the exploitative factory farms.

We also foresee wind farms producing electricity, a bio-diesel plant for fuel, some methane digesters to utilize excess animal waste and a gasohol plant using some corn and lots of organic materials grown for processing to ethanol. We will have good, upstanding, well-educated citizens living in a safe, low crime county. We will have more industry in our industrial parks, more good paying jobs with benefits, and we will watch our children get these jobs so we are not continuously losing our kids to the big city. That is where we will be in the future.

The visions of the towns of Lafayette County are illuminating as they throw light on the hopes and aspirations of the jurisdictions that make up the County. Tables 1.5 a thru 1.5w show each participating town's vision for its future. Participating village vision statements are not included here.

Table 1.5a Vision Statement

Argyle
<i>The residents of the Town of Argyle envision that in the future the township will remain a distinctively rural community, preserving its beautiful natural settings. It is expected that residents will develop and maintain family farms and the working of productive agricultural land while increasing the diversity of new housing. In addition, the Town of Argyle will encourage the development of recreational use of the Pecatonica River area. The township is a diverse and progressive rural community whose residents work collaboratively to address issues of local importance and are flexible in considering opportunities that increase access to diversity of goods and services for residents of the township.</i>

Table 1.5b Vision Statement

Belmont
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Keep the Town of Belmont agricultural based with a 35-acre requirement for building a new home.</i> <i>2. Preserve ag land in the Town of Belmont</i> <i>3. Protect the natural environment, such as lakes, ponds, lowlands, and wooded areas.</i> <i>4. Preserve areas of historic importance.</i> <i>5. Permit limited development as long as it does not interfere with other objectives.</i> <i>6. Preserve rural character of the Town of Belmont by encouraging working family farms with large blocks of tillable land.</i>

Table 1.5c Vision Statement

Benton

The residents of the Town of Benton envision the future to be a healthy agricultural community. We would like to protect our rural and mining heritage while encouraging good stewardship and rural family values by maintaining a good, basic, healthy environment and good water quality. Scenic rural roads and recreational areas, such as the golf course, add to the uniqueness of our rural community. We would like to make our rural areas more accessible by the use of a bike path or canoeing on the lower Fever River to preserve and enjoy its beauty.

Table 1.5d Vision Statement

Blanchard

A diverse and progressive rural agricultural community, promoting sensible and orderly residential, recreational, commercial, and agribusiness development that supports a healthy rural economy, while encouraging good stewardship, rural family values, and a neighborly environment.

Table 1.5e Vision Statement

Elk Grove

The residents of the Town of Elk Grove envisions a community with designated, orderly growth of agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial development that supports a healthy rural environment.

Table 1.5f Vision Statement

Fayette

We envision the future Town of Fayette as an agricultural community coexisting with numerous recreational opportunities, including Yellowstone State Park. It is the home to family farms which work the productive land, and to numerous recreational activities that promote the beauty of our town. We value the caring attitude and work ethics of our town people. Fayette is a diverse and progressive community that works together to address issues of local importance. Fayette is a town for everyone.

Table 1.5g Vision Statement

Gratiot

In the year 2025, the Town of Gratiot is envisioned as a largely rural community with residential areas carefully placed amid farmlands, riverside, woodlands, and hills

Town government local citizens and landowners have collaborated to provide leadership and commitment that preserves its productive farmland and productive woodlands to keep the small town feel and rural quality of life.

For future reality town officials will need to work with citizens, local farmers, developers, and others to share this vision and promote projects that embody it.

Table 1.5h Vision Statement

Kendall

We envision the future of the Town of Kendall as a distinctively rural community, surrounded by its beautiful natural setting. It is home to family farms working productive land and encourages a diversity of agricultural, natural, and residential land uses that maintains the Town's rural character.

Table 1.5i Vision Statement

Lamont

Lamont Township is an agricultural community with natural scenic beauty, made up of productive family farms and the potential for new opportunities with growth that protects the rural character of the township.

Table 1.5j Vision Statement

Monticello

- *Rural, agricultural area maintained in large contiguous tracts.*
- *Keep an agriculture setting, housing minimal.*
- *Preserve Town Hall, cemeteries, burr oaks.*

Table 1.5k Vision Statement

New Diggings

We envision the future Town of New Diggings as a distinctively rural community surrounded by its beautiful natural settings. It is home to family farms working the productive land. It is home to two small communities (Leadmine and New Diggings). The Town of New Diggings has unique history pertaining to mining and religion. It is the home to some of the first settlers in the State of Wisconsin. An important goal is to preserve our history and our small community atmosphere while still allowing for growth in designated areas.

Table 1.5l Vision Statement

Shullsburg

The Town of Shullsburg intends to preserve the economy of agriculture while maintaining the family values of its rural heritage. The Town of Shullsburg intends to promote development of homes and businesses to grow.

Table 1.5m Vision Statement

Wayne

We envision the future Town of Wayne as a rural community, submerged in its beautiful setting. Our Recreation Trail follows the curving Pecatonica River through the productive family farmland and encourages a diversity of agriculture, natural, residential land uses that protects the town's rural character. Wayne is a diverse and progressive rural community that works to maintain our history and thrives through strong family oriented communities.

Table 1.5n Vision Statement

White Oak Springs

In the future of the Town of White Oak Springs, we envision:

- *a primarily agriculture environment;*
- *minimal residential, commercial, and industrial development;*
- *preservation of the quality of water;*
- *promotion of a healthy environment;*
- *preservation of rural heritage;*
- *maintenance of the quality of our infrastructure;*
- *limited commercial and industrial sites (including landfill sites).*

Table 1.5o Vision Statement

Wiota

We envision the future Town of Wiota as a place where:

- *the landscape is open, scenic, undeveloped and rural in character.*
- *agriculture is still conducted primarily on family farms.*
- *numerous active community and social organizations make the Town a lively place to live.*
- *the cultural, recreational and historic resources of the Town have been preserved for the enjoyment of future residents, visitors and tourists.*
- *the educational system is diverse, strong and viable.*
- *young persons who have been born here are able to remain or return to this place because it is economically possible to make a decent living in the region.*
- *the established settlements in the town contain economically viable businesses providing basic necessities plus other wares, and which serve as meeting places for members of the community.*

1.9 ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

At the end of each chapter of this comprehensive plan is a section that lists some of the state and federal agencies and programs that exist to help communities: it is not an exhaustive list. Many of these agencies and programs (a brief program description and contact information is given) can provide expertise or funding to help implement some of the recommendations of this comprehensive plan. Your community should contact the agency of interest to obtain the most up-to-date information. Grants.gov (see below) is one source that could be used to accrue funding for all types of projects.

GRANTS.GOV (www.grants.gov)

Grants.gov allows organizations to electronically find and apply for competitive grant opportunities from all Federal grant-making agencies. Grants.gov is the single access point for over 900 grant programs offered by the 26 Federal grant-making agencies. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is the managing partner for Grants.gov.

Community Survey

The following pages contain community survey results for the County of Lafayette. The survey was sent to property owners in Lafayette County in the spring of 2005. The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission compiled the information for the Lafayette County as part of the requirements of the Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning legislation. Of the 7,238 surveys mailed to County of Lafayette property owners, 1546 surveys (21%) were returned. The percentages below were based on the 1546 returned surveys. Of the 1546 surveys, 73 were Non-Residents and 33 were Non-Respondent.

Quality of Life

1. What are the three most important reasons you and your family chose to live in Lafayette County?

28%	Agriculture	26%	Near job (employment opportunity)
2%	Appearance of homes	6%	Property taxes
4%	Community Services	12%	Quality of neighborhood
20%	Cost of home	20%	Quality of schools
2%	Historical significance	6%	Recreational opportunities
19%	Low crime rate	51%	Small town atmosphere
23%	Natural beauty	59%	Near family or friends
8%	Other	14%	No response

2. Is there anything about living in Lafayette County that you do not like?

Comments report not attached.

Community Facilities and Services

3. Rate the following local services. The rating selections are Excellent (E), Good (G), Fair (F), Poor (P), Not Applicable (NA), and No Response (NR).

		E	G	F	P	NA	NR
a.	Ambulance	51%	37%	4%	0%	5%	3%
b.	Fire protection	56%	36%	3%	0%	3%	2%
c.	Garbage collection	26%	33%	8%	3%	26%	4%
d.	Municipal water system	19%	28%	8%	2%	36%	7%
e.	Park and recreation facilities	30%	47%	11%	2%	6%	4%
f.	Police protection	25%	45%	17%	6%	4%	3%
g.	Public library	36%	39%	9%	2%	10%	4%
h.	Public school system	32%	46%	11%	2%	6%	3%
i.	Recycling programs	21%	48%	14%	4%	8%	5%
j.	Sanitary sewer service	18%	32%	7%	2%	35%	6%
k.	Snow removal	28%	44%	13%	3%	9%	3%
l.	Storm water management	13%	36%	12%	3%	28%	8%
m.	Street and road maintenance	20%	48%	19%	5%	3%	5%

Natural and Cultural Resources

4. How important is it to protect the following. Your selections are Essential (E), Very Important (VI), Important (I), Not Important (NI), Not Applicable (NA), and No Response.

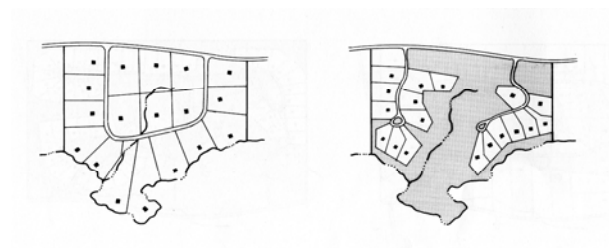
		E	VI	I	NI	NA	NR
a.	Air quality	49%	33%	15%	1%	1%	2%
b.	Farmland	45%	35%	15%	2%	1%	2%
c.	Forested lands	35%	35%	24%	2%	1%	2%
d.	Groundwater	58%	29%	10%	1%	0%	2%
e.	Historic and cultural sites	16%	30%	41%	9%	1%	3%
f.	Open space	25%	28%	35%	6%	1%	5%
g.	Rivers and streams	45%	33%	19%	1%	0%	2%
h.	Rural character	29%	33%	29%	4%	1%	4%
i.	Scenic views and undeveloped hills/bluffs	29%	29%	30%	8%	1%	3%
j.	Wetlands	28%	25%	32%	9%	2%	4%
k.	Wildlife habitat	32%	30%	28%	5%	1%	4%

Housing

Please give us your opinion about the development of housing in your community. Your selections for questions 5-9 are Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD), No Opinion (NO), and No Response (NR).

		SA	A	D	SD	NO	NR
5	Your local jurisdiction should focus on improving existing housing quality.	14%	39%	10%	3%	11%	23%
6	More of the following types of housing are needed.						
a.	Single family housing	17%	40%	11%	3%	18%	11%
b.	Duplexes (2 units)	8%	31%	19%	8%	20%	14%
c.	Apartments	8%	27%	22%	10%	19%	14%
7	Affordable housing is needed in your local jurisdiction.	21%	40%	14%	4%	14%	7%
8	Elderly housing is needed in your local jurisdiction.	22%	42%	13%	3%	13%	7%
9	Starter (first time homebuyer) homes are needed in your local jurisdiction.	17%	42%	15%	4%	15%	7%

10. Would you prefer housing built in a traditional design (Option A, or a cluster design (Option B)?



30%	Option A
53%	Option B
17%	No Response

The rating selections for questions 11-16 are Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD), No Opinion (NO), and No Response (NR).

		SA	A	D	SD	NO	NR
11.	Productive agricultural land should be allowed to be used for:						
a.	Agricultural use	73%	18%	1%	0%	1%	7%
b.	Residential use	6%	28%	31%	15%	4%	16%
c.	Commercial use	7%	24%	31%	18%	4%	16%
d.	Any use	8%	9%	30%	28%	9%	16%
12.	Large scale farms (300 or more animal units) should be allowed to expand:						
a.	Anywhere in Lafayette County	10%	18%	28%	20%	4%	20%
b.	Nowhere in Lafayette County	11%	11%	32%	17%	7%	22%
c.	Outside a 2 mile radius of incorporated areas	23%	35%	12%	9%	6%	15%
13.	Landowners should be allowed to develop land any way they want.	13%	20%	41%	18%	3%	5%
14.	The visual impacts (view of the landscape is an important consideration when evaluating proposed developments).	28%	52%	8%	2%	5%	5%
15.	It is important to require driveways that will meet standards for providing emergency services.	37%	49%	5%	2%	3%	4%
16.	There should be a minimum lot size on residential development in rural areas.	26%	41%	18%	5%	6%	4%

17. In your opinion, what should be the minimum lot size for rural residential development? Check only one box.

15%	Less than 1 acre	7%	11 to 40 acres
46%	1 to 5 acres	7%	40 or more acres
10%	6 to 10 acres	10%	No limitation
5%	No response		

Transportation

Please give us your opinion about transportation in your community. Your selections for questions 18-21 are Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD), No Opinion (NO), and No Response (NR).

		SA	A	D	SD	NO	NR
18.	The overall network (roads, streets, and highways) in Lafayette County meets the needs of its citizens.	22%	65%	7%	2%	1%	3%
19.	The condition of local roads and streets in your community is adequate for intended uses.	19%	65%	10%	2%	1%	3%
20.	Biking and walking are important modes of transportation in your community.	12%	39%	28%	7%	10%	4%
21.	There should be more biking and walking lanes along public roadways.	15%	29%	28%	13%	11%	4%

22. Rate the following for your local jurisdiction. Your selections are Excellent (E), Good (G), Fair (F), Poor (P), Not Applicable (NA), and No Response (NR).

		E	G	F	P	NA	NR
a.	Roads	21%	59%	14%	3%	0%	3%
b.	Sidewalks	5%	34%	21%	5%	30%	5%
c.	Bike trails	6%	25%	17%	11%	35%	6%
d.	Airports	2%	4%	4%	7%	75%	8%
e.	Bus service	1%	5%	3%	10%	73%	8%
f.	Shared ride/van service	1%	5%	6%	11%	67%	10%
g.	Railroads	0%	1%	1%	9%	80%	9%

23. Check the two most effective ways your local jurisdiction could provide comprehensive planning information to its landowners and residents.

64%	Direct mailings
37%	Newspaper articles
13%	Radio
33%	Newsletters
33%	Public meeting
8%	Internet
12%	No Response

Economic Development

Please give us your opinion about economic development in your community. Your selections for questions 24-28 are Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD), No Opinion (NO), and No Response (NR).

		SA	A	D	SD	NO	NR
24.	Commercial or industrial buildings and activities involving truck traffic and manufacturing should be located:						
a.	In an existing city or village	17%	37%	19%	2%	5%	20%
b.	Near a city or village	18%	53%	5%	2%	5%	17%
c.	Anywhere in Lafayette County	13%	25%	24%	15%	6%	17%
25.	Lafayette County should work to coordinate efforts to actively recruit new businesses and industry.	59%	30%	3%	1%	2%	5%
26.	All Lafayette County communities should provide at least some land with infrastructure (water, sewer, access, etc.) for industrial and commercial uses either owned publicly or privately.	27%	39%	16%	4%	9%	5%
26a.	I support having my community create or expand where businesses could locate.	34%	48%	7%	2%	4%	5%
27.	Development at the edge of cities and villages should be required to have municipal water and sewer services.	25%	42%	13%	3%	12%	5%
28.	Lafayette County jurisdictions should pursue alternatives as a form of economic development:						
a.	Ethanol plants	33%	36%	11%	5%	8%	7%
b.	Solar energy	35%	39%	7%	1%	9%	9%
c.	Wind energy	48%	37%	3%	2%	5%	5%

29. Rate the importance of the following: Your selections are Essential (E), Very Important (VI), Important (I), Not Important (NI), No Opinion (NO), and No Response (NR).

		E	VI	I	NI	NO	NR
a.	Agricultural related businesses	53%	29%	12%	1%	2%	3%
b.	Commercial and retail development	25%	39%	26%	3%	3%	4%
c.	Downtown development -main street	19%	30%	35%	7%	5%	4%
d.	Home based businesses	9%	20%	44%	14%	8%	5%
e.	Industrial and manufacturing development	24%	36%	28%	4%	3%	5%
f.	Tourism and recreation	23%	31%	30%	7%	4%	5%

30. If you could change one thing in your community, what would it be? Comments report not attached.

31. Other comments: Comments report not attached.

Demographics

1. Gender

47%	Male
28%	Female
25%	No response

2. Age

0%	18-24
8%	25-34
17%	35-44
26%	45-54
20%	55-64
28%	65 and older
1%	No response

3. Employment status

43%	Employed full time
6%	Employed part time
1%	Unemployed
21%	Self Employed
25%	Retired
2%	Other
2%	No response

4. Place of residence

96%	Own
1%	Rent
1%	Other
2%	No response

5. Number of adults (over 18) in your household

2%	0
15%	1
71%	2
8%	3
2%	4
1%	5 or more
1%	No response

6. Number of children (under 18) in our household

62%	0
12%	1
12%	2
5%	3
2%	4
1%	5 or more
6%	No response

7. Income range

5%	Less than 15,000
14%	15,000 to 24,999
33%	25,000 to 49,999
22%	50,000 to 74,999
9%	75,000 to 99,999
7%	100,000 or more
10%	No response

8. How long have you lived in Lafayette County?

2%	Less than 1 year
8%	1 to 4 years
7%	5 to 9 years
16%	10 to 24 years
65%	25 years or more
2%	No response

9. How many acres of land do you own in Lafayette County?

37%	Less than 1 acre
22%	1-10 acres
15%	11-100 acres
22%	100 or more acres
4%	No response

10. Do you actively farm the land you own?

22%	Yes
54%	No
19%	Not applicable
5%	No response

11. Do you think your land will be actively farmed (by you or someone else) in the next: (check all that apply).

	0- 5 years
	6-10 years
	11-15 years
	16 to 20 years
	Not Applicable

2.0 UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

2.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The purpose of this chapter is to inventory, map, and forecast utilities and community facilities. Utilities and community facilities, often referred to as public works, are the physical infrastructure allowing a community to function and grow. Community facilities may include garages for road maintenance duties, libraries, municipal offices, town halls, schools, police stations, fire stations, parks, etc. Community facilities are supported by utilities such as water services, sewer system, storm water drainage, electricity, etc. The needs to expand, rehabilitate, or create new facilities and their necessary utilities are difficult to determine. To the extent possible, this chapter tries to forecast the future utility and community facility needs of your jurisdiction. These needs will vary according to growth pressure and the level of service deemed publicly acceptable. In addition, when evaluating whether a utility or community facility will be able to meet future needs, it is assumed that routine maintenance will be needed.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(d)

(d) Utilities and Community Facilities

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the local governmental unit such as sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, on-site wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, parks, telecommunications facilities, power-generating plants and transmission lines, cemeteries, health care facilities, childcare facilities and other public facilities, such as police, fire and rescue facilities, libraries, schools and other governmental facilities. The element shall describe the location, use and capacity of existing public utilities and community facilities that serve the local governmental unit, shall include an approximate timetable that forecasts the need in the local governmental unit to expand or rehabilitate existing utilities and facilities or to create new utilities and facilities and shall assess future needs for government services in the local governmental unit that are related to such utilities and facilities.

2.2 GOALS

The following are the Utilities and Community Facilities Goals, two of the fourteen Smart Growth Planning Goals required by the planning grant contract.

1. Encourage land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs.
2. Provide adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.

Note: The Towns of Darlington, Seymour, and Willow Springs, the Villages of Argyle and Blanchardville, and the Cities of Darlington and Shullsburg did not participate in the Lafayette County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning project. However, their data is included in information collected for the County as a whole. Polices for participating villages are not included as the County does not have jurisdiction in cities and villages.

2.3 OBJECTIVES AND POLICY AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the Utilities and Community Facilities objectives and policy recommendations as indicated by each town, supporting the above goals and guiding utility and community facility decisions over the next 20 years.

Table 2.1a Utilities and Community Facility Policies – Town of Argyle

Argyle	
1.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
2.	Develop a process that informs, notifies, and allows for public participation in all capital facility planning projects and proposals.

Table 2.1b Utilities and Community Facility Policies – Town of Belmont

Belmont	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
2.	Discourage utility extensions into areas environmentally unsuitable for urban development due to soils, flooding, topography, etc.
3.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
4.	Locate new development that requires urban services within City/Village limits.
5.	Develop a strategy for coordinating the co-location of telecommunication ("cell") towers.
6.	Guide new growth to areas that are most efficiently served with utilities.
7.	Wind farms will not be located in any area north of STH 151 in the Town, to help protect the visual integrity of the landscape, in particular the previously designated "Unique, Historical, Scenic and Geological Significant Area". Wind farms can be located south of STH 151 in the Town.
8.	The development activity will not require urban services such as municipal sewer and water unless the property is located near existing utility services.
9.	The development activity can be reasonably served by public services and facilities.

Table 2.1c Utilities and Community Facility Policies – Town of Benton

Benton	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
2.	Maintain, operate, and reconstruct the existing community facilities such as town roads, cemeteries, and town hall, so they can support existing development and redevelopment.
3.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
4.	Develop a process that informs, notifies, and allows for public participation in all capital facility planning projects and proposals.
5.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.

Table 2.1d Utilities and Community Facility Policies – Town of Blanchard

Blanchard	
1.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users. The Town recommends contacting the County UW-Extension office for water testing information.

Table 2.1e Utilities and Community Facility Policies – Town of Elk Grove

Elk Grove	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
2.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
3.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.
4.	Guide new growth to areas that are most efficiently served with utilities.

Table 2.1f Utilities and Community Facility Policies – Town of Fayette

Fayette	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
2.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.

Table 2.1g Utilities and Community Facility Policies – Town of Gratiot

Gratiot	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
2.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
3.	Ensure that adequate public utilities including system capacity are available before issuing new development permits.
4.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.
5.	Guide new growth to areas that are most efficiently served with utilities.

Table 2.1h Utilities and Community Facility Policies – Town of Kendall

Kendall	
1.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
2.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.

Table 2.1i Utilities and Community Facility Policies – Town of Lamont

Lamont	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
2.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
3.	Maintain the process that informs, notifies, and allows for public participation in all capital planning projects and proposals.
4.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.

Table 2.1j Utilities and Community Facility Policies – Town of Monticello

Monticello	
1.	Encourage the maintenance, operation, and reconstruction of the existing utility systems so they can support existing development and redevelopment.
2.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
3.	Maintain a process that informs, notifies, and allows for public participation in all capital facility planning projects and proposals.
4.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.
5.	Develop a strategy for siting towers.

Table 2.1k Utilities and Community Facility Policies – Town of New Diggings

New Diggings	
1.	Guide and locate new development that requires urban services to nearby villages and cities which are more efficiently served with utilities.
2.	Consider writing and implementing a capital improvements program (CIP) and review it annually, making adjustments to meet the needs of the community.
3.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.

Table 2.1l Utilities and Community Facility Policies – Town of Shullsburg

Shullsburg	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the town's services.
2.	Discourage utility extensions into areas environmentally unsuitable for urban development due to soils, flooding, topography, etc.
3.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
4.	Develop a process that informs, notifies, and allows for public participation in all capital facility planning projects and proposals.
5.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private individual well users.

Table 2.1m Utilities and Community Facility Policies – Town of Wayne

Wayne	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
2.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
3.	Evaluate public utility alternatives and services to reduce the capital facility and operating costs.
4.	Ensure that adequate public utilities including system capacity are available before issuing new development permits.
5.	Develop a process that informs, notifies, and allows for public participation in all capital facility planning projects and proposals.
6.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.
7.	Assure that the pace of development does not exceed the capacity of utilities, roads, and community facilities.
8.	Encourage co-location as a strategy for siting telecommunication ("cell") towers.

Table 2.1n Utilities and Community Facility Policies – Town of White Oak Springs

White Oak Springs	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
2.	Discourage utility extensions into areas environmentally unsuitable for urban development due to soils, flooding, topography, etc.
3.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
4.	Evaluate public utility alternatives and services to reduce the capital facility and operating costs.
5.	Develop a process that informs, notifies, and allows for public participation in all capital facility planning projects and proposals.
6.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.

Table 2.1o Utilities and Community Facility Policies – Town of Wiota

Wiota	
1.	Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.
2.	Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs necessitated by the development.
3.	Encourage new development to locate in existing settlements of Wiota and Woodford.
4.	Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.
5.	Educate landowners on the management and maintenance of private septic systems.
6.	Consider creating a special purpose district to perform specific tasks and oversight essential to the community, if a need is identified for a special district such as a Utility, Sanitary, or Lake District.
7.	Require the correct placement and design of telecommunication ("cell") towers.

2.4 PUBLIC UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

2.4.1 PRIVATE WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Septic systems are commonly used in rural or large lot areas where municipal sanitary sewer is not available. Septic systems (also known as private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS)) are regulated under WI COMM-83 and permits are issued by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce and the WI-DNR. The Planning Commission estimated that there are 158 households and three businesses served by POWTS in the Town.

Septic systems treat domestic wastewater, which includes domestic activities such as sanitary, bath, laundry, dishwashing, garbage disposal, etc. These systems receive the wastewater that is either retained in a holding tank, or treated and discharged into the soil. (Any system with a final discharge upon the ground surface, or discharging directly into surface waters of the state, is subject to DNR regulation.) Refer to the Lafayette County Zoning and Sanitation Department, the WI DOC, and the WI DNR for more information on sanitary sewer regulations. Table 2.2 indicates the estimated number of POWTS per jurisdiction. The future number of POWTS needed in Lafayette County's unincorporated areas will depend on the number of new homes constructed.

Table 2.2 Participating Jurisdictions Estimated POWTS

Estimated Number of Private Wastewater Treatment Systems	
Argyle - 178	Lamont - 124
Belmont - 305	Monticello - 56
Benton - 161	New Diggings - 160
Blanchard - 95	Shullsburg - NA
Elk Grove - 185	Wayne - 242
Fayette - 184	White Oak Springs - 37
Gratiot - 235	Wiota - 364
Kendall - 110	

2.4.2 MUNICIPAL SANITARY SEWER SERVICE

Municipalities usually have a wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) and a sanitary sewer system to treat wastewater. No town in Lafayette County has a municipal wastewater treatment system or sanitary district for sewage (the Town of Wiota does have a sanitary district for drinking water). Of course, cities and villages within Lafayette County towns have WWTFs.

2.4.3 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The management of stormwater involves providing controlled release rates of runoff to receiving systems, typically through detention and/or retention facilities. A stormwater management system can be very simple – a series of natural drainage ways (ditches) – or a complex system of culverts, pipes, and drains. Either way, the purpose of the system is to store and channel water to specific areas, diminishing the impact of flooding and possible non-point source pollution.

As of August 2004, any construction site disturbing more than one acre of land must get state permits and keep soil on their land during and after construction (NR 151, 216). The threshold was lowered from five acres to one acre in order to comply with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Phase 2 Storm Water Regulations. The purpose of the regulation is to lower and control the amount of sedimentation that reaches Wisconsin rivers and lakes. Refer to the WI DNR for more information. Refer to each jurisdiction's individual plans for information on how Lafayette County towns address stormwater runoff.

2.4.4 WATER SUPPLY

Wells are safe, dependable sources of water if sited wisely and built correctly. Wisconsin has had well regulations since 1936, and today is recognized as a national leader in well protection. NR 812 (formerly NR 112), Wisconsin's Administrative Code for Well Construction and Pump Installation, is administered by the WI DNR. The Well Code is based on the premise that if a well and water system is properly located, constructed, installed, and maintained, the well should provide safe water continuously without a need for treatment. Refer to the WI DNR, the Lafayette County Department of Zoning and Sanitation for more information on water quality and well regulations.

All town residents in Lafayette County get their water from private wells except for the Town of Wiota which has a Sanitary District (formed in 1948) which provides drinking water for three Town farms, the hamlet of Wiota, and the Zimmerman Cheese factory.

2.4.5 SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT

A special purpose district is a government entity responsible for performing specific tasks and oversight essential to a community's or region's well being. Special districts include sanitary districts, metropolitan sewer districts, drainage districts, inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, business improvement districts, tax incremental financing districts, architectural conservancy districts, and port authorities. The only town with special service district in the County is the Town of Wiota which has a Sanitary District. Refer to the Economic Development Chapter for more information.

2.4.6 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING FACILITIES

In 1996, Wisconsin revised its solid waste rules to exceed the Federal (Subtitle 'D') rules for municipal solid waste landfills becoming the first state to receive approval of its solid waste program by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The WI DNR authorizes solid waste disposal pursuant to Wis. Stats. 289.35, and numerous WI Administrative Codes. Refer to the WI DNR and the Department of Planning and Zoning for more information on landfill regulations.

Table 2.3 lists the solid waste and recycling services and facilities available in each participating town in Lafayette County.

Table 2.3 Solid Waste and Recycling Services by Town

Town	Garbage Pick-up or Drop-off?	Recycling Pick-up or Drop-off?	Share These Services? With?	Closed Landfills in the Town?
Argyle	Pick-up	Drop-off	Yes, Village of Argyle	No
Belmont	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	No
Benton	Pick-up	Pick-up	No	Yes, 1
Blanchard	Pick-up, 2x a month	Pick-up, 1x a month	No	Yes, 1
Elk Grove	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	No
Fayette	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	No
Gratiot	Drop-off	Drop-off	Yes, Village of Gratiot	No
Kendall	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	No
Lamont	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	No
Monticello	Pick-up, 1x a month	Pick-up, 1x a month	No	No
New Diggings	Drop-off	Drop-off	NA	NA
Shullsburg	Drop-off	Drop-off	NA	NA
Wayne	Drop-off	Drop-off	Yes, Village of South Wayne	No
White Oak Springs	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	No
Wiota	Drop-off	Drop-off	No	Yes, 2

2.4.7 PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Although parks and recreational locations might be considered only as part of a jurisdiction's natural resources, they are also community facilities, adding to a community's infrastructure and quality of life. Refer to Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources for each participating town's parks and recreational facilities.

2.4.8 TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Telecommunication towers, specifically cellular phone towers, are on the rise with increased use of cellular phones. Refer to the Federal Communications Commission FCC - (www.wireless2.fcc.gov) or the Lafayette County Planning and Zoning for more information on telecommunication regulations. Internet services are provided by mhtc.net and satellite. According to information from each town, there are 5+ cell towers currently in Lafayette County located in the towns of Belmont, Blanchard, Lamont, Shullsburg, and Wayne.

2.4.9 POWER PLANTS AND TRANSMISSION LINES

Lafayette County's power needs are supplied by the Alliant/ Wisconsin Power and Light Company, the Scenic River Energy Cooperative, and the Dairyland Power Cooperative (DPC). For information regarding their service territories, transmission lines, and substations, refer to Map 2.2.

2.4.10 CEMETERIES

Cemeteries are identified as prominent historic and cultural resources. They can provide an historic perspective of an area, providing names and ethnicities of previous residents, linking a community to its past. Refer to each participating jurisdiction's Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources for more information on cemeteries in Lafayette County.

2.4.11 POSTAL SERVICE

Post Offices are located in most Lafayette County villages and cities. Each town has at least one, if not more post offices which their respective residents use. Refer to each participating jurisdiction's Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities, to determine which post offices serve which towns.

2.4.12 MUNICIPAL BUILDING AND/OR TOWN HALL

A jurisdiction's hall is integral to the operation of local governance, providing a location for offices, supplies, and personal. Municipal facilities vary from town to town. In order to get a better idea of each participating town's particular facilities, refer to each town's Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities.

2.4.13 POLICE, FIRE, AND RESCUE SERVICES

Lafayette County towns rely on the Lafayette County's Sheriff Department for law enforcement. However, fire and rescue services are specific to each town so in order to determine participating jurisdiction's coverage, refer to each town's Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities.

2.4.14 LIBRARY FACILITIES

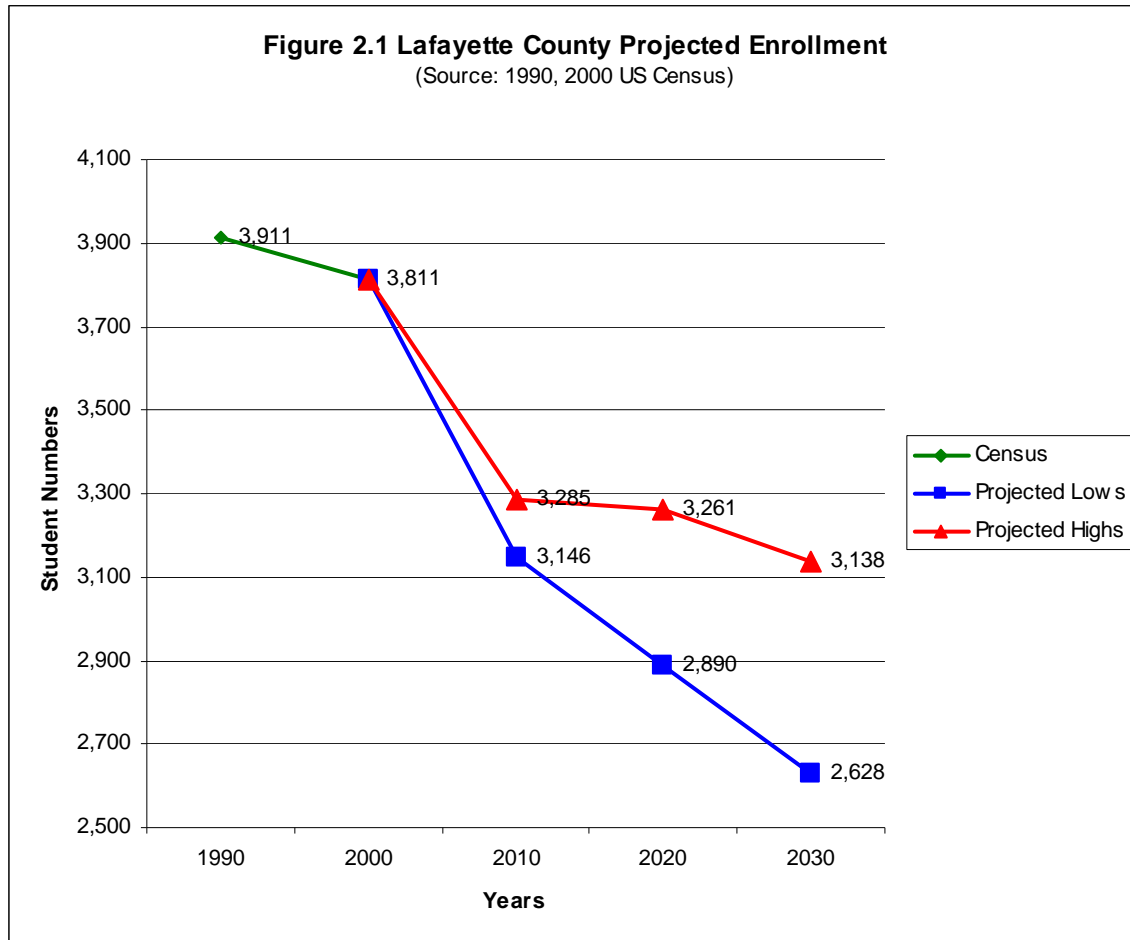
In 1971, the Wisconsin State Legislature passed a law creating 17 Library Systems in Wisconsin. Lafayette County libraries are part of the Southwest Library System. The purpose of the library system is to provide free and equitable access to public libraries for all residents in Wisconsin even if their community has no library. The library system also serves to take on projects too costly or complex for individual community libraries. The funding for the Public Library System comes from a set percentage of the budgets of all public libraries in Wisconsin. See Table 2.4 below for a list of all libraries in Lafayette County. Refer to each town's Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities for more information on the libraries service participating towns.

Table 2.4 Lafayette County Libraries

Argyle Public Library PO Box 250 401 East Milwaukee Argyle 53504 608-543-3113	Blanchardville Public Library PO Box 104 208 Mason Blanchardville 53516 608-523-2055
Belmont / John Turgeson Library 220 Mound Avenue Belmont 53510 608-822-3393	Johnson Public Library 131 E Catharine Darlington 53530 608-776-4171
Benton Public Library PO Box 26 48 West Main Benton 53803 608-759-2665	McCoy Public Library 190 N Judgment Shullsburg 53586 608-965-4424

2.4.15 PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

Lafayette County is served by twelve school districts (see Map 2.1, Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities). Figure 2.1 shows past and projected school enrollment for the County. Figure 2.1 shows the projected K-12 enrolled for the years 2010, 2020, 2030. The red line indicates the projected high enrollment, while the blue line indicates the projected low enrollment. Past enrollment figures are from the U.S. Census', while projected enrollment figures are based on population projections presented in Chapter 1, Issues and Opportunities.



As the data indicate, it appears there will be a decrease in children attending K-12 schools over the next 30 years. Part of this decline can be contributed to the overall aging of the County, smaller families, and people with families living in more urban areas due to better economic opportunities.

Lafayette County can support the schools currently serving the community by continuing to work with and supporting school districts serving local communities. Refer to each participating jurisdiction's Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities for more information on the schools that serve these communities.

There are several regional institutions of higher education offering a wide variety of educational opportunities including certificates, technical diplomas, associate, bachelor, and master's degrees. The nearest colleges and universities are located in Fennimore (Southwest Wisconsin Technical College), Platteville (UW - Platteville), Monroe (Blackhawk Tech) Madison (Edgewood College, UW-Madison, Madison Area Technical College) and Dubuque (University of Dubuque, Loras College, and Clark College).

2.4.16 CHILDCARE FACILITIES

Childcare facilities occur in some communities in Lafayette County: mainly cities and villages. Some towns do have childcare facilities in the town proper but most planning commissions were unsure as to the number and the number of children accepted. Keep in mind that some County residents take their children to facilities in neighboring counties. See Table 2.4 below.

2.4.17 HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

The trend of an aging population is found throughout Lafayette County, Wisconsin, and the country. As the population ages, there will be an increased demand for all types of health care facilities. Table 2.5 shows the healthcare facilities available to residents in Lafayette County.

Table 2.5 Healthcare Facilities Serving Lafayette County

Facility Name	Facility Location		Level of Service
	Address	City	
Memorial Hosp. of Lafayette County	800 Clay St.	Darlington, WI	Full Service Emergent & Inpatient Care
Southwest Health Center	1400 East Side Rd.	Platteville, WI	Full Service Emergent & Inpatient Care
Monroe Clinic & Hosp.	515 22 nd Ave.	Monroe, WI	Full Service Emergent & Inpatient Care
Mercy Medical Center	250 Mercy Dr.	Dubuque, IA	Full Service Emergent & Inpatient Care
Finley Hosp.	350. N. Grandview Ave.	Dubuque, IA	Full Service Emergent & Inpatient Care
Galena-Strauss Hosp.	215 Summit St.	Galena, IL	Full Service Emergent & Inpatient Care
Medical Associates Clinic	117 S. Madison St	Cuba City, WI	
Doctors Park Physicians/Dean Health	207 E. Skelly St	Cuba City, WI	
Maski & Maski Clinic	1250 E. STH 151	Platteville, WI	
Medical Associates Clinic	1240 Big Jack Rd	Platteville, WI	
Medical Associates Clinic	731 Clay St	Darlington, WI	
Shullsburg Clinic	104 S. Judgment St	Shullsburg, WI	
Medical Associates Clinic	1000 Langworthy St	Dubuque, IA	
Medical Associates Clinic	219 Summit St	Galena, IL	
Southwest Health Center	808 S. Washington St	Cuba City, WI	
Lafayette Manor	719 E. Catherine St	Darlington, WI	
Heartland Health Care Center	1300 N. Water St	Platteville, WI	
Gray's Nursing Home	555 N. Water St	Platteville, WI	
St. Dominic Villa at Sinsinawa	2375 Sinsinawa Rd	Hazel Green, WI	
Heritage Manor	4885 Asbury Rd	Dubuque, IA	
Luther Manor	3131 Hillcrest Rd	Dubuque, IA	
Ennoble Manor Care Center	2000 Pasadena Dr.	Dubuque, IA	
Stonehill Care Center	3485 Windsor Ave	Dubuque, IA	
Sunnycrest Manor	2375 Roosevelt St	Dubuque, IA	
Walnut Acres Adult Family Home	4225 CTH J	Benton, WI	
Shullsburg Home C.B.R.F.	204 E. Water	Shullsburg, WI	
Our House Assisted Living	1735 Water St.	Platteville, WI	
Lyghthouse Group Home	1976 Old Lancaster Rd	Platteville, WI	
Sunset Park Place	3730 Pennsylvania Ave	Dubuque, IA	
Angelus Retirement Communities	2700 20 th Matthew John Dr	Dubuque, IA	
Galena-Strauss Hospital & Health Care	215 Summit St	Galena, IL	
Cuba City Chiropractic	218 E. Webster	Cuba City, WI	
Gile Chiropractic & Wellness	3715 N. Percival	Hazel Green, WI	
Vogt Family Chiropractic	200 W. Main St	Dickeyville, WI	
Dickeyville Chiropractic	150 W. Main St	Dickeyville, WI	
Rosemeyer Chiropractic	662 STH 151 E.	Platteville, WI	
Platteville Chiropractic	185 E. Pine St	Platteville, WI	
Meyer Clinic of Chiropractic	3430 Dodge St	Dubuque, IA	
Lettman Family Chiropractic	1890 JFK	Dubuque, IA	
Chiropractic Rehab	2255 JFK	Dubuque, IA	
Quinlan-Dolezol Chiropractic	3343 Center Grove Dr	Dubuque, IA	
Fountain Chiropractic	2728 Asbury Rd	Dubuque, IA	
Pregler Chiropractic	1394 Locust St.	Dubuque, IA	
Tim Stackis Chiropractic	2565 NW Arterial	Dubuque, IA	
Tri-States Clinic of Chiropractic	419 N. Grandview Ave	Dubuque, IA	
Malone Family Chiropractic Clinic	950 Cedar Cross Rd	Dubuque, IA	
Joel Heer	800 ½ Spring St	Galena, IL	
Galena-Newcomer Chiropractic Center	400 Broadway St	Galena, IL	
Weber Chiropractic	289 Sinsinawa Ave	East Dubuque, IA	
Dr. Robert Schroeder	122 N. Main St	Cuba City, WI	Family Dentistry
Dr. Martin Thorsen	201 W. Water St	Shullsburg, WI	Family Dentistry
Dr. Craig Hunter	340 Main St	Darlington, WI	Family Dentistry
Dr. R. L. Elver	185 W. Pine St	Platteville, WI	Family Dentistry
Dr. R. J. Neumeister	220 McGregor Plaza	Platteville, WI	Family Dentistry

2.4.18 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM (CIP)

A CIP is a multi year scheduling of physical public improvements based on the examination of available fiscal resources, as well as the prioritization of such improvements. Capital improvements are those that include new or expanded physical facilities that are relatively large, expensive, and permanent. Street improvements, public libraries, water and sewer lines, and park and recreation facilities are common examples of capital improvements. Only the Town of New Diggings has a CIP.

2.5 UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

There are a number of available state and federal agencies and programs to assist communities with public works projects. Below are brief descriptions of various agencies and programs. Contact information has been provided for each agency. To find out more specific information or which program best fits your needs contact the agency directly.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – RURAL DEVELOPMENT (USDA-RD)

COMMUNITY FACILITIES DIRECT GRANT AND LOAN PROGRAM

The community facilities grant program provides grants to assist the development of essential community facilities in rural areas and towns of up to 20,000 people. The objective of the agency is to construct, enlarge, extend, or otherwise improve community facilities providing essential services to rural residents. This can include the purchase of equipment required for a facility's operation. All projects that are funded by the RHS grant program must be for public use.

USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF WISCONSIN

4949 Kirschling Ct
Stevens Point, WI 54481

Phone: (715) 345-7615
FAX: (715) 345-7669
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/>
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/>

COMMUNITY FACILITIES GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM

The community facilities loan program is similar to the grant program in that it provides funding for essential community facilities, such as schools, roads, fire halls, etc. Again local jurisdictions must have a population of less than 20,000 to be able to apply. Applications are funded based on a statewide priority point system. For more information on the loan program log on to the USDA-RD website or call the office listed above.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – RURAL UTILITIES

There are a number of available programs through USDA-RUS as part of the Water and Environmental Programs (WEP). WEP provides loans, grants, and loan guarantees for drinking water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and storm drainage facilities in rural areas, cities, and towns of 10,000 or less. Public bodies, non-profit organizations and recognized Indian Tribes may qualify for assistance. WEP also makes grants to non-profit organizations to provide technical assistance and training to assist rural communities with their water, wastewater, and solid waste programs. Some of the available programs include:

- Water and Waste Disposal Direct and Guaranteed Loans
- Water and Waste Disposal Grants
- Technical Assistance and Training Grants
- Solid Waste Management Grants
- Rural Water Circuit Ride Technical Assistance

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA) NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION (NRCS) UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (US EPA) COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH EDUCATION EXTENSION SERVICE (CSREES)

FARM*A*Syst

Farm*A*Syst is a national program cooperatively supported by the above agencies. The program enables you to prevent pollution on farms, ranches, and in homes using confidential environmental assessments. This program can help you determine your risks. A system of fact sheets and worksheets helps you to identify the behaviors and practices that are creating risks. Some of the issues Farm*A*Syst can help you address includes:

- Quality of well water, new wells, and abandoned wells
- Livestock waste storage
- Storage and handling of petroleum products



- Managing hazardous wastes
- Nutrient management

Farm*A*Syst is a voluntary program, so you decide whether to assess your property. This program has been nationally and internationally recognized for its common-sense approach to managing environmental risks. Contact the Farm*A*Syst office for more information on available programs.

HOME*A*SYST

Also available through the cooperative efforts of USDA, NRCS, CSREES, and US EPA is the national Home*A*Syst program. This program is very similar to the Farm*A*Syst program explained above, but instead is specific to your home. The program begins with a checklist to identify risks including safety of drinking water, use and storage of hazardous chemicals, and lead based paint. The program can help you develop an action plan to reduce your risks. Contact the Home*A*Syst program to find out more information and to obtain worksheets to begin your assessment today.

FARM*A*SYST & HOME*A*SYST

303 Hiram Smith Hall
1545 Observatory Drive
Madison, WI 53706-1289

Phone: 608-262-0024
<http://www.uwex.edu/farmasyst>
<http://www.uwed.edu/homeasyst>

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WIDNR)

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (DNR-CFA)

The Bureau of Community Assistance administers a number of grant and loan programs. The Bureau supports projects that protect the public health and the environment and provide recreational opportunities. The Bureau has three major areas of programs, which include the following:

- Environmental Loans: This is a loan program for drinking water, wastewater, and brownfield projects.
- Environmental Financial Assistance Grants: This is a grant program for non-point source runoff pollution, recycling, lakes, rivers, municipal flood control and well compensation.
- Land and Recreation Financial Assistance Grants: This is a grant program for conservation, restoration, parks, stewardship, acquisition of land and easements for conservation purposes, recreational facilities and trails, hunter education, forestry, forest fire protection, gypsy moth, household hazardous waste collection, dam rehabilitation and abandonment, dry cleaner remediation, and urban wildlife damage.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WI-DNR)

101 S Webster St
Madison WI 53703

Phone: 608-266-2621
Fax: 608-261-4380
<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us>

These programs listed above are the major program headings. There are numerous programs available for specific projects underneath these umbrella programs. For example, under the Environmental Loans Program, there is the Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP). The SDWLP provides loans to public water systems to build, upgrade, or replace water supply infrastructure to protect public health and address federal and state safe drinking water requirements. For more information on other available programs, contact the Wisconsin DNR or visit the website listed above.

WISCONSIN WELL COMPENSATION GRANT PROGRAM

Another program available through the Wisconsin DNR is the Well Compensation Grant Program. To be eligible for a grant, a person must own a contaminated private water supply that serves a residence or is used for watering livestock. Owners of wells serving commercial properties are not eligible, unless the commercial property also contains a residential unit or apartment. The Well Compensation grant program provides partial cost sharing for the following:

- Water testing if it shows the well is contaminated
- Reconstructing a contaminated well
- Constructing a new well
- Connecting to an existing private or public water supply

- Installing a new pump, including the associated piping
- Properly abandoning the contaminated well
- Equipment for water treatment
- Providing a temporary bottled or trucked water supply

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**WISCONSIN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM PUBLIC FACILITIES (CDBG-PF)**

This program is designed to assist small communities with public facility improvements. Eligible activities would include publicly owned utility system improvements, streets, sidewalks, disability accessibility projects, and community centers. Local governments including towns, villages, cities, and counties are eligible. Entitlement cities, over 50,000 in population, are not eligible. Federal grant funds are made available on an annual basis. The maximum grant for any single applicant is \$750,000. Grants are only available up to the amount that is adequately justified and documented with engineering or vendor estimates.

**WI DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT****PO Box 7970
Madison, WI 53707****Phone: 608-266-8934
Fax: 608-266-8969
<http://www.commerce.state.wi.us>
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/>****WISCONSIN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM PUBLIC FACILITIES (CDBG-PFED)**

This program helps underwrite the cost of municipal infrastructure necessary for business development. This program requires that the result of the project will ultimately induce businesses, create jobs, and invest in the community. More information is available from the Wisconsin Department of Commerce.

3.0 AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(e)

(e) Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources.

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs for the conservation, and promotion of the effective management, of natural resources such as groundwater, forests, productive agricultural areas, environmentally sensitive areas, threatened and endangered species, stream corridors, surface water, floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat, metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources, parks, open spaces, historical and cultural resources, community design, recreational resources and other natural resources.

3.1 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

3.1.1 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

The purpose of the Agricultural element is to present agricultural data and provide direction for land use decisions influencing agriculture for the next 20 years.

3.1.2 GOALS

The following is the Agricultural Resource Goal, one of the fourteen Smart Growth Planning Goals required by the planning grant contract.

1. Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.

Note: The Towns of Darlington, Seymour, and Willow Springs, the Villages of Argyle and Blanchardville, and the Cities of Darlington and Shullsburg did not participate in the Lafayette County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning project. However, their data is included in information collected for the County as a whole. Polices for participating villages are not included, as the County does not have jurisdiction in cities and villages.

3.1.3 OBJECTIVES AND POLICY AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the Agricultural Resource objectives and policy recommendations as indicated by each town, supporting the above goals and guiding utility and community facility decisions over the next 20 years.

Table 3.1.1a Agricultural Resource Policies – Town of Argyle

Argyle	
1.	Encourage land to remain in productive farm operations or land capable of productive agricultural uses, while exploring and encouraging innovative methods of preserving land for agriculture.
2.	Maintain the rural and agricultural character of the community.
3.	Encourage the preservation of prime farmland for agricultural uses.
4.	Encourage proper separation distances between urban and rural land uses to avoid conflicts.
5.	Encourage residential, commercial, and industrial development to areas least suited for agricultural purposes.
6.	Encourage the location of necessary rural non-farm land uses on soils and sites judged to be of relatively low value for agricultural purposes.

Table 3.1.1b Agricultural Resource Policies – Town of Belmont

Belmont	
1.	Encourage educational programs about the importance of agricultural resources for local residents.
2.	Maintain land in productive farm operations or land capable of productive agricultural uses, while exploring and encouraging innovative methods of preserving land for agriculture.
3.	Give new residents a copy of the 'Partners in Rural Wisconsin' the outlining the traditional community norms and expectations for rural residents.
4.	In jurisdictions that have adopted County Zoning, place all lands in productive farm operations and lands capable of agricultural uses in the Exclusive Agricultural Zone (A-1), within which farming is the principle and preferred land use.
5.	Maintain the rural and agricultural character of the community.
6.	Emphasize the preservation of the environmental quality and rural character of the jurisdiction when considering future land use proposals.
7.	Encourage the preservation of the family farm and farmland in the community.
8.	Preserve prime farmland for agricultural uses.
9.	Preserve agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development.
10.	In zoned towns, place farms in the Exclusive Agricultural Zone as a <u>unit</u> , thereby offering some protection to environmentally significant areas on farms as well as preserving cropland.
11.	Encourage proper separation distances between urban and rural land uses to avoid conflicts.
12.	Encourage residential, commercial, and industrial development to areas least suited for agricultural purposes.
13.	Discourage isolated non-agricultural commercial and industrial uses in agricultural areas, except for agricultural businesses and home based businesses.
14.	Maintain the agricultural infrastructure to support agricultural operations.
15.	Direct necessary rural non-farm land uses to areas where they will cause minimum disruption of established farm operations.
16.	Rezoning of agricultural land will take all the agricultural policies in this plan into consideration.
17.	The development activity will not limit the surrounding land's potential for agricultural use.
18.	The development activity will not significantly be in conflict with agricultural operations on other properties.

Table 3.1.1c Agricultural Resource Policies – Town of Benton

Benton	
1.	Maintain land in productive farm operations or land capable of productive agricultural uses, while exploring and encouraging innovative methods of preserving land for agriculture.
2.	Give new residents a copy of a 'Partners in Rural Wisconsin' booklet outlining the traditional community norms and expectations for rural residents.
3.	Maintain the rural and agricultural character of the community.
4.	Encourage the preservation of prime farmland for agricultural uses.
5.	Encourage all rural landowners to become cooperators with the Lafayette County Land Conservation Department and to implement conservation plans worked out between landowners and the LCD.
6.	Encourage residential, commercial, and industrial development to areas least suited for agricultural purposes.
7.	Discourage isolated non-agricultural commercial and industrial uses in agricultural areas, except for agricultural businesses and home based businesses.
8.	Encourage the direction of necessary rural, non-farm land uses to areas where they will cause minimum disruption of established farm operations.

Table 3.1.1d Agricultural Resource Policies – Town of Blanchard

Blanchard	
1.	Encourage educational programs about the importance of agricultural resources for local residents.
2.	Encourage the rural and agricultural character of the community.
3.	Encourage the preservation of the family farm and farmland in the community.
4.	Encourage prime farmland for agricultural uses.
5.	Encourage residential, commercial, and industrial development to areas least suited for agricultural purposes.
6.	Encourage new agricultural supply or service uses to locate in areas where they can economically and efficiently serve the farm community.

Table 3.1.1e Agricultural Resource Policies – Town of Elk Grove

Elk Grove	
1.	Maintain land in productive farm operations or land capable of productive agricultural uses, while exploring and encouraging innovative methods of preserving land for agriculture.
2.	In jurisdictions that have adopted County Zoning, place all lands in productive farm operations and lands capable of agricultural uses in the Exclusive Agricultural Zone (A-1), within which farming is the principle and preferred land use.
3.	Maintain the rural and agricultural character of the community.
4.	Emphasize the preservation of the environmental quality and rural character of the jurisdiction when considering future land use proposals.
5.	Encourage the preservation of the family farm and farmland in the community.
6.	Encourage the protection of prime farmland for agricultural uses.
7.	Maintain the agricultural infrastructure to support agricultural operations.
8.	Rezoning of agricultural land will take all the agricultural policies in this plan into consideration.
9.	Encourage new agricultural supply or service uses to locate in areas where they can economically and efficiently serve the farm community.

Table 3.1.1f Agricultural Resource Policies – Town of Fayette

Fayette	
1.	Encourage land to remain in productive farm operations or land capable of productive agricultural uses, while exploring and encouraging innovative methods of preserving land for agriculture.
2.	In jurisdictions that have adopted County Zoning, place all lands in productive farm operations and lands capable of agricultural uses in the Exclusive Agricultural Zone (A-1), within which farming is the principle and preferred land use.
3.	Encourage the rural and agricultural character of the community.
4.	Emphasize the preservation of the environmental quality and rural character of the jurisdiction when considering future land use proposals.
5.	Encourage all rural landowners to become cooperators with the Lafayette County Land Conservation Department and to implement conservation plans worked out between landowners and the LCD.
6.	Encourage proper separation distances between urban and rural land uses to avoid conflicts.
7.	Explore and encourage innovative methods of soil and water conservation.
8.	Encourage agricultural infrastructure to support agricultural operations.

Table 3.1.1g Agricultural Resource Policies – Town of Gratiot

Gratiot	
1.	Encourage educational programs about the importance of agricultural resources for local residents.
2.	Encourage the keeping of land in productive farm operations or land capable of productive agricultural uses, while exploring and encouraging innovative methods of preserving land for agriculture.
3.	Give new residents a copy of the 'Partners in Rural Wisconsin' booklet outlining the traditional community norms and expectations for rural residents.
4.	Emphasize the preservation of the environmental quality and rural and agricultural character of the jurisdiction when considering future land use proposals, while encouraging the maintenance of the rural and agricultural character of the community.
5.	Encourage the preservation of the family farm and farmland in the community.
6.	Encourage the preservation of agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development.
7.	Encourage all rural landowners to become cooperators with the Lafayette County Land Conservation Department (LCD) and to implement conservation plans worked out between landowners and the LCD.
8.	Encourage proper separation distances between urban and rural land uses to avoid conflicts.
9.	Encourage residential, commercial, and industrial development to areas least suited for agricultural purposes.
10.	Discourage isolated non-agricultural commercial and industrial uses in agricultural areas, except for agricultural businesses and home based businesses.
11.	Maintain the agricultural infrastructure (i.e. roads) to support agricultural operations.
12.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect agricultural resources, where and when appropriate.
13.	Rezoning of agricultural land will take all the agricultural policies in this Plan into consideration.
14.	Encourage new agricultural supply or service uses to locate in areas where they can economically and efficiently serve the farm community.

Table 3.1.1h Agricultural Resource Policies – Town of Kendall

Kendall	
1.	Give new residents a copy of a 'Partners in Rural Wisconsin' booklet outlining the traditional community norms and expectations for rural residents.
2.	Place all Town of Kendall lands in productive farm operations and lands capable of agricultural uses in the Exclusive Agricultural Zone (A-1), within which farming is the principle and preferred land use.
3.	Maintain the rural and agricultural character of the community.
4.	Encourage the preservation of the family farm and while preserving prime farmland in the community.
5.	Preserve agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development.
6.	Encourage all rural landowners to become cooperators with the Lafayette County Land Conservation Department (LCD) and to implement conservation plans worked out between landowners and the LCD.
7.	Encourage proper separation distances between urban and rural land uses to avoid conflicts.
8.	Encourage the location of necessary rural non-farm land uses on soils and sites judged to be relatively low value for agricultural purposes while directing residential, commercial, and industrial development to areas best suited for non-agricultural purposes.
9.	Discourage isolated non-agricultural commercial and industrial uses in agricultural areas, except for agricultural businesses and home based businesses.
10.	Direct necessary rural non-farm land uses to areas where they will cause minimum disruption to established farm operations.
11.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect agricultural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.1.1i Agricultural Resource Policies – Town of Lamont

Lamont	
1.	Maintain land in productive farm operations or land capable of productive agricultural uses, while exploring and encouraging innovative methods of preserving land for agriculture.
2.	Maintain the rural and agricultural character of the community.
3.	Encourage the preservation of the family farm and prime farmland for agricultural uses and not allow encroachment by incompatible development on agricultural fields.
4.	Encourage all rural landowners to become cooperators with the Lafayette County Land Conservation Department (LCD) and to implement conservation plans worked out between landowners and the LCD and encourage innovative methods of soil and water conservation.
5.	Encourage residential, commercial, and industrial development to areas least suited for agricultural purposes.
6.	Direct necessary rural non-farm land uses to areas where they will cause minimum disruption of established farm operations and located on sites and soils of relatively low value for agricultural purposes.
7.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect agricultural resources, where and when appropriate.
8.	Rezoning of agricultural land will take all the agricultural policies in this plan into consideration to preserve prime farmland for agricultural purposes.

Table 3.1.1j Agricultural Resource Policies – Town of Monticello

Monticello	
1.	Maintain land in productive farm operations or land capable of productive agricultural uses, while exploring and encouraging innovative methods of preserving land for agriculture.
2.	Place all Town of Monticello lands in productive farm operations in the Exclusive Agricultural Zone (A-1), within which farming is the principle and preferred land use.
3.	Maintain the rural and agricultural character of the community.
4.	Emphasize the preservation of the environmental quality and rural character of the jurisdiction when considering future land use proposals.
5.	Encourage the preservation of the family farm and farmland in the community.
6.	Preserve agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development.
7.	Encourage all rural landowners to become cooperators with the Lafayette County Land Conservation Department (LCD) and to implement conservation plans worked out between landowners and the LCD.
8.	Discourage isolated non-agricultural commercial and industrial uses in agricultural areas, except for agricultural businesses and home based businesses.
9.	Maintain the agricultural infrastructure to support agricultural operations.
10.	Encourage the location of rural non-farm land uses on soils and sites judged to be of relatively low value for agricultural purposes.
11.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect agricultural resources, where and when appropriate.
12.	Encourage new agricultural supply or service uses to locate in areas where they can economically and efficiently serve the farm community.

Table 3.1.1k Agricultural Resource Policies – Town of New Diggings

New Diggings	
1.	Maintain land in productive farm operations or land capable of productive agricultural uses, while exploring and encouraging innovative methods of preserving land for agriculture.
2.	Maintain the rural and agricultural character of the community.
3.	Encourage the preservation of the family farm and farmland in the community.
4.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect agricultural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.1.1l Agricultural Resource Policies – Town of Shullsburg

Shullsburg	
1.	Encourage educational programs about the importance of agricultural resources for local residents.
2.	Emphasize the preservation of the environmental quality and rural character of the jurisdiction.
3.	Encourage the preservation of the family farm and farmland in the community.
4.	Encourage proper separation distances between urban and rural land uses to avoid conflicts.
5.	Encourage residential, commercial, and industrial development to areas least suited for agricultural purposes.
6.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect agricultural resources, where and when appropriate.
7.	Rezoning of agricultural land will take all the agricultural policies in this plan into consideration.

Table 3.1.1m Agricultural Resource Policies – Town of Wayne

Wayne	
1.	Encourage educational programs about the importance of agricultural resources for local residents.
2.	Encourage the maintenance of land in productive farm operations or land capable of productive agricultural uses, while exploring and encouraging innovative methods of preserving land for agriculture.
3.	In jurisdictions that have adopted County Zoning, place all lands in productive farm operations and lands capable of agricultural uses in the Exclusive Agricultural Zone (A-1), within which farming is the principle and preferred land use.
4.	Maintain the rural and agricultural character of the community.
5.	Emphasize the preservation of the environmental quality and rural character of the jurisdiction when considering future land use proposals.
6.	Encourage proper separation distances between urban and rural land uses to avoid conflicts.
7.	Encourage residential, commercial, and industrial development to areas least suited for agricultural purposes.
8.	Maintain the agricultural infrastructure to support agricultural operations.
9.	Encourage new agricultural supply or service uses to locate in areas where they can economically and efficiently serve the farm community.

Table 3.1.1n Agricultural Resource Policies – Town of White Oak Springs

White Oak Springs	
1.	Maintain land in productive farm operations or land capable of productive agricultural uses, while exploring and encouraging innovative methods of preserving land for agriculture.
2.	Give new residents a copy of a 'Partners in Rural Wisconsin' outlining the traditional community norms and expectations for rural residents and encourage all landowners to work with Lafayette County Land Conservation Department to work out important programs.
3.	Maintain the rural and agricultural character of the community.
4.	Emphasize the preservation of the environmental quality and rural character of the jurisdiction when considering future land use proposals by utilizing County, State, and Federal programs where and when appropriate.
5.	Encourage the preservation of the family farm and farmland in the community.
6.	Preserve agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development.
7.	Direct non-farm land uses to areas where they will cause minimum disruption to established farm operations.

Table 3.1.1o Agricultural Resource Policies – Town of Wiota

Wiota	
1.	Maintain land in productive farm operations or land capable of productive agricultural uses, while exploring and encouraging innovative methods of preserving land for agriculture.
2.	Give new residents a copy of a 'Partners in Rural Wisconsin' booklet outlining the traditional community norms and expectations for rural residents.
3.	Maintain the rural and agricultural character of the community.
4.	Emphasize the preservation of the environmental quality and rural character of the jurisdiction when considering future land use proposals.
5.	Encourage the preservation of the family farm and farmland in the community.
6.	Preserve agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development.
7.	Encourage all rural landowners to become cooperators with the Lafayette County Land Conservation Department (LCD) and to implement conservation plans worked out between landowners and the LCD.
8.	Encourage proper separation distances between urban and rural land uses to avoid conflicts.
9.	Maintain the agricultural infrastructure to support agricultural operations.
10.	Rezoning of agricultural land will take all the agricultural policies in this Plan into consideration.

3.1.4 FARMING SYSTEM

Table 3.1.2 shows a variety of agricultural statistics spanning 15 years which gives a general picture of the state of agricultural health in Lafayette County. (The Agricultural Census defines a farm as any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the year.)

Table 3.1.2 Trends in Farm Numbers 1987 – 2002

Lafayette County	1959	1968	1978	1987	1992	1997	2002
Farms (number)	1,871	1,610	1,333	1,341	1,235	1,127	1,205
Land in farms (acres)	362,944	359,930	365,529	376,567	356,651	338,376	342,800
Average size of farm (acres)	194	224	274	281	289	300	284
Number of farms by size – 1 to 9 acres	NA	NA	NA	76	58	45	53
Number of farms by size – 10 to 49 acres	NA	NA	NA	101	113	135	238
Number of farms by size – 50 to 179 acres	NA	NA	NA	340	304	314	348
Number of farms by size – 180 to 499 acres	NA	NA	NA	662	595	473	406

Table 3.1.2 (cont.) Trends in Farm Numbers 1987 – 2002

Lafayette County	1959	1968	1978	1987	1992	1997	2002
Number of farms by size – 500 to 999 acres	NA	NA	NA	128	126	112	103
Number of farms by size – 1,000 acres or more	NA	NA	NA	34	39	48	57
Total cropland (farms)	NA	NA	NA	1,256	1,143	1,014	1,029
Total cropland (acres)	NA	NA	NA	294,200	282,410	262,873	264,340

(Source: 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002 US Census of Agriculture)

Table 3.1.2 gives the number of farms in Lafayette County for the years 1987 through 2002. The County showed a 10% decrease in farms between 1987 and 2002. As the number of farms has decreased, so have acres of farmland (by 9%) in the same timeframe.

Average farm size increased by a very small percent (.01%) from 1987 to 2002. In the same period, very small (1 to 9 acres) farms and mid- to large-size farms decreased, while the number of very large farms (1000+ acres) and small farms (10 to 49 acres) increased.

One might draw an anecdotal conclusion from this: big farms are getting bigger due to consolidation and economics, and farms in the “small” range (10 to 49 acres) are being converted to life style farms and residences.

Table 3.1.3 Trends in Dairy Farms 1987 – 2002

Lafayette County	1959	1968	1978	1987	1992	1997	2002
Milk cows (farms)	NA	NA	NA	752	468	490	353
Milk cows (number)	39,927	40,556	38,456	44,054	39,947	33,830	30,090

(Source: 1959 – 1978, Assessors Farm Statistics, WIDATCP, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, US Census of Agriculture)

Table 3.1.3 shows clearly that both the number dairy farms and dairy cows in Lafayette County dropped dramatically (53% and 32 % respectively) between 1987 and 2002.

Table 3.1.4 shows crop trends in Lafayette County over the 43-year period. Soybeans show an incredible increase since 1959 while Oats for Grain acres have dropped 88%. All Field Corn acres have stayed fairly stable with a spike in acres in 1978.

Table 3.1.4 Trends in Farm Products 1959 – 2002

Crops (Acres Harvested)	1959	1968	1978	1987	1992	1997	2002
Alfalfa Hay	64,540	74,716	83,652	67,000	56,300	45,800	41,500
All Other Hay/All Hay (Dry)	3,762	1,109	1,419	72,000	58,500	50,300	45,200
All Field Corn	82,761	89,340	126,223	99,400	109,000	102,900	99,900
Oats for Grain	44,054	34,276	23,532	15,600	10,400	6,500	4,900
Soybeans	42	426	3,484	5,000	16,900	43,100	57,600
Corn Silage	7,810	10,584	14,377	13,500	19,700	14,200	13,900
Hay Silage	1,560	11,398	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

(Source: 1959 – 1978, Assessors Farm Statistics, WIDATCP, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, US Census of Agriculture)

3.1.5 LAND SALES STATISTICS AND GRAPHS

As required by the comprehensive planning process, statistics and graphs of land sales information are included below. Unfortunately, the data does not document land sales at the town level, nor is it as current as one would like. However, despite these limitations, it is clear from Table 3.1.5 that the value of land (both Ag and land sold for non-Ag uses) has been rising and for some time, too. This trend of the last decade is no doubt continuing and therefore it is likely to affect future efforts by farmers to compete for the land base needed to remain in agriculture.

Table 3.1.5 Lafayette County Agricultural Land Sales: Total Agricultural Land

Agricultural land continuing in agricultural use						
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of transactions	54	51	43	59	58	61
Acres sold	7,986	7,033	7,370	8,521	6,687	7,803

Table 3.1.5 (cont.) Lafayette County Agricultural Land Sales: Total Agricultural Land

Agricultural land continuing in agricultural use						
Dollars per acre	\$1,609	\$1,727	\$1,933	\$2,157	\$2,285	\$2,916
Agricultural land diverted to other uses						
Number of transactions	19	17	19	23	1	1
Acres sold	1,070	951	1,204	1,740	57	16
Dollars per acre	\$1,862	\$1,799	\$1,787	\$2,150	\$2,600	\$2,800
Totals						
Number of transactions	73	68	62	82	59	62
Acres sold	9,056	7,984	8,574	10,261	6,744	7,819
Dollars per acre	\$1,639	\$1,735	\$1,912	\$2,156	\$2,287	\$2,916

(Source: 2006, National Agricultural Statistics Service)

3.1.6 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

See Table 3.1.6 for a listing of those in the County who identified their occupations as farmer or farm manager in the 2000 census. Note that these occupations may not be in the towns proper that the farmer or farm manager is living in. However, it does provide a general overview of the County's population of farmers.

Table 3.1.6 Farmers and Farm Managers as Number and Percent of Total Town Population

Town	Population	Number of Persons Employed as Farmers and Farm Managers	Percent of Persons Employed as Farmers and Farm Managers
Town of Argyle	479	46	9.6%
Town of Belmont	676	46	6.8%
Town of Benton	469	53	11.3%
Town of Blanchard	261	19	7.3%
Town of Darlington	757	57	7.5%
Town of Elk Grove	463	55	11.9%
Town of Fayette	366	43	11.7%
Town of Gratiot	653	69	10.6%
Town of Kendall	320	36	11.3%
Town of Lamont	267	36	13.5%
Town of Monticello	148	27	18.2%
Town of New Diggings	473	26	5.5%
Town of Seymour	363	57	15.7%
Town of Shullsburg	364	43	11.8%
Town of Wayne	496	61	12.3%
Town of White Oak Springs	97	14	14.4%
Town of Willow Springs	632	70	11.1%
Town of Wiota	900	91	10.1%
Village of Argyle	823	9	1.1%
Village of Belmont	871	17	2.0%
Village of Benton	976	14	1.4%
Village of Blanchardville	660	2	0.3%
Village of Gratiot	252	0	0.0%
Village of South Wayne	484	8	1.7%
City of Darlington	2418	25	1.0%
City of Shullsburg	1246	19	1.5%
Lafayette County Total	15914	943	5.9%

(Source: 2000 Population Census)

3.1.7 AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Farming infrastructure includes businesses and services that feed mills, equipment vendors, cheese factories, seed dealers, or veterinarians might supply. Farm supply businesses and food processing

facilities represent important resources to area farmers as well as the broader local economy. Refer to each participating town's Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources, to see what each jurisdiction identified as their agricultural infrastructure.

3.1.8 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Attached is the soils map (Map 3.1.1) for Lafayette County.

3.1.9 CONFLICTS AND THREATS TO AGRICULTURE

With the changes in development pressure and the transition out of farming by many, the nature of the industry is rapidly changing. Some of the conflicts and threats are within local control and some are tied to state, national and global decisions. This comprehensive plan cannot impact decisions such as commodity prices, which are set on the world market and the reduced marketing opportunities as a result of consolidation. What the plan can do, is respond to local conflicts and issues such as

- A. Conflicts with new residents with non-agriculture backgrounds, including smells and odors, traffic conflicts, animal waste disposal, trespassing, dust, manure and mud on the roads, chemical applications, equipment noise, lights, and fencing requirements.
- B. Fragmentation of farm fields as new parcels are created.
- C. Agricultural land values exceeding possible agricultural income opportunities.
- D. The challenges of developing a new generation of farmers.

Each town has a different philosophy and approach to working with Lafayette County. Refer to each participating town's Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources, to see how each jurisdiction addresses this issue.

3.1.10 FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is changing rapidly and it is likely to continue to do so. It appears that the future will include three types of operations: larger commodity producers, niche/specialty producers, and life-style farming operations. In the past, the commodity producers were dominant, but this is changing as traditional dairy producers and older farmers are leaving the business.

3.1.11 AGRICULTURE RESOURCES, AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

There are a number of available county, state and federal programs to assist with agricultural planning and protection. Below are brief descriptions of the various agencies and programs. The local offices supporting these programs are the Lafayette County Farm Service Agency on 1845 Center Drive, Darlington, WI 53530-9210 and the Grant and Lafayette County Agriculture Agent, UW-Extension, Lafayette County Ag Center, 627 Washington Street, Darlington, WI 53530-1396.

USDA FARM SERVICE AGENCY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency (FSA) has a direct financial impact on rural Wisconsin families through the programs and services they offer. They are dedicated to stabilizing farm income, helping farmers conserve land and water resources, providing credit to new or disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, and helping farm operations recover from the effects of disaster. Programs and services offered by the FSA are

- **Farm Loan Program (FLP)**

The Farm Service Agency offers direct and guaranteed farm ownership and operating loans to farmers who are temporarily unable to obtain private, commercial credit.

Often, FLP borrowers are beginning farmers who cannot qualify for conventional loans because they have insufficient financial resources. The Agency also helps established farmers who have suffered financial setbacks from natural disasters, or whose resources are too limited to maintain profitable farming operations.

USDA FARM SERVICE AGENCY

WISCONSIN STATE OFFICE
8030 Excelsior Drive
Madison, WI 53717-2905

Phone (608) 662-4422
Fax (608) 662-9425

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/WI>

- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)**
 The CRP is a voluntary program that offers annual rental payments, incentive payments for certain activities, and cost-share assistance to establish approved cover on eligible cropland. The program encourages farmers to plant long-term resource-conserving covers to improve soil, water, and wildlife resources. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) makes available assistance in an amount equal to not more than 50 percent of the participant's costs in establishing approved practices. Contract duration is between 10 and 15 years.
- Direct and Counter-Cyclical Payments (DCP)** The 2002 Farm Bill makes payments to eligible producers of covered commodities for the 2002 through 2007 crop years. Direct and counter-cyclical payments are made to producers with established crop bases and payment yields. Payment rates for direct payments were established by the 2002 Farm Bill and are issued regardless of market prices. Producers also are eligible for counter-cyclical payments, but payments are issued only if effective prices are less than the target prices set in the 2002 Farm Bill. Commodities eligible for both direct and counter-cyclical payments include wheat, corn, sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, rice, soybeans, sunflower seeds, canola, flaxseed, mustard, safflower, rapeseed, and peanuts.
- Milk Income Loss Contract Program (MILC)**
 This program, authorized by the 2002 Farm Bill, financially compensates dairy producers when domestic milk prices fall below a specified level. Eligible dairy producers are those who produced milk in any state and marketed the milk commercially beginning December 2001. To be approved for the program, producers must be in compliance with highly erodible and wetland conservation provisions and must enter into a contract with USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation to provide monthly marketing data.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is the federal agency that works with landowners on private lands to conserve natural resources. NRCS is part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, formerly the Soil Conservation Service. Nearly three-fourths of the technical assistance provided by the agency goes to helping farmers and ranchers develop conservation systems uniquely suited to their land and individual ways of doing business. The agency also assists other private landowners and rural and urban communities to reduce erosion, conserve and protect water, and solve other resource problems.

WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS)

6515 Watts Road
Suite 200
Madison, WI 53719

Phone (608) 276-USDA

<http://www.wi.nrcs.usda.gov>

NRCS provides:

- Technical Assistance for Conservation**
 Conservation technical assistance is the basis of NRCS mission to conserve, sustain, and improve America's private lands. NRCS staff works one-on-one with private landowners to develop and implement conservation plans that protect the soil, water, air, plant and animal resources on the 1.5 billion acres of privately owned land in the United States.
- Soil Survey**
 NRCS is responsible for surveying the soils of the United States, publishing and interpreting soil information. Soil information is the basis for natural resource and land use planning, key to assessing site potential for specific uses and identifying soil characteristics and properties.
- National Resources Inventory**
 Every five years, NRCS conducts the National Resources Inventory (NRI) on nonfederal rural land in the United States. This inventory shows natural resource trends, such as land cover and use, soil erosion, prime farmland, and wetlands. The 1992 NRI, for example, shows that farmers are dramatically reducing soil erosion on cropland. From 1982 to 1992, erosion on all cropland declined by about one-third, going from 3.1 billion to 2.1 billion tons a year.

- **Wetlands**

Wetland conservation is an important and sensitive issue. During 1982-1992, wetland losses due to agriculture slowed to about 31,000 acres a year, a more than 90 percent reduction compared to conversion rates between 1954 and 1974. NRCS is one of the four primary federal agencies involved with wetlands.

- **Wetlands Reserve Program**

In the Wetlands Reserve Program, conservation easements are purchased from landowners to restore or enhance wetland areas. Ownership, control of access, and some compatible uses remain with the landowner.

- **Wetland Identification**

NRCS has technical leadership for identification and delineation of wetlands on agricultural lands and on all USDA program participant's lands. NRCS maintains a list of hydric soils and a wetland inventory on agricultural land.

- **Soil Quality**

Over the past decade, NRCS has been helping producers develop and implement 1.7 million conservation plans on 143 million acres of highly erodible cropland as part of the conservation compliance provision of the Food Security Act of 1985. As a result, erosion on the most highly erodible cropland has been cut by two-thirds.

- **Water Quality**

NRCS assists farmers to improve water quality. This includes improving nutrient and pesticide management and reducing soil erosion, thus decreasing sediment that would otherwise end up in lakes and streams. Technical assistance, including engineering, structure design and layout for manure management and water quality practices contributes significantly to state water quality efforts. Through the Environmental Quality Incentive Program, NRCS provides technical and financial assistance for local resource priorities.

WISCONSIN FARM CENTER

The Wisconsin Farm Center provides services to Wisconsin farmers and agribusinesses to promote the vitality of the state's agricultural economy and rural communities. Services include:

- **Growing Wisconsin Agriculture**

Wisconsin is committed to the long-term profitability of agricultural businesses. Legislation passed in 2004 strengthens agriculture and invites producers to invest, reinvest and expand.

- **Financial Counseling and Advising**

The Farm Center's financial experts are trained in feasibility analysis, enterprise analysis, debt analysis along with restructuring and cash flow projection. They can personally assist producers and answer specific questions, providing useful resource materials.

- **Farm Mediation**

The Farm Center's farm mediation program provides dispute resolution services to farmers with problems involving creditor-debtor issues; U.S. Department of Agriculture program benefits; contracts with food processors, fertilizer, seed or feed dealers; conflicts within farm families; and landlord-tenant issues.

- **Stray Voltage**

Through Rural Electrical Power Services, the Farm Center provides information about stray voltage and power quality issues; answers to regulatory questions; on-farm and distribution system

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (DATCP)

WISCONSIN FARM CENTER

**2811 Agriculture Drive
PO Box 8911
Madison, WI 53708**

Phone (608) 224-4960

<http://www.datcp.state.wi.us>

investigations by a technical team that can assist farmers in working with the utility or electrician to resolve a power quality conflict; a format for dispute resolution; and research on electrical issues.

- **Legal**
The Farm Center's agricultural attorney can answer general legal questions about farm business organization, landlord-tenant issues, debt restructuring, legal procedures, creditor-debtor law, and tax reorganization and estate planning.
- **Vocational**
The Farm Center can help farmers or their family members make a successful transition to off-farm employment. It can help them examine their skills and explore their career options, regardless of whether they are looking to add off-farm income to the farm operation, starting a new small business, or seeking off-farm employment.
- **Farm Transfers**
Through its Farm Link program, the Farm Center can help farmers who want to start their own operation, retiring farmers who want someone to take over their operation, or farmers who want to relocate due to urban or environmental pressures.
- **Animal Agriculture**
Animals are a vital part of agriculture in Wisconsin. Whether you are a farmer, a veterinarian, a livestock dealer or trucker, or a consumer, DATCP provides information and regulates many aspects of animal agriculture.
- **Crops**
Statistics show Wisconsin ranks first in production of a number of agriculture crops. Farmers in the State continue to adopt traditional and specialty crops. Cultivating and protecting them is key.
- **Land and Water**
The State works with county land conservation departments to protect the environment through conservation practices, incentive programs and regulation.

SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

The SWWRPC is the area-wide planning and development agency serving the five counties of Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland. It was created in 1970, formed by executive order of the governor. Wisconsin statutes specify that regional planning commissions are to provide intergovernmental planning and coordination for the physical, social, and economic development of the region. Under Wisconsin law, RPC's have the following functions:

- May conduct all types of research studies; collect and analyze data; prepare maps, charts and tables, and conduct necessary studies.
- May make and adopt plans for the physical, social, and economic development of the region, including Smart Growth plans (to preserve farms, farming, and the farming culture).
- May publish and advertise their purposes, objectives, and findings, and may distribute reports thereon.
- May provide advisory services on planning problems to the local governmental units within the region and to other public and private agencies in matters relative to its functions and objectives.

SWWRPC

**719 Pioneer Tower
One University Plaza
Platteville, WI 53818**

**Phone: 608-342-1214
Fax: 608-342-1220**

<http://www.swwrpc.org/>

3.2 NATURAL RESOURCES

3.2.1 NATURAL RESOURCE SUMMARY

It is vital for Lafayette County to consider its future in conjunction with its natural resources. It can be very challenging for rural communities to allow new development, while at the same time protecting the natural environment, preserving the character of an area. At first, development may have only a limited impact on the natural landscape, but as development continues, visual and environmental impacts become increasingly apparent. In order to protect natural resources for the future, it is crucial to be aware of existing natural resources, such as water resources, the geology of the region, the scenic beauty of vistas, forests and woodlands, wildlife habitat, wetlands, parks, open space, air, and light.

3.2.2 GOALS

The following are the Natural Resource Goals, two of the fourteen Smart Growth Planning Goals required by the planning grant contract.

1. Protect natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources.
2. Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.

Note: The Towns of Darlington, Seymour, and Willow Springs, the Villages of Argyle and Blanchardville, and the Cities of Darlington and Shullsburg did not participate in the Lafayette County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning project. However, their data is included in information collected for the County as a whole. Policies for participating villages are not included, as the County does not have jurisdiction in cities and villages.

3.2.3 OBJECTIVES AND POLICY AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the Natural Resource objectives and policy recommendations as indicated by each town, supporting the above goals and guiding utility and community facility decisions over the next 20 years.

Table 3.2.1a Natural Resource Policies – Town of Argyle

Argyle	
1.	Encourage the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas for the benefit of present and future generations.
2.	Advocate partnerships with local clubs and organizations in order to protect important natural areas held in common interest.
3.	Encourage the suppression and limitation of noxious weeds.
4.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.2.1b Natural Resource Policies – Town of Belmont

Belmont	
1.	Encourage the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas for the benefit of present and future generations.
2.	Discourage rural non-farm development from locating on environmentally valuable or sensitive land.
3.	Encourage the preservation and maintenance rural views and vistas.
4.	Encourage tree preservation and sustainable forestry practices in the jurisdiction.
5.	Encourage the suppression and limitation of noxious weeds.
6.	Protect major drainage corridors from development in order to aid in stormwater runoff and prevent flooding.
7.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources, where and when appropriate.
8.	Discourage development in areas where natural barriers to development exist (i.e. areas with poor soil characteristics for on-site septic system performance, areas prone to severe soil erosion, etc.).

Table 3.2.1c Natural Resource Policies – Town of Benton

Benton	
1.	Encourage the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas for the benefit of present and future generations.
2.	Advocate partnerships with local clubs and organizations in order to protect important natural areas held in common interest.
3.	Encourage the preservation and maintenance of rural views and vistas.
4.	Encourage residents to implement sustainable forestry practices.
5.	Encourage tree preservation, municipal tree-planting programs, and sustainable forestry practices in the jurisdiction.
6.	Encourage the suppression and limitation of noxious weeds.
7.	Explore opportunities to capitalize on local natural resources in conjunction with tourism.
8.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.2.1d Natural Resources Policies – Town of Blanchard

Blanchard	
1.	Encourage the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas for the benefit of present and future generations.
2.	Encourage the education of local residents about the importance of natural resources.
3.	Encourage the preservation and maintenance of rural views and vistas.
4.	Encourage residents to implement sustainable forestry practices.
5.	Encourage the suppression and limitation of noxious weeds.
6.	Encourage opportunities to capitalize on local natural resources in conjunction with tourism.
7.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.2.1e Natural Resource Policies – Town of Elk Grove

Elk Grove	
1.	Discourage rural non-farm development from locating on environmentally valuable or sensitive land.
2.	Avoid disturbances to wetlands, shorelands, and floodplains and discourage disturbances to other environmentally sensitive areas and corridors.
3.	Encourage the suppression and limitation of noxious weeds.
4.	Discourage development in recharge areas of local wells and areas with potential contaminant sources.
5.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources, where and when appropriate.
6.	Discourage development in areas where natural barriers to development exist (i.e. areas with poor soil characteristics for on-site septic system performance, floodplains, areas prone to severe soil erosion, etc.).

Table 3.2.1f Natural Resource Policies – Town of Fayette

Fayette	
1.	Attempt to provide adequate outdoor recreation facilities for the jurisdiction.
2.	Encourage the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas for the benefit of present and future generations.
3.	Encourage the education of local residents about the importance of natural resources.
4.	Encourage partnerships with local clubs and organizations in order to protect important natural areas held in common interest.
5.	Encourage prairie and savanna restoration.
6.	Encourage the suppression and limitation of noxious weeds.
7.	Explore opportunities to capitalize on local natural resources in conjunction with tourism.
8.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.2.1g Natural Resource Policies – Town of Gratiot

Gratiot	
1.	Encourage the provision of adequate, non-motorized outdoor recreation facilities for the jurisdiction.
2.	Encourage the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas for the benefit of present and future generations.
3.	Discourage rural non-farm development from locating on environmentally valuable or sensitive land.
4.	Encourage the education of local residents about the importance of natural resources.
5.	Advocate partnerships with local clubs and organizations in order to protect important natural areas held in common interest.
6.	Encourage the preservation and maintenance of rural views and vistas.
7.	Encourage residents to implement sustainable forestry practices.
8.	Encourage prairie and savanna restoration.
9.	Encourage the suppression and limitation of noxious weeds.
10.	Discourage development in recharge areas of local wells and areas with potential contaminant sources.
11.	Explore opportunities to capitalize on local natural resources in conjunction with tourism.
12.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.2.1h Natural Resource Policies – Town of Kendall

Kendall	
1.	Encourage the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas for the benefit of present and future generations.
2.	Encourage the preservation and maintenance rural views and vistas.
3.	Encourage prairie and savanna restoration.
4.	Encourage the suppression and limitation of noxious weeds.
5.	Establish standards to decrease light pollution from improper fixtures.
6.	Establish standards to decrease noise pollution in the jurisdiction.
7.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources, where and when appropriate.
8.	Discourage rural non-farm development from locating in areas where natural barriers to development exist (i.e. areas with poor soil characteristics for on-site septic system performance, floodplains, areas prone to severe soil erosion, etc.) as well as environmentally valuable or sensitive lands such as wetlands, floodplains, and corridors.

Table 3.2.1i Natural Resource Policies – Town of Lamont

Lamont	
1.	Encourage the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas for the benefit of present and future generations.
2.	Discourage rural non-farm development on environmentally valuable or sensitive land.
3.	Encourage the education of local residents about the importance of natural resources.
4.	Advocate partnerships with local clubs and organizations in order to protect important natural areas held in common interest.
5.	Encourage residents to implement sustainable forestry practices
6.	Encourage the suppression and limitation of noxious weeds.
7.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources, where and when appropriate.
8.	Avoid disturbance to wetlands, shorelands, and floodplains and discourage disturbance to other environmentally sensitive areas and corridors.

Table 3.2.1j Natural Resource Policies – Town of Monticello

Monticello	
1.	Encourage the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas for the benefit of present and future generations.
2.	Discourage rural non-farm development from locating on environmentally valuable or sensitive land.
3.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.2.1k Natural Resource Policies – Town of New Diggings

New Diggings	
1.	Encourage the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas for the benefit of present and future generations.
2.	Discourage rural non-farm development from locating on environmentally valuable or sensitive land.
3.	Advocate partnerships with local clubs and organizations in order to protect important natural areas held in common interest.
4.	Encourage the suppression and limitation of noxious weeds.
5.	Explore opportunities to capitalize on local natural resources in conjunction with tourism.
6.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.2.1l Natural Resource Policies – Town of Shullsburg

Shullsburg	
1.	Encourage the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas for the benefit of present and future generations.
2.	Encourage the education of local residents about the importance of natural resources.
3.	Encourage the suppression and limitation of noxious weeds.
4.	Protect major drainage corridors from development in order to aid in stormwater runoff and prevent flooding.
5.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.2.1m Natural Resource Policies – Town of Wayne

Wayne	
1.	Encourage the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas for the benefit of present and future generations.
2.	Encourage the education of local residents about the importance of natural resources.
3.	Advocate partnerships with local clubs and organizations in order to protect important natural areas held in common interest.
4.	Encourage tree preservation, municipal tree-planting programs, and sustainable forestry practices in the jurisdiction.
5.	Encourage the suppression and limitation of noxious weeds.
6.	Protect major drainage corridors from development in order to aid in stormwater runoff and prevent flooding.
7.	Explore opportunities to capitalize on local natural resources in conjunction with tourism.
8.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources, where and when appropriate.
9.	Discourage development in areas where natural barriers to development exist (i.e. areas with poor soil characteristics for on-site septic system performance, floodplains, areas prone to severe soil erosion, etc.).
10.	Avoid disturbance to wetlands, shorelands, and floodplains and discourage disturbance to other environmentally sensitive areas and corridors.

Table 3.2.1n Natural Resource Policies – Town of White Oak Springs

White Oak Springs	
1.	Encourage the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas for the benefit of present and future generations.
2.	Discourage rural non-farm development from locating on environmentally valuable or sensitive land.
3.	Encourage the preservation and maintenance rural views and vistas.
4.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.2.1o Natural Resource Policies – Town of Wiota

Wiota	
1.	Maintain existing adequate outdoor recreation facilities for the jurisdiction.
2.	Encourage the preservation of scenic, historic, and scientific areas for the benefit of present and future generations.
3.	Discourage rural non-farm development from locating on environmentally valuable or sensitive land.
4.	Avoid disturbances to wetlands, shorelands, and floodplains and discourage disturbances to other environmentally sensitive areas and corridors.
5.	Encourage the preservation and maintenance of rural views and vistas.
6.	The County should require wellhead protection plans for future individual landowner wells as part of the building application permitting process.
7.	Discourage development in recharge areas of local wells and areas with potential contaminant sources.
8.	Investigate water demand guidelines.
9.	Investigate standards to decrease air pollution in the jurisdiction.
10.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect natural resources, where and when appropriate.

3.2.4 COMMON NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources are materials such as water, topsoil, air, land, forests, fish and wildlife, and minerals occurring in nature that are essential or useful to humans. They have significance economically, recreationally, culturally, and aesthetically. These resources are combined into the recognized natural systems in which we live. These systems, or combinations of natural materials, can be referred to as “natural environments”, “ecosystems”, “biomes”, or “natural habitats”, among others. Human activities affect all natural resources that in turn can often have significant, sometimes adverse, impacts on the human community.

Keeping residents informed of their jurisdiction’s natural resources is a proactive first step in supporting the natural resources and natural resource protection efforts. Flyers included with a tax mailing, articles in the local newspaper, workshops, or other similar education efforts can all help to educate residents on natural resource issues.

Fostering working relationships with your neighboring jurisdictions can help protect shared, contiguous natural areas that give local residents space to pursue recreational opportunities. Tapping into state and federal programs aimed specifically at protecting farmland, wetlands, and forests can help protect the County’s natural resources. State and federal agencies and contact information are listed at the end of this chapter. For information on what towns in Lafayette County are doing to work with their jurisdictional neighbors on natural resource issues, go to Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources.

3.2.5 WATER RESOURCES

Water is one of the most commonly used natural resources, serving intrinsic and essential functions in the community on a daily basis for people, plants, and animals. A watershed is the land area from which all area waters (surface and groundwater) drain into stream systems and aquifers. Groundwater aquifers can be contained within a single watershed or can be so large that several watersheds are within the aquifer. Over 70% of all Wisconsin communities (that is, every two out of three State residents) rely on groundwater not only for domestic use, but also for agriculture, industrial uses, and recreational purposes. Lafayette County is entirely in the Galena River and Sugar – Pecatonica watersheds. See Map 3.2.1, for the Lafayette County Water Resource Map and Map 3.2.2, County Depth to Water Table Map for more information.

3.2.5.1 GROUNDWATER

Groundwater is the water beneath the earth's surface filling spaces between rocks and soil particles and flowing between them. Groundwater fills wells and supplies the flow from springs. It is a critical resource, not only because it is used constantly, but also because rivers, streams, and other surface water depend on it for recharge. Groundwater can easily be contaminated through non-point source pollution, particularly in regions with thin soils over fractured limestone, sandstone, and shale bedrock. All jurisdictions in Lafayette County use groundwater for domestic water use.

3.2.5.2 GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

It is important to keep groundwater in mind for many areas of comprehensive planning. Ultimately, what takes place above ground directly affects groundwater below. There is a variety of activities influencing water resource quality. Potential pollution sources that can affect groundwater include but are not limited to

- On-site septic systems
- Sewage Treatment Plants
- Surface Waste Water Discharge
- Landfills
- Underground Storage Tanks
- Feedlots
- Junkyards
- Abandoned Quarries
- Abandoned Mines
- Old Mining Operations
- Abandoned Wells
- Pesticide and Fertilizer Applications
- Road Salt
- Household Cleaners and Detergents
- Unsewered Subdivisions
- Gas Stations
- Chemical Spills
- Leaking Sewer Lines

Because of its mobile nature, contaminants can travel far from their source through the water cycle. Contaminants in water coming from a variety of sources identified as non-point source pollution (NPSP), which can come from things like agriculture runoff, leaking septic systems, road salt and road building, parking lots, lawn, and golf course runoff, all of which directly impact water resources. Point source pollution comes from identifiable sources such as a single factory or overflow from a sewage treatment facility.

Pinpointing pollution sources can be made easier by identifying the location and extent of groundwater recharge areas, so communities can plan where and how much development can be built with the least amount of impact to the watershed. Contamination of local drinking water resources can be devastating, very costly to reverse, and affects all area residents.

This is particularly true of private wells: in addition to the current actions individual towns already take, some towns would like to help citizens develop their own wellhead protection plans for individual landowner wells. A wellhead protection plan lists potential contaminants within a well "cone of depression" (a cone-shaped lowering of the water table around a pumped well) which then can show the best location for a well, away from possible contaminant flow. A wellhead protection plan aims at preventing contaminants from entering the area of land around water supply wells. This area includes, "the surface or subsurface area surrounding a water well or wellfield supplying a water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach such well or wellfield" (US EPA. 1987).

However, the logistics for towns wanting to be involved in helping private citizens develop individual wellhead protection plans will no doubt prevent many jurisdictions from pursuing their development.

3.2.5.2 GROUNDWATER SUPPLY

Water supply is impacted as communities grow, bringing increased demand to supply water to new homes, businesses, and industries. High capacity wells and an increasing number of wells, both private and public, can reduce the amount of recharge to surface waters, causing streamflow reduction, loss of springs, and changes in wetland vegetative communities. Happily, groundwater supply is not an issue in the County. However, the strains of meeting growing water demand from a sprawling population are starting to show. Statewide water use has increased 33% in the last 15 years and water tables are plummeting in many urban areas as the thirst for more water outstrips the land's ability to provide it. (Lisa Gaumnitz, Tim Asplund, and Megan R. Matthews, "A Growing Thirst for Groundwater", August 2004.)

The Groundwater Bill (2003 Act 310) addresses groundwater quantity issues, requiring approval for siting, fees, and an environmental review. While this legislation is currently more relevant in areas of the state experiencing severe water quantity issues (such as Southeast Wisconsin), the principle of controlling groundwater withdrawal in all parts of the state is quite important and is a growing concern for the future. A State level groundwater advisory committee is now meeting to address groundwater management issues to be of help to communities.

3.2.5.4 SURFACE WATER

Surface water, which is all water naturally open to the atmosphere such as rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, impoundments, seas, and estuaries, includes numerous branches of the Sugar, Pecatonica, Galena, and Grant Rivers. These watercourses provide recreational opportunities, such as fishing, hunting, trapping, canoeing, wildlife viewing, swimming, and bird watching. These same rivers and feeder streams also provide essential habitat for fish, mussels, insects, and other wildlife. See Map 3.2.1, County Water Resource Map for more information.

3.2.5.5 WETLANDS

Wetlands serve a variety of functions, including playing an important role in stormwater management and flood control, filtering pollutants, recharging groundwater, providing a habitat for many wildlife species and plants, and offering open space and passive recreational opportunities. Wetlands include all marshes, swamps, fens, bogs, and those areas excluded from cultivation or other uses because they are intermittently wet.

Lafayette County is in an area in which most wetlands are associated primarily with the rivers and streams. The importance of glacial activity in forming lakes and wetlands is illustrated by the lack of these water bodies in the Driftless Area of southwestern Wisconsin (see Map 3.2.1.). In fact, wetlands comprise only 1% of the land cover in Southwest Savanna landscape (Wisconsin Land Legacy Report, 2002) and only 0.8% of Lafayette County (WI-DNR, 2006). Lafayette County has few wetlands not only due to being in the Driftless Area, but also because the area has experienced wetland draining for agricultural purposes. Due to the small number of wetlands in the County, most towns have no management strategies protecting wetlands, although some natural resource policies address general wetland protection. Most protection of wetlands in Lafayette County is at the federal level and is managed by the County.

3.2.5.6 FLOODPLAINS

A floodplain is a low area of land adjacent to a stream or other watercourse subject to flooding. Floodplains hold water overflow during a flood and are delineated based on the 100-year storm event - the area that would be covered by water during a flood so big it theoretically only happens every 100 years. However, flooding can occur in any year. For that reason, development should not occur in drainage ways and floodplains since they serve as stormwater runoff systems and flood mitigation landscape features.

Counties, cities, and villages are required to adopt reasonable and effective floodplain zoning ordinances in order to participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program. FEMA has designated flood hazard areas along many surface water resources. The importance

of respecting floodways and floodplains is critical in terms of planning and development. Ignoring these constraints can cause serious problems relating to property damage and the overall safety of residents.

All Lafayette County towns rely on the county floodplain ordinances to protect lands susceptible to flooding. See Map 3.2.3 for the County's Floodplain map.

3.2.6 WILDLIFE

Wildlife can sometimes cause problems by destroying property, carrying diseases, producing unsanitary waste, or conflicting with human activities. Sufficient natural habitat should exist at a distance from human activities where animals will not be in contact or conflict with humans and can live and breed without interference. Refer to each town's Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources, for information on how towns are protecting wildlife.

3.2.6.1 IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity is the full spectrum of life forms and the many ecological processes supporting them. Protecting biodiversity is essential to core necessities such as maintaining clean air and water, providing adequate habitat for the state's flora and fauna, maintaining a vibrant economy and providing recreational opportunities. Biodiversity protection depends on the sustainability of diverse ecosystems, such as the mosaic of forests, agricultural lands, grasslands, bluffs, coastal zones and aquatic communities present in Wisconsin. It also depends upon the conservation of each ecosystem's basic components – the natural communities, plants and animals within them. Ecosystems contain a variety of species that are unique and provide value to the diversity of the individual ecosystem and the state overall. It is important to view biodiversity at all levels to ensure the adequate conservation of Wisconsin's environment.

Habitat is the combination of food, water, shelter, and space necessary to meet the needs of wildlife.

At the broadest scale, the State of Wisconsin is divided into distinct "ecological landscapes" based on unique combinations of physical and biological characteristics that make up the ecosystems, such as climate, geology, soils, water, or vegetation. They differ in levels of biological productivity, habitat suitability for wildlife, presence of rare species and natural communities, and in many other ways that affect land use and management. Lafayette County is located in the Southwest Savanna landscape. See Map 3.2.4 for detailed descriptions and management opportunities for each ecological landscape.

3.2.6.2 NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Ecological landscapes are comprised of natural communities – assemblages of plants and animals at specific locations. Because of the biotic and abiotic differences between ecological landscapes, the natural communities within each are typically different as well. The deeply dissected, unglaciated Southwest Savanna landscape was composed of tall grass prairie, oak savanna and some wooded slopes of oak forest. Today, this landscape is primarily in agricultural production with scattered woodlands, savannas and remnant prairies. Refer to each town's Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources, for information on how towns are protecting natural communities.

3.2.6.3 STATE NATURAL AREAS

Wisconsin harbors a diverse mix of natural biotic communities and native species. Some species and natural communities have very limited distribution or only occur at small locations around the state. In 1951, Wisconsin initiated the United State's first statewide program to identify and protect areas of outstanding and unique ecological, geological, and archeological value. These natural areas provide the best examples of natural processes acting over time with limited impact of human activity. The State Natural Areas (SNA) program has grown to become the largest and most successful program of its kind in the nation; there are over 500 sites designated in Wisconsin.

State Natural Areas are important not only because they showcase the best and most pristine parts of Wisconsin, but also because they provide excellent wildlife habitat and undisturbed natural communities. Many threatened, endangered, and state special concern species can be found in these areas.

There are six State Natural Areas in Lafayette County and include the Argyle Mound Woods and Argyle Prairie, both of which are in the Town of Argyle. Ipswich Prairie, is in the Town of Elk Grove (the SNA lies on the county line; some of it is in Grant County), Hardscrabble Prairie in the Town of Benton, Weir White Oaks (not open to the public) in the Town of Wayne, and the Yellowstone Savanna in the Town of Fayette.

3.2.6.4 ENDANGERED SPECIES

While the conservation of plants, animals and their habitat should be considered for all species, this is particularly important for rare or declining species. An endangered species is one whose continued existence is in jeopardy and may become extinct. A threatened species is one that is likely, within the foreseeable future, to become endangered. A special concern species is one about which some problem of abundance or distribution is suspected but not yet proven. The main purpose of the special concern category is to focus attention on certain species before they become endangered or threatened. Remaining examples of Wisconsin's intact native communities are also tracked but not protected by the law. Natural communities capture much of our native biodiversity and provide benchmarks for future scientific studies. Protection of such species is a valuable and vital component of sustaining biodiversity.

Both the state and federal governments prepare their own separate lists of such plant and animal species but do so working in cooperation with one another, as well as with various other organizations and universities. The WI DNR's Endangered Resources Program monitors endangered, threatened, and special concern species and maintains the state's Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) database. This program maintains data on the locations and status of rare species in Wisconsin and these data are exempt from the open records law due to their sensitive nature.

The Wisconsin Endangered Species Law was enacted to afford protection for certain wild animals and plants that the Legislature recognized as endangered or threatened and in need of protection as a matter of general state concern. It is illegal to

- 1) take, transport, possess, process or sell any wild animal that is included on the Wisconsin Endangered and Threatened Species List;
- 2) process or sell any wild plant that is a listed species;
- 3) cut, root up, sever, injure, destroy, remove, transport or carry away a listed plant on public lands or lands a person does not own, lease, or have the permission of the landowner. There are exemptions to the plant protection on public lands for forestry, agriculture and utility activities. In some cases, a person can conduct the above activities if permitted under a Department permit (i.e. "Scientific Take" Permit or an "Incidental Take" Permit).

The Federal Endangered Species Act also protects animals and plants that are considered endangered or threatened at a national level. The law prohibits the direct killing, taking, or other activities that may be detrimental to the species, including habitat modification or degradation, for all federally listed animals and designated critical habitat. Federally listed plants are also protected but only on federal lands. Implementation of the Endangered Species laws is usually accomplished during the state permit review process, but is ultimately the responsibility of a project proponent and property owner to ensure that they are not in violation of the laws.

According to the NHI database and listed in Table 3.2.1, sixty-six elements have been recorded in Lafayette County: 3 birds, 6 fish, 3 herptiles, 4 invertebrates, 2 mammals, 14 community types, and 34 plants (data is only provided to the town level). Map 3.2.5 shows all elements known to occur within Lafayette County. Thorough inventories of the entire county have not been conducted for rare species. Additional rare species and their habitat may occur in other locations but they are not recorded within the NHI database. Remaining examples of Wisconsin's intact native communities are tracked but not protected by the law. The descriptions of these threatened or endangered native communities in the jurisdiction are listed after Table 3.2.2.

NOTE: END = Endangered; THR = Threatened; SC = Special Concern; NA = Not applicable, Fed C= Candidate for future listing; SC/M = Fully protected by federal law under the Migratory Bird Act SC/N = Special Concern/No laws regulating use, possession, or harvesting; Fed LT= Listed Threatened

Table 3.2.2 Natural Heritage Inventory of Lafayette County

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status	Date Listed
Bird	Bell's Vireo	Vireo Bellii	THR	1987
Bird	Upland Sandpiper	Bartramia Longicauda	SC/M	1993
Bird	Black-Crowned Night-Heron	Nycticorax Nycticorax	SC/M	1947
Fish	Ozark Minnow	Notropis Nubilus	THR	1981
Fish	Slender Madtom	Noturus Exilis	END	1976
Fish	Ozark Minnow	Notropis Nubilus	THR	1927
Fish	Gravel Chub	Erimystax X-Punctatus	END	1986
Fish	Silver Chub	Macrhybopsis Storeriana	SC/N	1976
Fish	Black Buffalo	Ictiobus Niger	THR	1976
Herptile	Blanchard's Cricket Frog	Acris Crepitans Blanchardi	END	1984
Herptile	Eastern Massasauga Rattlesnake	Sistrurus Catenatus Catenatus	END (Fed: C)	1871
Herptile	Blanding's Turtle	Emydoidea Blandingii	THR	2001
Invertebrate	Gorgone Checker Spot	Chlosyne Gorgone	SC/N	1991
Invertebrate	Ottoe Skipper	Hesperia Ottoe	SC/N	1987
Invertebrate	Net-Veined Leafhopper	Polyamia Dilata	THR	1997
Invertebrate	Highland Dancer	Argia Plana	SC/N	1987
Mammal	Franklin's Ground Squirrel	Spermophilus Franklinii	SC/N	1987
Mammal	Eastern Pipistrelle	Pipistrellus Subflavus	SC/N	1948
Community	Dry-Mesic Prairie	Dry-Mesic Prairie	NA	1987
Community	Pine Relict	Pine Relict	NA	1987
Community	Southern Dry Forest	Southern Dry Forest	NA	1973
Community	Southern Dry-Mesic Forest	Southern Dry-Mesic Forest	NA	1973
Community	Emergent Marsh	Emergent Marsh	NA	1973
Community	Floodplain Forest	Floodplain Forest	NA	1973
Community	Southern Sedge Meadow	Southern Sedge Meadow	NA	1973
Community	Mesic Prairie	Mesic Prairie	NA	1987
Community	Dry Prairie	Dry Prairie	NA	1986
Community	Moist Cliff	Moist Cliff	NA	1973
Community	Oak Woodland	Oak Woodland	NA	1999
Community	Southern Mesic Forest	Southern Mesic Forest	NA	1973
Community	Hemlock Relict	Hemlock Relict	NA	1976
Community	Lake--Oxbow	Lake--Oxbow	NA	1973
Plant	Limestone Oak Fern	Gymnocarpium Robertianum	SC	1972
Plant	American Gromwell	Lithospermum Latifolium	SC	1993
Plant	American Fever-Few	Parthenium Integrifolium	THR	1987
Plant	Prairie Parsley	Polytaenia Nuttallii	THR	1987
Plant	Narrow-Leaved Vervain	Verbena Simplex	SC	1922
Plant	Short's Rock-Cress	Arabis Shortii	SC	2001
Plant	Great Indian-Plantain	Cacalia Muehlenbergii	SC	2002
Plant	Prairie Indian Plantain	Cacalia Tuberosa	THR	1922
Plant	Beak Grass	Diarrhena Obovata	END	2001
Plant	Yellow Gentian	Gentiana Alba	THR	2001
Plant	Nodding Rattlesnake-Root	Prenanthes Crepidinea	END	2002
Plant	Heart-Leaved Skullcap	Scutellaria Ovata	SC	2001
Plant	Snowy Campion	Silene Nivea	THR	1994
Plant	Fire Pink	Silene Virginica	END	2001
Plant	Nodding Pogonia	Triphora Trianthophora	SC	2002
Plant	Glade Mallow	Napaea Dioica	SC	1998
Plant	Yellow Giant Hyssop	Agastache Nepetoides	THR	1953
Plant	Purple Milkweed	Asclepias Purpurascens	END	1987
Plant	Hill's Thistle	Cirsium Hillii	THR	1990
Plant	Yellow Water Lily	Nuphar Advena	SC	1972
Plant	Three-Flower Melic Grass	Melica Nitens	SC	1957
Plant	One-Flowered Broomrape	Orobanche Uniflora	SC	1957

Table 3.2.1 (cont.) Natural Heritage Inventory of Lafayette County

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status	Date Listed
Plant	Hooker Orchis	Platanthera Hookeri	SC	1938
Plant	Marbleseed	Onosmodium Molle	SC	1995
Plant	Reflexed Trillium	Trillium Recurvatum	SC	1990
Plant	Prairie Bush-Clover	Lespedeza Leptostachya	END, (Fed - LT)	2000
Plant	Wild Hyacinth	Camassia Scilloides	END	1999
Plant	Purple Meadow-Parsnip	Thaspium Trifoliatum Var. Flavum	SC	1989
Plant	Roundstem Foxglove	Agalinis Gattereri	THR	1889
Plant	Earleaf Foxglove	Tomanthera Auriculata	SC	1888
Plant	Nodding Pogonia	Triphora Trianthophora	SC	1962
Plant	Showy Lady's-Slipper	Cypripedium Reginae	SC	1890
Plant	Pomme-De-Prairie	Pedimelum Esculentum	SC	1949

Mesic Prairie

This grassland community occurs on rich, moist, well-drained sites. The dominant plant is the tall grass, big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*). The grasses little bluestem (*Andropogon scoparius*), indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), porcupine grass (*Stipa spartea*), prairie dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*), and tall switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*) are also frequent. The forb layer is diverse in the number, size, and physiognomy of the species. Common taxa include the prairie docks (*Silphium* spp.), lead plant (*Amorpha canescens*), heath and smooth asters (*Aster ericoides* and *A. laevis*), sand coreopsis (*Coreopsis palmata*), prairie sunflower (*Helianthus laetiflorus*), rattlesnake-master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*), flowering spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*), beebalm (*Monarda fistulosa*), prairie coneflower (*Ratibida pinnata*), and spiderwort (*Tradescantia ohioensis*).

Dry-Mesic Prairie

This grassland community occurs on slightly less droughty xeric sites than Dry Prairie and has many of the same dominant grasses, but taller species such as big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*) and Indian-grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*) dominate and are commoner than little bluestem (*A. scoparius*). Needle grass (*Stipa spartea*) may also be present. The forb-herb component is more diverse than in Dry Prairies, including many species that occur in both Dry and Mesic Prairies.

Dry Prairie

This grassland community occurs on dry, often loess-derived soils, usually on steep south- or west-facing slopes or at the summits of river bluffs with sandstone or dolomite near the surface. Short to medium-sized prairie grasses such as little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), side-oats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), hairy grama (*B. hirsuta*), and prairie dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*), are the dominants in this community, along with the larger big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*). Common shrubs and forbs include lead plant (*Amorpha canescens*), silky aster (*Aster sericeus*), flowering spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*), purple prairie-clover (*Petalostemum purpureum*), cylindrical blazing-star (*Liatris cylindracea*), and gray goldenrod (*Solidago nemoralis*).

Pine Relict

These isolated stands of white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and red pine (*P. resinosa*) or, less commonly, jack pine (*P. banksiana*), that occur on sandstone outcrops or in thin soils over sandstone in the Driftless Area of southwestern Wisconsin, have historically been referred to as relicts. The understories often contain species with northern affinities such as blueberries (*Vaccinium* spp.), huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*), wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*), pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*), and partridge-berry (*Mitchella repens*), sometimes mixed with herbs typically found in southern Wisconsin's oak forests and prairies.

Hemlock Relict

These are isolated hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) stands occurring in deep, moist ravines or on cool, north or east facing slopes in southwestern Wisconsin. Associated trees include white pine (*Pinus strobus*), and yellow birch (*Betula allegheniensis*). The groundlayer includes herbaceous species with northern affinities such as shining clubmoss (*Lycopodium lucidulum*), bluebead lily (*Clintonia borealis*), canada mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*), and woodferns (*Dryopteris* spp). Cambrian sandstone cliffs are usually nearby and often prominent.

Southern Dry Forest

Oaks are the dominant species in this upland forest community of dry sites. White oak (*Quercus alba*) and black oak (*Quercus velutina*) are dominant, often with admixtures of red and bur oaks (*Q. rubra* and *Q. macrocarpa*) and black cherry (*Prunus serotina*). In the well-developed shrub layer, brambles (*Rubus* spp.), gray dogwood (*Cornus*

racemosa), and American hazelnut (*Corylus americana*) are common. Frequent herbaceous species are wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*), false Solomon's-seal (*Smilacina racemosa*), hog-peanut (*Amphicarpa bracteata*), and woodland sunflower (*Helianthus strumosus*).

Southern Dry-Mesic Forest

Red oak (*Quercus rubra*) is a common dominant tree of this upland forest community type. White oak (*Q. alba*), basswood (*Tilia americana*), sugar and red maples (*Acer saccharum* and *A. rubrum*), and white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) are also important. The herbaceous understory flora is diverse and includes many species listed under Southern Dry Forest, plus jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*), enchanter's-nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*), large-flowered bellwort (*Uvularia grandiflora*), interrupted fern (*Osmunda claytoniana*), Lady Fern (*Athyrium Filix-femina*), tick trefoils (*Desmodium glutinosum* and *D. nudiflorum*), and hog peanut (*Amphicarpa bracteata*). To the detriment of the oaks, mesophytic tree species are becoming increasingly important under current management practices and fire suppression policies.

Southern Mesic Forest

This upland forest community occurs on rich, well-drained soils. The dominant tree species is sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), but basswood (*Tilia americana*) and (near Lake Michigan) beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) may be co-dominant. Many other trees are found in these forests, including those of the walnut family (*Juglandaceae*). The understory is typically open (sometimes brushy with species of gooseberry (*Ribes spp.*) if there is a past history of grazing) and supports fine spring ephemeral displays. Characteristic herbs are spring beauty (*Claytonia virginica*), trout-lilies (*Erythronium spp.*), trilliums (*Trillium spp.*), violets (*Viola spp.*), bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), and Virginia waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum virginianum*).

Floodplain Forest

(Replaces in part the **Southern Wet** and **Southern Wet-Mesic Forests** of Curtis)

This is a lowland hardwood forest community that occurs along large rivers, usually stream order 3 or higher, that flood periodically. The best development occurs along large southern rivers in southern Wisconsin, but this community is also found in the northern Wisconsin. Canopy dominants may include silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), river birch (*Betula nigra*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*), and cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*). Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) is a locally dominant shrub and may form dense thickets on the margins of oxbow lakes, sloughs, and ponds within the forest. Nettles (*Laportea canadensis* and *Urtica dioica*), sedges, ostrich fern (*Matteuccia struthiopteris*), and gray-headed coneflower (*Rudbeckia laciniata*) are important understory herbs, and lianas such as Virginia creepers (*Parthenocissus spp.*), grapes (*Vitis spp.*), Canada moonseed (*Menispermum canadense*), and poison-ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), are often common. Among the striking and characteristic herbs of this community are green-headed coneflower (*Rudbeckia laciniata*), cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), green dragon (*Arisaema dracontium*), and false dragonhead (*Physostegia virginiana*).

Southern Sedge Meadow

Widespread in southern Wisconsin, this open wetland community is most typically a tussock marsh dominated by tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*) and Canada bluejoint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*). Common associates are water-horehound (*Lycopus uniflorus*), panicled aster (*Aster simplex*), blue flag (*Iris virginica*), Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), spotted joe-pye-weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*), broad-leaved common cattail (*Typha latifolia*), and swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*). Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) may be dominant in grazed and/or ditched stands. Ditched stands can succeed quickly to Shrub-Carr.

Moist Cliff (Shaded Cliff of the Curtis community classification)

This "micro-community" occurs on shaded (by trees or the cliff itself because of aspect), moist to seeping mossy, vertical exposures of various rock types, most commonly sandstone and dolomite. Common species are columbine (*Aquilegia canadensis*), the fragile ferns (*Cystopteris bulbifera* and *C. fragilis*), wood ferns (*Dryopteris spp.*), polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*), rattlesnake root (*Prenanthes alba*), and wild sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*). The rare flora of these cliffs vary markedly in different parts of the state; Driftless Area cliffs might have northern monkshood (*Aconitum noveboracense*), those on Lake Superior, butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*), or those in Door County, green spleenwort (*Asplenium viride*).

Oak Woodland

This "forest" community is structurally intermediate between Oak Openings and Southern Dry Forest. The tree canopy cover is high, but frequent low-intensity fires and possibly (in pre-settlement times) browsing by herbivores such as elk, bison, and deer kept the understory relatively free of shrubs and saplings. Much additional information is needed but it appears that at least some plants (certain legumes, grasses, and composites among them) reached their highest abundance here.

Emergent Aquatic

These open, marsh, lake, riverine, and estuarine communities with permanent standing water are dominated by robust emergent macrophytes, in pure stands of single species or in various mixtures. Dominants include cattails (*Typha* spp.), bulrushes (particularly *Scirpus acutus*, *S. fluviatilis*, and *S. validus*), bur-reeds (*Sparganium* spp.), giant reed (*Phragmites australis*), pickerel-weed (*Pontederia cordata*), water-plantains (*Alisma* spp.), arrowheads (*Sagittaria* spp.), and the larger species of spikerush such as (*Eleocharis smallii*).

Lake-Oxbow

No description available

3.2.7 FOREST RESOURCES

Forests provide raw materials for the forest products industry and a venue for hunting, hiking, and fishing. Forests help sustain water resources and provide habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals, including threatened and endangered species and by balancing global warming effects and air pollution by producing oxygen and storing carbon. Over half the forested lands in Wisconsin are privately owned (57%). See Map 3.2.6 for forested lands in Lafayette County.

Trees are important components of a community's green infrastructure, offering substantial environmental benefits, including cleaner air and water, quieter streets, cheaper energy bills, cooler temperatures, and wildlife habitat. Tree-planting programs, preserving established trees, and using sustainable forestry techniques not only increase property values for residents, but also lower air and water remediation costs for the environment.

Even though Lafayette County has a great deal of land in agriculture, there is also a fair amount of forested lands: in 1983, 9.4% of Lafayette County (38,200 acres) was forested. As of 1996 (the most recent data available), 9.6% was forested (38,790 acres). Most was in private ownership: 33,090 acres. (Data showing amount of forested land per town was not available.) In Lafayette County in 2003, the total number of privately owned acres of land in the Managed Forest Law program (MFL) was 5,587 acres, 484 of which were open to public for hunting and recreation. Refer to each town's Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources for information on how or whether towns are actively protecting forested lands.

3.2.8 ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

Environmental corridors are areas containing groups of features allowing animals and plants to move unobstructed across the landscape. Areas of concentrated natural resource activity ("rooms"), such as wetlands, woodlands, prairies, lakes, and other features, become even more functional and supportive of wildlife when linked by such corridors ("hallways"). If corridor resource features are mapped, they can depict linear spaces that can be helpful in future land development decisions. Fish and wildlife populations, native plant distribution, and even clean water all depend on movement through environmental corridors. For example, wildlife populations isolated in one wooded location can overpopulate, die out, or cause problems for neighbors if there are not adequate corridors to allow the population to move about and disperse freely. Over 70% of all terrestrial wildlife species use riparian corridors, according to the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). By preserving environmental corridors, wildlife populations, both plant and animals can maintain themselves and be healthier. See Map 3.2.6, Natural and Recreational Resources, for natural resource features that might lend themselves to providing wildlife unimpeded access through the landscape.

Environmental Corridor Benefits:

- Improved Wildlife Habitat
- Greater Biodiversity
- Reduced Flooding
- Reduced Soil Erosion
- Improved Water Quality
- Improved Water Quantity
- Groundwater Recharge
- Bank Stabilization
- Improved Air Quality

Social Benefits:

- Walking and Hiking
- Cross Country Skiing
- Horseback Riding
- Photography
- Wildlife Viewing

3.2.9 LIGHT, AIR, AND NOISE POLLUTION

Light, air, and noise pollution are not often considered when doing planning. However, improper environmental controls can produce air (odor) pollution and noise pollution. The most common air

pollutants (dust, pollen, fuel fumes, ash, etc.) including odors, come from industrial, automotive, and agriculture sources. Burn barrels are significant local contributors to air pollution.

Inappropriate or overly bright outdoor lighting can spill over property lines provoking altercations with neighbors or impair driving conditions (e.g. very bright lighting for businesses producing eye level glare to passing drivers). Improper night lighting or light pollution, affects the night sky anywhere improperly shaded nighttime outdoor lights are used. Lighting ordinances recognize the benefits of appropriate outdoor lighting and can provide guidelines for installation, helping to maintain and compliment a community's character.

A number of land uses can contribute to noise pollution, such as vehicle noise from highways, airport noise, or sounds from manufacturing facilities. Repetitive excessive noises like those from boom cars, loud stereos, powered lawn and garden equipment, and construction activities have been shown to have serious health consequences (e.g. tinnitus, balance problems), not to mention problems between neighbors.

Refer to each town's Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources, for information on whether light, air, and noise pollution are issues and is so, what the jurisdictions are doing about them.

3.2.10 GEOLOGIC AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Soils and geology are also important planning considerations, particularly when thinking about new development. Today, technological advances can overcome many development challenges relating to soil and geology. However, it is important that these resources not be abused, overused, or contaminated. Particular attention must be paid to soils when development is occurring on steeper slopes. A series of maps showing slope limitations (Map 3.2.8), septic limitations (Map 3.2.9), and depth to bedrock (Map 3.2.10) have been included at the end of this Section.

Most of south/southwest Wisconsin's bedrock is sedimentary rock, consisting of sandstone and shale or limestone. Mineral resources are divided into two categories, metallic and non-metallic resources. Metallic resources in the region include lead and zinc. Historically, there was a great deal of lead and zinc mining in Lafayette County.

3.2.10.1 NON-METALLIC MINE RECLAMATION

In June of 2001, all Wisconsin counties were obliged to adopt an ordinance for nonmetallic mine reclamation. The purpose of the ordinance is to achieve acceptable final site reclamation to an approved post-mining land use in compliance with uniform reclamation standards. Uniform reclamation standards address environmental protection measures including topsoil salvage and storage, surface and groundwater protection, and concurrent reclamation to minimize acreage exposed to wind and water erosion. All Lafayette County towns rely on the County's non-metallic mine reclamation ordinance.

3.2.10.2 QUARRIES

Non-metallic resources include sand, gravel, and limestone, resources that come from quarries. A quarry is an open-pit mine from which rock or minerals are extracted. Such rocks and minerals are generally used as dimension stone. Rock quarries are usually shallower than other types of open-pit mines. Types of rock extracted from quarries in Lafayette County include limestone and sand. Limestone for road building is one of the most significant non-metallic geologic resources in the area today.

In level areas, quarries often have special engineering problems for drainage. Groundwater seeping into the quarry pit must be pumped out. Many quarries fill with water to become ponds or small lakes after abandonment. Others have become landfills. Restricting access to quarries helps protect these areas from becoming groundwater pollution source points. Therefore, determining quarry locations within the jurisdiction's local watersheds can help communities plan where and how much development can be built, with respect to its water resources. Refer to Map 3.1.1, Soils Map for quarry locations.

3.2.11 NATURAL OPEN SPACE AND PARKS

Natural open space is that part of the landscape without obvious development. It can take the form of cropland and pastures, greenbelts, wetlands, woodlands, parks, or floodplains. The value of open space lies not only in

its inherent protection of ecologically sensitive areas, but also in its appeal of naturalness to the passerby, the vacationer, and the outdoor enthusiast. Preserving open spaces not only protects natural resources, but also gives the viewer a sense of freedom with its visual impact of open space, whether it is agricultural land, woodlands, or a park. Signs can sometimes have a negative visual impact on the “viewshed”, particularly if there are a lot of them, are very large, or are poorly placed, although they are necessary for economic, safety, and information purposes. Most participating towns use the Lafayette County Sign Ordinance although some are considering creating their own.

3.2.12 LOCAL PARK AND RECREATION RESOURCES

Every jurisdiction is unique and can capitalize on its significance and natural beauty. Only in your town do those particular views, walks, and landmarks exist. Because each place is unique, opportunities exist to capitalize on its assets. For example, biking, driving, or walking tours can be designed to thread through areas of cultural, historical, or environmental significance. ATV, horse, or bike trails can be dotted with parks, scenic waysides, or rest stops.

Parks are attractions in their own right. They can serve a limited neighborhood area, a portion of the community, or the entire community or region and provide land and facilities for outdoor recreation for residents and visitors. Depending on park size, parks and recreation areas can attract campers, ball players, bird watchers, cyclists, snowmobilers, bikers, 4-wheelers, horseback riders, hunters, anglers, and other recreational users. Amenities such as ballparks, trails, camping areas, playground equipment are only some of the facilities that make parks and recreation areas so inviting. Refer to the Natural and Recreational Resources Map 3.2.6 for park and trail locations in the County.

3.2.13 LAND COVER

Map 3.2.6 shows the amount and location of natural resources in Lafayette County, including forested lands, open water, and wetlands.

3.2.14 NATURAL RESOURCE AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

There are a number of available state and federal programs to assist with agricultural, natural, and cultural resource planning and protection. Below are brief descriptions of various agencies and programs. Contact information is provided for each agency. To find out more specific information or which program best fits your needs contact them directly.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WI-DNR)

**101 S Webster St
Madison WI 53703**

**Phone: 608-266-2621
Fax: 608-261-4380**

<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us>

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WI-DNR)

The Department of Natural Resources is dedicated to the preservation, protection, effective management, and maintenance of Wisconsin's natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, the laws of the federal government that protect and enhance the natural resources of our state. It is the one agency charged with full responsibility for coordinating the many disciplines and programs necessary to provide a clean environment and a full range of outdoor

recreational opportunities for Wisconsin citizens and visitors. The Wisconsin DNR has a number of programs available ranging from threatened and endangered species to water quality to parks and open space to wetlands. The DNR is available to provide information on endangered and threatened species. See their website for the Endangered Resources (ER) Program at <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/> or contact the Program at 608/266-7012.

The Bureau of Community Financial Assistance (CFA) administers grant and loan programs, under the WI-DNR. Financial program staff works closely with local governments and interested groups to develop and support projects that protect public health and the environment, and provide recreational opportunities.

**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRADE
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
(DATCP)**

**2811 Agriculture Drive
PO Box 8911
Madison WI 53708**

Phone: 608-224-4960

<http://www.datcp.state.wi.us>

**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND
CONSUMER PROTECTION (DATCP)**

The Wisconsin Department of Trade and Consumer Protection inspects and licenses more than 100,000 businesses and individuals, analyzes millions of laboratory samples, conducts hundreds of hearings and investigations, educates businesses and consumers about best practices, adopts rules that have the force of law, and promotes Wisconsin agriculture at home and abroad.

Specifically DATCP has two divisions that relate directly to the agriculture and natural resource section of the comprehensive plan. The Environmental Division

focuses on insects, land and water, as well as plants and animals. The Agricultural Division focuses on animals, crops, agricultural resources, and land and water resources.

**WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS)**

**6515 Watts Road,
Suite 200
Madison, WI 53719**

Phone (608) 276-USDA

<http://www.wi.nrcs.usda.gov>

**WISCONSIN NATURAL RESOURCE
CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS)**

The Natural Resources Conservation Service is the federal agency that works with landowners on private lands to conserve natural resources. NRCS is part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, formerly the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). Nearly three-fourths of the technical assistance provided by the agency goes to helping farmers and ranchers develop conservation systems uniquely suited to their land and individual ways of doing business. The agency also assists other private landowners and rural and

urban communities to reduce erosion, conserve and protect water, and solve other resource problems.

**Environmental Protection Agency
Region 5
(Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota,
Ohio, Wisconsin)**

**Phone Toll Free within Region 5:
1-800-621-8431
9:00AM to 4:30PM CST**

**Phone: 312-353-2000
(<http://www.epa.gov>)**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
(EPA) REGION 5**

The Environmental Protection Agency is a federal agency of the United States government, responsible for regulating environmental pollution and environmental quality. The EPA has been one of the lead agencies within the United States Government on the climate change issue.

3.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.3.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The purpose of this section is to inventory and support the management of cultural resources in Lafayette County. Many communities often ignore cultural and historic resources in order to deal with “real” issues facing their community. However, the proper appreciation of these assets is vital to the long-term success of a community. Respecting and utilizing these available resources increases the overall quality of life and provides opportunities for tourism. Determining what cultural and historic resources are has been left open to some interpretation. For this Plan, historic resources include historic buildings and sites (as identified by the national register of historic places), museums, archeological sites, churches, cemeteries, old country schools, and other sites deemed appropriate by the community. (This Section is to serve as a guide to cultural and historic resources and is not inclusive.)

3.3.2 GOALS

The following is the Cultural Resource Goal, one of the fourteen Smart Growth Planning Goals required by the planning grant contract.

1. Preserve cultural, historic, and archaeological sites.

Note: The Towns of Darlington, Seymour, and Willow Springs, the Villages of Argyle and Blanchardville, and the Cities of Darlington and Shullsburg did not participate in the Lafayette County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning project. However, their data is included in information collected for the County as a whole. Policies for participating villages are not included, as the County does not have jurisdiction in cities and villages.

3.3.3 OBJECTIVES AND POLICY AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the Cultural Resource objectives and policy recommendations as indicated by each town, supporting the above goals and guiding utility and community facility decisions over the next 20 years.

Table 3.3.1a Cultural Resource Policies – Town of Argyle

Argyle
1. Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community.

Table 3.3.1b Cultural Resource Policies – Town of Belmont

Belmont
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocate partnerships with local clubs and organizations in order to protect important cultural areas held in common interest. 2. Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community. 3. Consider implementing an historical preservation ordinance, in order to preserve and/or enhance the irreplaceable historic structures, locations, and archeological sites in the community. 4. Continue to support important community festivals and cultural events. 5. Promote tourism opportunities and continue to pursue efforts to capitalize on local resources in conjunction with programs like walking tours, the Wisconsin Historical Markers Program, distributing ATV or bike trail maps, or maintaining trails. 6. Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.3.1c Cultural Resource Policies – Town of Benton

Benton
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community. 2. Continue to support important community festivals and cultural events such as the annual Labor Day celebration. 3. Promote tourism opportunities and continue to pursue efforts to capitalize on local resources in conjunction with programs like walking tours, the Wisconsin Historical Markers Program, distributing ATV or bike trail maps, and maintaining trails. 4. Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.3.1d Cultural Resources Policies – Town of Blanchard

Blanchard	
1.	Encourage the education of local residents on the importance of cultural resources.
2.	Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community.
3.	Explore opportunities to capitalize on local cultural resources in conjunction with tourism.
4.	Encourage tourism opportunities and continue to pursue efforts to capitalize on local resources in conjunction with programs like walking tours, the Wisconsin Historical Markers Program, distributing ATV or bike trail maps, and help out with trails.
5.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.3.1e Cultural Resource Policies – Town of Elk Grove

Elk Grove	
1.	Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community.
2.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.3.1f Cultural Resource Policies – Town of Fayette

Fayette	
1.	Encourage the education of local residents on the importance of cultural resources.
2.	Advocate partnerships with local clubs and organizations in order to protect important cultural areas held in common interest.
3.	Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community.
4.	Continue to support important community festivals and cultural events.
5.	Explore opportunities to capitalize on local cultural resources in conjunction with tourism.
6.	Promote tourism opportunities and continue to pursue efforts to capitalize on local resources in conjunction with programs like walking tours, the Wisconsin Historical Markers Program, distributing ATV or bike trail maps, and maintaining trails.
7.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.3.1g Cultural Resource Policies – Town of Gratiot

Gratiot	
1.	Encourage the education of local residents on the importance of cultural resources.
2.	Advocate partnerships with local clubs and organizations in order to protect important cultural areas held in common interest.
3.	Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community.
4.	Continue to support important community festivals and cultural events.
5.	Explore opportunities to capitalize on local cultural resources in conjunction with tourism.
6.	Promote tourism opportunities and continue to pursue efforts to capitalize on local resources in conjunction with programs like walking tours, the Wisconsin Historical Markers Program, distributing ATV or bike trail maps, or maintaining trails.
7.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.3.1h Cultural Resource Policies – Town of Kendall

Kendall	
1.	Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community.
2.	Promote tourism opportunities and continue to pursue efforts to capitalize on local resources in conjunction with programs like walking tours, the Wisconsin Historical Markers Program, distributing ATV or bike trail maps, and maintaining trails.
3.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.3.1i Cultural Resource Policies – Town of Lamont

Lamont	
1.	Encourage the education of local residents on the importance of cultural resources.
2.	Advocate partnerships with local clubs and organizations in order to protect important cultural areas held in common interest.
3.	Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community.
4.	Promote tourism opportunities and continue to pursue efforts to capitalize on local resources in conjunction with programs like walking tours, the Wisconsin Historical Markers Program, distributing ATV or bike trail maps, and maintaining trails.
5.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.3.1j Cultural Resource Policies – Town of Monticello

Monticello	
1.	Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community.

Table 3.3.1k Cultural Resource Policies – Town of New Diggings

New Diggings	
1.	Advocate partnerships with local clubs and organizations in order to protect important cultural areas held in common interest.
2.	Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community.
3.	Continue to support important community festivals and cultural events.
4.	Explore opportunities to capitalize on local cultural resources in conjunction with tourism.
5.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.3.1l Cultural Resource Policies – Town of Shullsburg

Shullsburg	
1.	Encourage the education of local residents on the importance of cultural resources.
2.	Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community.
3.	Explore opportunities to capitalize on local cultural resources in conjunction with tourism.
4.	Promote tourism opportunities and continue to pursue efforts to capitalize on local resources in conjunction with programs like walking tours, the Wisconsin Historical Markers Program, distributing ATV or bike trail maps, and maintaining trails.
5.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.3.1m Cultural Resource Policies – Town of Wayne

Wayne	
1.	Advocate partnerships with local clubs and organizations in order to protect important cultural areas held in common interest.
2.	Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community.
3.	Continue to support important community festivals and cultural events.
4.	Explore opportunities to capitalize on local cultural resources in conjunction with tourism.
5.	Promote tourism opportunities and continue to pursue efforts to capitalize on local resources in conjunction with programs like walking tours, the Wisconsin Historical Markers Program, distributing ATV or bike trail maps, and maintaining trails.
6.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.3.1n Cultural Resource Policies – Town of White Oak Springs

White Oak Springs	
1.	Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community.
2.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources, where and when appropriate.

Table 3.3.1o Cultural Resource Policies – Town of Wiota

Wiota	
1.	Encourage the education of local residents on the importance of cultural resources.
2.	Advocate partnerships with local clubs and organizations in order to protect important cultural areas held in common interest.
3.	Encourage the protection of important cultural resources in the community.
4.	Consider implementing an historical preservation ordinance, in order to preserve and/or enhance the irreplaceable historic structures, locations, and archeological sites in the community.
5.	Continue to support important community festivals and cultural events.
6.	Explore opportunities to capitalize on local cultural resources in conjunction with tourism.
7.	Promote tourism opportunities and continue to pursue efforts to capitalize on local resources in conjunction with programs like walking tours or the Wisconsin Historical Markers Program.
8.	Utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect cultural resources, where and when appropriate.

3.3.4 A BRIEF HISTORY OF LAFAYETTE COUNTY

The first settlements in Lafayette County were made during the year 1824 and were due to the existence of the lead mines, which led to early development and stability of the region. The earliest settlements were made in 1825 between the present day Shullsburg and the “Ridge” (between the Fever and Pecatonica rivers). In 1826, the towns of Benton and New Diggings saw their beginnings. Arrivals in other townships were necessarily limited, immigrations being mostly confined to sections of the county where ore could be obtained in paying quantities. Other early residents settled throughout various portions of the county, exchanging the courtesies of pioneer life and uniting in acts of pioneer safety in Argyle, Kendall, Wayne, and elsewhere.

The entire southwest corner of the state of Wisconsin was part of Old Crawford County in the Michigan territory for a time but in 1847, the Legislature divided the already organized Iowa County into two separate counties. The southern portion became Lafayette County, named after Marquis de Lafayette, hero of the Revolutionary War. Wisconsin became the 30th state in the Union in 1848. The first county seat was in Shullsburg, but it was moved to Avon, just south of Darlington, in 1856. On March 28, 1861, the county seat was relocated to Darlington, where it remains to this day.

Not only were miners attracted to the region, but also farmers looking for good land which they found in abundance. During those pioneer times, settlers used the fertile prairies and savannas as a means to pasture their animals and grow crops for their own use. The first attempt at farming is attributed to A.C. Ranson and Kingsley Olds whose corn crop planted in Gratiot's Grove, about two miles south of Shullsburg, fell victim to an early frost in 1827. From that humble and unsuccessful beginning, farming and agriculture in the county grew into the industry that still dominates.

One of the most interesting historic sites in Lafayette County is the County Courthouse. The Lafayette County Courthouse was built between 1905 and 1907 at a total cost of \$136,556.17. When Mr. Matt Murphy of Benton, Wisconsin died in 1903, he bequeathed 70% of his estate to be used toward the construction of a County Courthouse. Today, Lafayette County has the distinction of having the only Courthouse still in use in the United States that was paid for almost solely by one man.

Lafayette County is also the home of Wisconsin's first State Capitol located just outside the Village of Belmont, Wisconsin. This Capitol and Supreme Court building were in use only once during the 1836 session before the Capitol moved to Madison. (Sources: Lafayette County Economic Development Corporation, History of La Fayette County by C.W. Butterfield, 1881, and <http://www.co.lafayette.wi.gov/county>.)

3.3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCE PUBLICATIONS OR DOCUMENTATION

Maintaining a written record of cultural resources is an excellent way of educating residents about a community's past as well as encouraging tourism. For more information, contact the Lafayette County Historical Society at 525 Main Street, Darlington, WI 53530, Phone: (608) 775-8340.

3.3.6 CULTURAL RESOURCES OF NOTE

Although it is understandable that parts of a community's cultural fabric wear thin, it is still important to at least recognize the community's cultural resources so the knowledge of what does exist is available to preservationists. And while a professional may be able to document significant buildings or landmarks as cultural important, it is the members of the community, those who live and die there, who are the best experts to identify those aspects that make their community unique in all the world. Refer to each town's Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources for information on their listing of cultural resources of note.

3.3.7 HISTORICAL MARKERS

Wisconsin Historical Markers identify, commemorate and honor the important people, places, and events that have contributed to the state's rich heritage. The Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation administers the Historical Markers program. Contact them for more information. The table below lists the State registered historical markers in Lafayette County.

Table 3.3.2 Lafayette County Historic Markers

Subject	Location/Nearest Community
Wisconsin Lead Region	Hwy 11, 1 mi W of Shullsburg
Belmont – WI Territory 1836	First Capitol State Park, Hwy G, 4 mi NW of Belmont
Father Samuel Mazzuchelli	Hwy 11, 1 mi W of Benton
Fort Defiance	Hwy 23, 5 mi S of Mineral Point
1998 Wisconsin Assembly (Sesquicentennial Marker)	First Capitol State Park, Hwy G, 4 mi NW of Belmont
Governor Tommy G. Thompson's 1998 Address at Wisconsin's First Capitol	First Capitol State Park, Hwy G, 4 mi NW of Belmont
Zarahemia – Predecessor of Blanchardville	101 S. Main Street, Blanchardville
Zenas Gurley	Graceland Cemetery, intersection of Hwys. 78, F and Madison Street, Blanchardville

(Source: 2005, www.wisconsinhistory.org)

3.3.8 THREATS TO CULTURAL RESOURCES

Unfortunately, there are many threats to the cultural resources of a community. Whether it is development pressure, rehabilitation and maintenance costs, or simply the effects of time, it is often difficult to preserve the cultural resources in a community. A number of responses were given by each town as to what threats exist for each jurisdiction's cultural resources. Refer to Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources.

3.3.9 LOST CULTURAL RESOURCES OR BUILDINGS

Sometimes important cultural resources are irreparably lost due to deterioration, preservation apathy, development pressure, lack of maintenance, or merely the march of time. Once lost such cultural links to the past and, in a sense, a community's history, are gone forever. For lost cultural resources, refer to each town's Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources.

3.3.10 HISTORICAL PRESERVATION ORDINANCES AND COMMISSIONS

The establishment of a historical preservation ordinance and commission is one of the most proactive actions a community can take to preserve cultural resources. A historical preservation ordinance typically contains criteria for the designation of historic structures, districts, or places, and procedures for the nomination process, as well as regulates the construction, alteration and demolition of a designated historic site or structure. Contact the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation for more information. Communities with historic preservation ordinances may apply for Certified Local Government (CLG) status with the Wisconsin State Historical Society. Once a community is certified, they become eligible for

- Matching sub-grants from the federal Historic Preservation Fund,
- Use of Wisconsin Historic Building Code,
- Reviewing National Register of Historic Places nominations allocated to the state.

3.3.11 CHURCHES

Churches historically have had a significant impact on the culture of a community. They are also sometimes the only places in rural areas where residents can gather to discuss important issues in their community. Refer to Map 3.3.1 for churches in Lafayette County.

3.3.12 CEMETERIES

Cemeteries are identified as prominent historic and cultural resources. They can provide an historic perspective of an area, providing names and ethnicities of previous residents, linking a community to its past. Refer to Map 3.3.1 for cemeteries in Lafayette County.

3.3.13 ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY INVENTORY (AHI)

The Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) is a collection of information on historic buildings, structures, sites, objects, and historic districts throughout Wisconsin. The AHI contains all the documented historic sites in a community, as well as a list of those sites that are on the State and National Register of Historic Places.

The AHI is comprised of written text and photographs of each property, which document the property's architecture and history. Most properties became part of the Inventory as a result of a systematic architectural and historical survey beginning in 1970s. (Caution should be used as the list is not comprehensive and some of the information may be dated, as some properties may be altered or no longer exist.) Due to funding cutbacks, the Historical Society has not been able to properly maintain the database. Also, note that many of the properties in the inventory are privately owned and are not open to the public. The Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation maintains the inventory.

For complete lists of the historical sites in Lafayette County compiled by Richard Bernstein of the Office of Preservation Planning, Division of Historic Preservation of the Wisconsin Historical Society, refer to each town's AHI list in Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources.

3.3.14 STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The State Register is Wisconsin's official listing of state properties determined to be significant to Wisconsin's heritage and is maintained by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation. Both listings include sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts that are significant in national, state or local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture. Contact the National Park Service or State Historical Society for more information of registration. The National Register is the official national list of American historic properties worthy of preservation, maintained by the National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior).

3.3.15 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY (ASI)

The Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI) is a collection of archaeological sites, mounds, unmarked cemeteries, marked cemeteries, and cultural sites (at the town level) throughout Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation maintains the inventory. Similar to the AHI, the ASI is not a comprehensive or complete list; it only includes sites reported to the Historical Society. The Historical Society estimates that less than 1% of the state's archaeological sites have been identified.

For complete lists of archeological sites in Lafayette County compiled by Richard Bernstein of the Office of Preservation Planning, Division of Historic Preservation of the Wisconsin Historical Society, refer to each town's ASI list in Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources.

3.3.16 CULTURAL RESOURCE AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS**DARLINGTON CHAMBER / MAIN STREET PROGRAM**

As a Wisconsin Main Street Community for six years, Darlington's Nationally Registered Historic Downtown is now appropriately acknowledged for the architectural and cultural gem that it is. Darlington offers residents and visitors a diversity of restaurants, retail shops, and service businesses that emphasize quality personal service to their customers.

DARLINGTON CHAMBER/MAIN STREET PROGRAM

439 Main Street – Suite B
Darlington, WI 53530

Phone: 608-776-3067
Toll Free: 888-506-6553
Fax: 608-647-5449
Email: dtonmain@mhtc.net

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Society serves as the archives of the State of Wisconsin. It collects books, periodicals, maps, manuscripts, relics, newspapers, and audio and graphic materials as they relate to North America. It maintains a museum, library, and research facility in Madison, as well as a statewide system of historic sites, school services, area research centers, administering a broad program of historic preservation and publishing a wide variety of historical materials, both scholarly and popular. The historical society can also provide assistance for various state and federal programs.

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Office of Preservation Planning
Division of Historic Preservation
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706
Phone: 608-264-6500

<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org>

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Park Service administers the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to honorific recognition, listing in the National Register provides:

- Consideration in planning for Federal, federally licensed, and federally assisted projects,
- Eligibility for certain tax provisions,
- Qualification for Federal grants for historic preservation, when funds are available.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St., NW
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202-354-2213

[http:// www.cr.nps.gov/nr](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr)

WISCONSIN TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION (WTHP)

The WTHP, established in 1986, is a private, non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of the historical, architectural and archaeological heritage of Wisconsin. The Trust advocates for legislation and policies designed to encourage statewide historic preservation. Examples of some of the programs they initiate are

- **Wisconsin Main Street**
A comprehensive program designed to revitalize downtowns and give new life to historic business districts
- **Heritage Tourism Initiative**
The Heritage Tourism Initiative has helped develop grassroots heritage tourism organizations, encouraging Wisconsin communities to use their unique features to tap into the mushrooming heritage tourism market -- and protect that heritage at the same time.
- **Agricultural Buildings Preservation Initiative**
Inspired by the National Trust's popular Barn Again! program, this initiative provides information and forums to help owners of historic agricultural buildings determine how to maintain and reuse their buildings.

**WISCONSIN TRUST FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

23 North Pinckney Street,
Suite 330, PO Box 2288,
Madison, WI 53701-2288
Phone: 608-255-0348

[http:// www.wthp.org](http://www.wthp.org)

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a nonprofit organization with more than 200,000 members. The Trust provides leadership, education and advocacy training to save America's historic places.

**NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC
PRESERVATION**

1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20036-2117

Phone: 202-588-6000

[http:// www.nationaltrust.org](http://www.nationaltrust.org)

4.0 HOUSING

4.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

Housing is a necessity of life and an important part of the comprehensive planning process. The purposes of this section are to assess the current housing stock in Lafayette County and to identify policies and programs that will help meet existing and forecasted housing demand. The housing stock assessment includes the age, value, and type (e.g. single-family or multi-family) of existing housing units; as well as occupancy characteristics such as tenure (owner occupied vs. renter occupied), and affordability (the percentage of monthly income residents spend on housing costs).

Housing data in this chapter come from the 2000 U.S. Census Bureau. For housing-related results of the community survey that was distributed to all County property owners in the fall of 2005, see Chapter 1, Issues and Opportunities.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(b)

(b) Housing element.

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs of the local governmental unit to provide an adequate housing supply that meets existing and forecasted housing demand in the local governmental unit. The element shall assess the age, structural, value and occupancy characteristics of the local governmental unit's housing stock. The element shall also identify specific policies and programs that promote the development of housing for residents of the local governmental unit and provide a range of housing choices that meet the needs of persons of all income levels and of all age groups and persons with special needs, policies and programs that promote the availability of land for the development or redevelopment of low-income and moderate-income housing, and policies and programs to maintain or rehabilitate the local governmental unit's existing housing stock.

4.2 GOALS

The State of Wisconsin passed a comprehensive planning law in 2000 to compel municipalities to create comprehensive plans. The plans include nine basic chapters: Issues and Opportunities, Utilities and Community Facilities, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources, Housing, Transportation, Economic Development, Intergovernmental Cooperation, Land Use, and Implementation. In addition to these basic nine elements, fourteen Local Comprehensive Planning Goals were established which are more general in nature. Of these fourteen goals, the one listed below has the particular objective of housing development.

1. Provide an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout the community.

Note: The Towns of Darlington, Seymour, and Willow Springs, the Villages of Argyle and Blanchardville, and the Cities of Darlington and Shullsburg did not participate in the Lafayette County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning project. However, their data is included in information collected for the County as a whole. Policies for participating villages are not included, as the County does not have jurisdiction in cities and villages.

4.3 OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the Housing objectives and policy recommendations as indicated by each town, supporting the above goals and guiding utility and community facility decisions over the next 20 years.

Table 4.1a Housing Policies – Town of Argyle

Argyle	
1.	Encourage the availability of a sufficient supply of affordable rental and ownership housing for low and moderate-income individuals.
2.	Encourage the location of multi-family apartment buildings, senior housing, and special needs housing near or in cities and villages, where there is easier access to public services and facilities.
3.	Encourage future residential development in areas that can be served with public utilities and community facilities.
4.	Discourage development in areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards, contamination, access, or incompatibility problems.
5.	Discourage residential development from areas where soils, slope, or other topographical limitations prove to be unsuitable.
6.	Plan for a sufficient supply of developable land for a range of different housing types, in areas consistent with the community's wishes and of densities and types consistent with service requirements.
7.	Review new housing proposals and support those that meet the community's housing needs and that are consistent with the policies outlined in the comprehensive plan.
8.	Encourage housing developers to cluster homes on smaller lots while preserving open space in the development.
9.	Encourage clustering rural residential homes away from agricultural operations.
10.	Encourage the preservation and rehabilitation of existing housing stock in the community.
11.	Where and when appropriate, utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to maintain existing housing or to support the construction of future housing.

Table 4.1b Housing Policies – Town of Belmont

Belmont	
1.	Coordinate planning activities for senior/special needs/low income housing with Lafayette County and surrounding jurisdictions to effectively plan for residential growth.
2.	Encourage the provision of an adequate supply of single-family homes and mobile homes in designated mobile home areas ("trailer parks").
3.	Discourage development in areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards, contamination, access, or incompatibility problems.
4.	Discourage residential development from areas where soils, slope, or other topographical limitations prove to be unsuitable.
5.	Ensure that all future development or redevelopment proposals enhance the overall quality of community life.
6.	Review new housing proposals and support those that meet the community's housing needs and that are consistent with the policies outlined in this Comprehensive Plan.
7.	Encourage housing development near the Village of Belmont and where municipal utility services currently exist.

Table 4.1c Housing Policies – Town of Benton

Benton	
1.	Encourage the provision of an adequate supply of single-family homes, condominiums and townhouses, apartments, duplexes, and manufactured homes.
2.	Encourage the availability of choices of owner and renter type-housing units to serve current and future needs of all residents.
3.	Encourage the availability of a sufficient supply of affordable rental and ownership housing for low and moderate-income individuals.
4.	Discourage residential development from areas where soils, slope, or other topographical limitations prove to be unsuitable.
5.	Review new housing proposals and support those that meet the community's housing needs and that are consistent with the policies outlined in this Comprehensive Plan.
6.	Encourage contiguous development patterns that preserve and expand upon existing neighborhoods or subdivisions while encouraging the location of new residential developments within, or close to, existing residential developments.
7.	Support efforts to strengthen existing neighborhoods by finding new uses for abandoned or under used land.
8.	Encourage the preservation and rehabilitation of existing housing stock in the community.
9.	Support residents who want to use loan or grant programs assisting with purchasing or repairing homes.
10.	Where and when appropriate, utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to maintain existing housing or to support the construction of future housing.

Table 4.1d Housing Policies – Town of Blanchard

Blanchard	
1.	Encourage the efforts of the Lafayette County Housing Authority.
2.	The Town of Blanchard requires new home construction to comply with the Uniform Building Code.

Table 4.1e Housing Policies – Town of Elk Grove

Elk Grove	
1.	Continue to support the Lafayette County Housing Authority.
2.	The fair housing rights of all citizens are protected by Federal regulations.
3.	Encourage the location of multi-family apartment buildings, senior housing, and special needs housing near or in cities and villages, where there is easier access to public services and facilities.
4.	Encourage future residential development in areas that can be served with public utilities and community facilities.
5.	Discourage development in areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards, contamination, access, or incompatibility problems.
6.	Discourage residential development from areas where soils, slope, or other topographical limitations prove to be unsuitable.
7.	Review new housing proposals and support those that meet the community's housing needs and that are consistent with the policies outlined in this Comprehensive Plan.
8.	Encourage the preservation and rehabilitation of existing housing stock in the community.
9.	Support residents who want to use loan or grant programs assisting with purchasing or repairing homes.

Table 4.1f Housing Policies – Town of Fayette

Fayette	
1.	Encourage the efforts of the Lafayette County Housing Authority.

Table 4.1g Housing Policies – Town of Gratiot

Gratiot	
1.	Continue to support Lafayette County Housing Authority.
2.	Coordinate planning activities for senior/special needs/low income housing with Lafayette County and surrounding jurisdictions to effectively plan for residential growth.
3.	Encourage the availability of choices of owner and renter type-housing units, including manufactured homes no less than 24' in width, to serve current and future needs of all residents. Any manufactured homes less than 24' must be placed in a mobile home park.
4.	Encourage future residential development in areas that can be served with public utilities and community facilities.
5.	Discourage development in areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards, contamination, access, or incompatibility problems.
6.	Review new housing proposals and support those that meet the community's housing needs and that are consistent with the policies outlined in the comprehensive plan.
7.	Encourage housing developers to cluster homes on smaller lots while preserving open space in the development.
8.	Encourage clustering rural residential homes away from agricultural operations.
9.	Encourage the preservation and rehabilitation of existing housing stock in the community.

Table 4.1h Housing Policies – Town of Kendall

Kendall	
1.	Continue to support the Lafayette County Housing Authority and/or the Southwestern Wisconsin Community Action Program, Inc.
2.	Review new housing proposals and support those that meet the community's housing needs and that are consistent with the policies outlined in the Kendall Comprehensive Plan.
3.	Encourage housing developers to cluster homes on smaller lots while preserving open space in the development.
4.	Encourage clustering rural residential homes away from agricultural operations.
5.	Support the County's efforts to enforce property maintenance standards to ensure a high-quality living environment within all residential areas.
6.	Support residents who want to use loan or grant programs assisting with purchasing or repairing homes.

Table 4.1i Housing Policies – Town of Lamont

Lamont	
1.	Continue to support the Lafayette County Housing Authority.
2.	Coordinate planning activities for senior/special needs/low income housing with Lafayette County and surrounding jurisdictions to effectively plan for residential growth.
3.	Discourage development in areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards, contamination, access, or incompatibility problems.
4.	Discourage residential development from areas where soils, slope, or other topographical limitations prove to be unsuitable.
5.	Ensure that all future development or redevelopment proposals enhance the overall quality of community life.
6.	Review new housing proposals and support those that meet the community's housing needs and that are consistent with the policies outlined in the Comprehensive Plan.
7.	Encourage cluster homes on smaller lots while preserving open space and encourage clustering rural residential homes away from agricultural operations.
8.	Support residents who want to use loan or grant programs assisting with purchasing or repairing homes.
9.	Where and when appropriate, utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to maintain existing housing or to support the construction of future housing.

Table 4.1j Housing Policies – Town of Monticello

Monticello	
1.	Continue to support the Lafayette County Housing Authority.
2.	Coordinate planning activities for senior/special needs/low income housing with Lafayette County and surrounding jurisdictions to effectively plan for residential growth.
3.	Encourage the location of multi-family apartment buildings, senior housing, and special needs housing near or in villages, where there is easier access to public services and facilities.
4.	Discourage development in areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards, contamination, access, or incompatibility problems.
5.	Discourage residential development from areas where soils, slope, or other topographical limitations prove to be unsuitable.
6.	Review new housing proposals and support those that meet the community's housing needs and that are consistent with the policies outlined in the comprehensive plan.
7.	Encourage the preservation and rehabilitation of existing housing stock in the community.
8.	Support residents who want to use loan or grant programs assisting with purchasing or repairing homes.
9.	Where and when appropriate, utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to maintain existing housing or to support the construction of future housing.

Table 4.1k Housing Policies – Town of New Diggings

New Diggings	
1.	Continue to support the Lafayette County Housing Authority and the Southwestern Wisconsin Community Action Program, Inc.
2.	Coordinate planning activities for senior/special needs/low income housing with Lafayette County and surrounding jurisdictions to effectively plan for residential growth.
3.	Encourage the location of multi-family apartment buildings, senior housing, and special needs housing near or in cities and villages, where there is easier access to public services and facilities.
4.	Encourage future residential development in areas that can be served with public utilities and community facilities.
5.	Encourage housing developers to cluster homes on smaller lots while preserving open space in the development.
6.	Encourage clustering rural residential homes away from agricultural operations.
7.	Support residents who want to use loan or grant programs assisting with purchasing or repairing homes.

Table 4.1l Housing Policies – Town of Shullsburg

Shullsburg	
1.	Continue to support the Lafayette County Housing Authority.
2.	Encourage the provision of an adequate supply of single-family homes, condominiums and townhouses, apartments, and duplexes.
3.	Encourage the location of multi-family apartment buildings, senior housing, and special needs housing near or in cities and villages, where there is easier access to public services and facilities.
4.	Discourage development in areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards, contamination, access, or incompatibility problems.
5.	Discourage residential development from areas where soils, slope, or other topographical limitations prove to be unsuitable.
6.	Identify areas of land for future housing developments.
7.	Review new housing proposals and support those that meet the community's housing needs and that are consistent with the policies outlined in this Comprehensive Plan.
8.	Encourage housing developers to locate homes on smaller lots while preserving open space in the development.
9.	Encourage clustering rural residential homes away from agricultural operations.

Table 4.1m Housing Policies – Town of Wayne

Wayne	
1.	Continue to support the efforts of the Lafayette County Housing Authority.
2.	Encourage the provision of an adequate supply of single-family homes, condominiums and townhouses, apartments, duplexes, and manufactured homes.
3.	Encourage the availability of choices of owner and renter type-housing units to serve current and future needs of all residents.
4.	Encourage the provision of housing for the elderly, including different levels of assistance.
5.	Encourage the location of future residential development, including multi-family apartment buildings, senior housing, and special needs housing, near or in cities and villages where there is easier access to public services and community facilities.
6.	Discourage development in areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards, contamination, access, or incompatibility problems.
7.	Discourage residential development from areas where soils, slope, or other topographical limitations prove to be unsuitable.
8.	Ensure that all future development or redevelopment proposals enhance the overall quality of community life.
9.	Review new housing proposals and support those that meet the community's housing needs and that are consistent with the policies outlined in the comprehensive plan.
10.	Support County standards for review, layout, and quality of new manufactured and mobile home development.
11.	Support residents who want to use loan or grant programs assisting with purchasing or repairing homes.
12.	Where and when appropriate, utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to maintain existing housing or to support the construction of future housing.

Table 4.1n Housing Policies – Town of White Oak Springs

White Oak Springs	
1.	Encourage the location of future residential development, including multi-family apartment buildings, senior housing, and special needs housing, near or in cities and villages, where there is easier access to public services and facilities.
2.	Discourage development in areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards, contamination, access, or incompatibility problems.
3.	Discourage residential development from areas where soils, slope, or other topographical limitations prove to be unsuitable.
4.	Review new housing proposals and support those that meet the community's housing needs and that are consistent with the policies outlined in the comprehensive plan.
5.	Encourage clustering rural residential homes away from agricultural operations.
6.	Encourage the preservation and rehabilitation of existing housing stock in the community.

Table 4.1o Housing Policies – Town of Wiota

Wiota	
1.	Encourage the provision of an adequate supply of single-family homes, condominiums and townhouses, apartments, duplexes, and manufactured homes.
2.	Encourage the location of multi-family apartment buildings, senior housing, and special needs housing near or in cities and villages, where there is easier access to public services and facilities.
3.	Encourage future residential development in areas that can be served with public utilities and community facilities.
4.	Discourage development in areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards, contamination, access, or incompatibility problems.
5.	Discourage residential development from areas where soils, slope, or other topographical limitations prove to be unsuitable.
6.	Plan for a sufficient supply of developable land for a range of different housing types, in areas consistent with the community's wishes, and of densities and types consistent with service requirements.
7.	Identify areas of land for future housing developments.
8.	Ensure that all future development or redevelopment proposals enhance the overall quality of community life.
9.	Review new housing proposals and support those that meet the community's housing needs and that are consistent with the policies outlined in this Comprehensive Plan.
10.	Encourage contiguous development patterns that preserve and expand upon existing neighborhoods.
11.	Encourage the location of new residential developments within, or close to, existing residential developments.
12.	Encourage housing developers to cluster homes on smaller lots while preserving open space in the development.
13.	Encourage clustering rural residential homes away from agricultural operations.
14.	Maintain the character of existing neighborhoods by encouraging future residential homes to blend architecturally.
15.	Encourage the preservation and rehabilitation of existing housing stock in the community.
16.	Consider the development of a property maintenance ordinance to ensure a high-quality living environment within all residential areas.
17.	Where and when appropriate, utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to maintain existing housing or to support the construction of future housing.

4.4 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

4.4.1 HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING UNITS: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

Lafayette County has shown total households increasing 24% between 1970 and 2000 (Table 4.2). A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. Between 1980 and 2000, total housing units increased 7% (data for 1970 was not available). Assuming that the number of people per household is stabilized at 2.6 (2000 County average), population projections suggest that the County will greatly increase its number of households (see Figure 4.1). These projections are based on past trends and do not necessarily reflect the potential impact of unprecedented development pressures such as large industries or expanded highways coming into the community.

Table 4.2 Housing Statistics

Housing	Lafayette County Number	Wisconsin Number
Total Households (1970)*	5,006	1,328,804
Total Households (1980)	5,872	1,652,261
Total Households (1990)	5,876	2,055,774
Total Households (2000)	6,211	2,084,544
People per Household (1970)	3.5	3.3
People per Household (1980)	2.8	2.8
People per Household (1990)	2.7	2.4
People per Household (2000)	2.6	2.6
Housing Units 1970**	NA	1,473,000
Housing Units 1980	6,293	1,863,897
Housing Units 1990	6,313	1,822,118
Housing Units 2000	6,674	2,321,144

(Source: 2000 US Census)

*Total Households equal the number of occupied housing units.

**Total Housing Units are all those available, including occupied and vacant units.

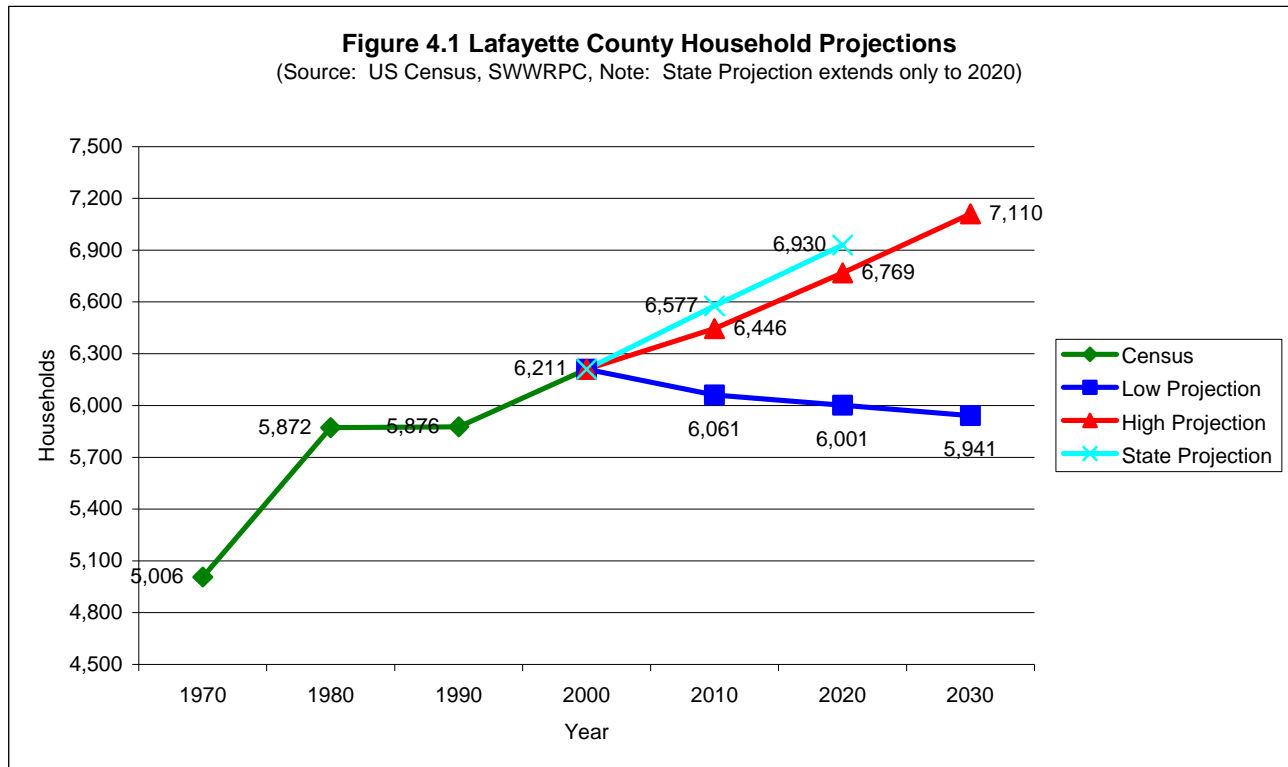


Figure 4.1 shows the projected households for the years 2010, 2020, and 2030. The red line indicates a future high projection, while the blue line indicates a future low projection. The State projection, which only goes to 2020, shows the highest tendency. Household projections are based on population projection figures and the average number of people per household during the year 2000, of 2.6 people per household.

Table 4.3 also shows household and housing unit projection numbers through 2030. Housing unit projections take into account Lafayette County's 2000 vacancy rate of 7%.

Table 4.3 Housing Projections (Source: SWWRPC)

Year	Households	Housing Units
2010 Low	6,062	7,517
2010 High	6,446	7,993
2020 Low	6,001	7,441
2020 High	6,769	8,394
2030 Low	5,941	7,367
2030 High	7,110	8,816

4.4.2 OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS

Of the 6,211 housing units reported in Lafayette County in 2000, 72% were owner-occupied, 21% were renter-occupied, and 7% were vacant (Figure 4.2).

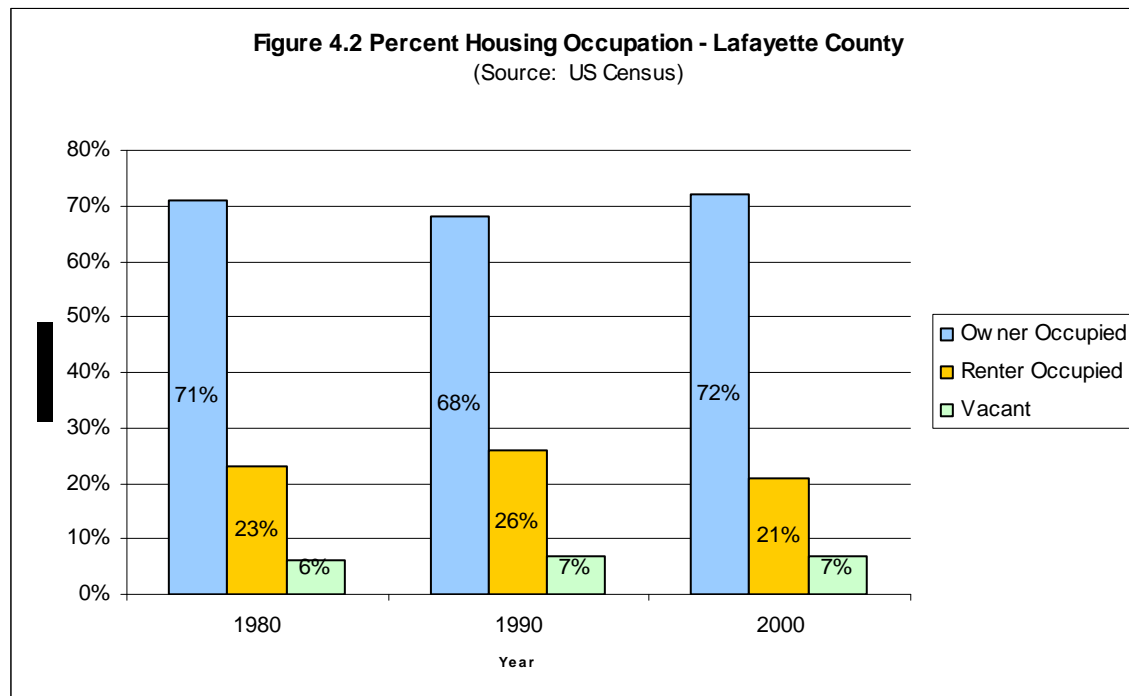
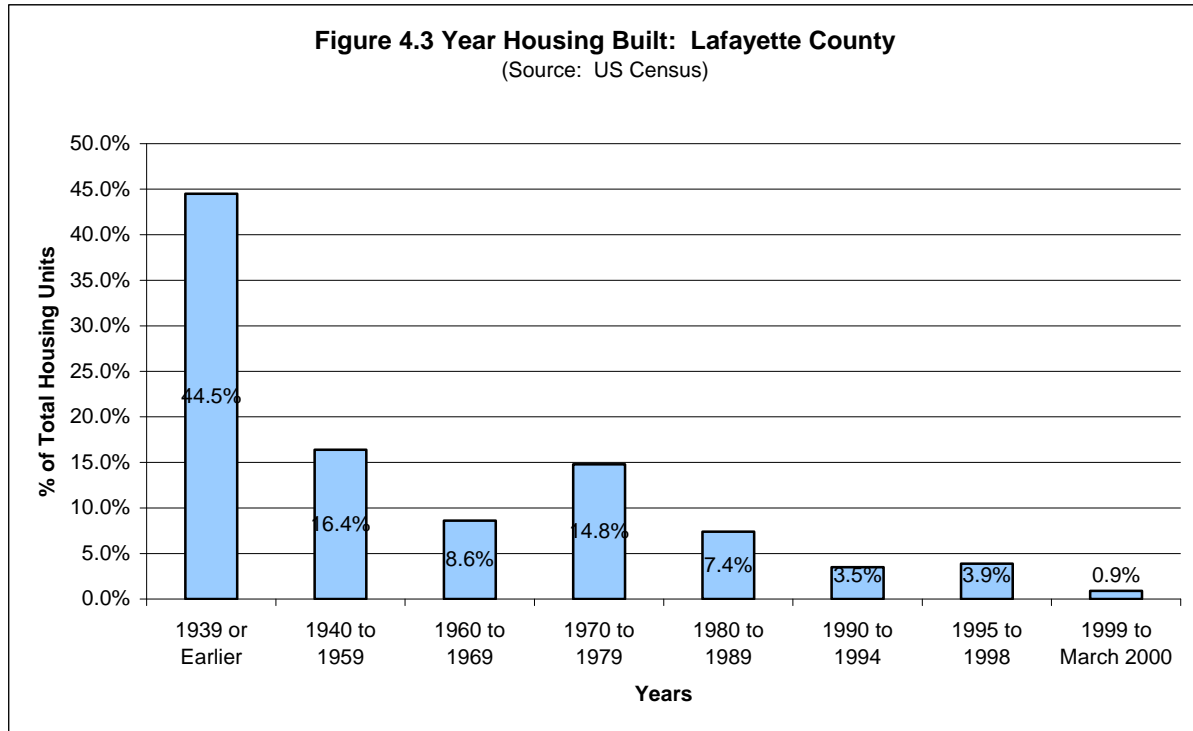


Table 4.4 Percent change of occupancy characteristics: comparison with Lafayette County (Source: US Census)

Jurisdiction	Total housing units (2000)	Change since 1990	Owner occupied (2000)	Change since 1990	Renter occupied (2000)	Change since 1990	Vacant Housing Units (2000)	Change since 1990
Lafayette County	6,674	6%	4,813	13%	1,398	-13%	463	6%

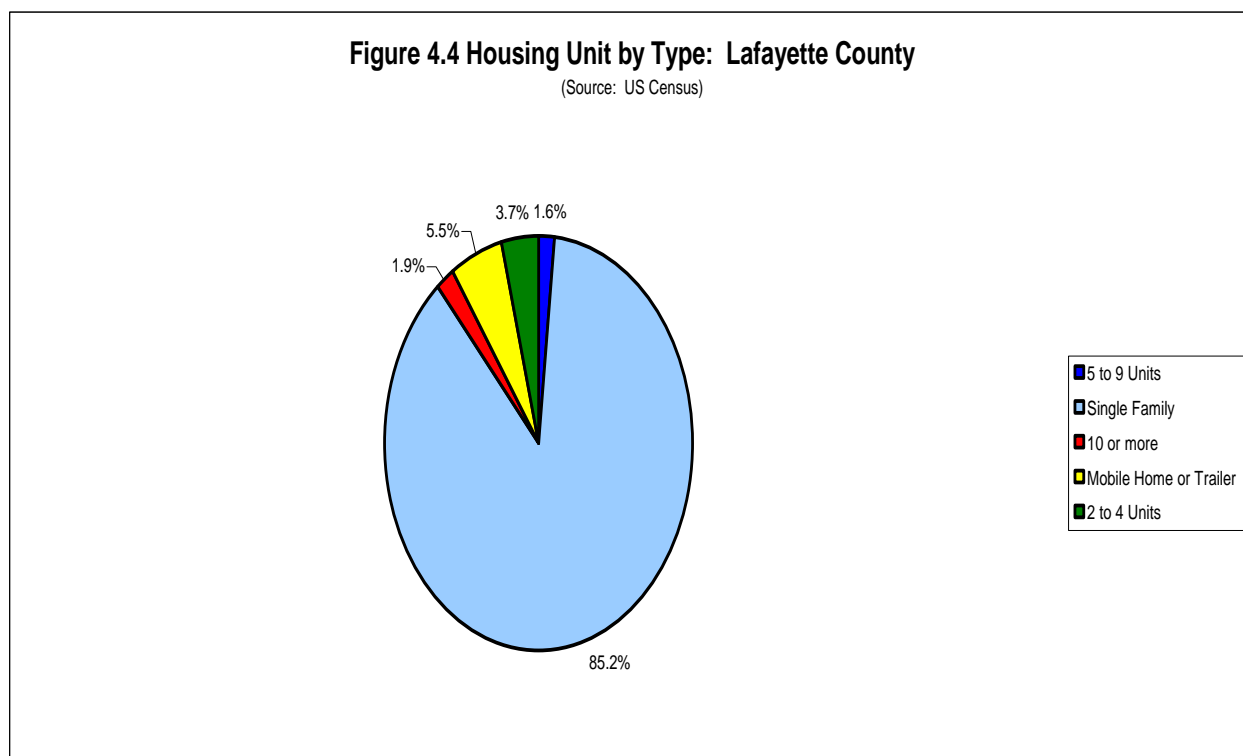
4.4.3 AGE AND CONDITION CHARACTERISTICS

Older homes, even when well-cared for are generally less energy efficient than more recently-built homes and are more likely to have components now known to be unsafe, such as lead pipes, lead paint, and asbestos. Nevertheless, the majority of occupied homes in Lafayette County were built before 1940. The age of a home is a simplistic measure for the likelihood of problems or repair needs, but it does give a good general rule-of-thumb when assessing the community housing stock. As of 2000, of the County's reported 6,211 housing units, 25% were built between 1940 and 1970 and 45% were built before 1939 (Figure 4.3).



4.4.4 STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

As of the 2000 US Census, 85% of the County's 6,674 housing units were single-family homes, while the rest were 5-to-9 units (1.6%), 2-to-4 units (3.7%), mobile homes (5.5%) and 10-or-more units (1.9%) (Figure 4.4).



4.4.5 VALUE CHARACTERISTICS

The 2000 median value for specified owner-occupied homes in the County was \$74,600 in comparison of the State median value for the same year of \$112,200.

Table 4.5 Percent Values of Total Owner-Occupied Units in 2000

Value of Owner-Occupied Units	Lafayette County Percent Value of Total Owner-Occupied Units 2000	State of Wisconsin Percent Value of Total Owner-Occupied Units 2000
Less than \$50,000	19%	6%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	60%	35%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15%	31%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3%	16%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	2%	9%
\$300,000 to \$499,999	1%	3%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	10%	1%
Median (dollars)	\$74,600	\$112,200

(Source: US Census)

4.4.6 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY CHARACTERISTICS

Housing is considered affordable when an owner or renter's monthly costs do not exceed 30% of their total gross monthly income. Among Lafayette County households that owned their homes in 2000, 15% exceeded the "affordable" threshold in 2000 (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6 Housing Costs per Month as Percent of Household Income

Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income	1990	2000
Less than 20%	63%	62%
20 to 24.9%	13%	13%
25 to 29.9%	8%	7%
30 to 34.9%	4%	5%
35% or more	11%	13%
Not computed	0%	1%

In almost all rent levels, percent of gross rent paid increased from 1990 to 2000. Units available for rents less than \$200 in 1990 dropped by 5% in 2000. Rents from \$200 to \$299 dropped 15% in the same period (Table 4.7). Median rent in the County increased 80% from 1990 to 2000.

Table 4.7 Gross Rent

Gross Rent for Occupied Units	1990	2000
Less than \$200	14%	9%
\$200 to \$299	28%	13%
\$300 to \$499	43%	41%
\$500 to \$749	4%	20%
\$750 to \$999	0%	3%
\$1,000 to \$1,499	0%	0%
\$1,500 or more	0%	1%
No cash rent	11%	14%
Median rent	\$225	\$404

(Source: US Census)

Based on the assumption that rent is affordable if it does not use more than 30% of an individual's income, County rents were reported as affordable for 64% of renting households in 2000. Twenty-one percent of respondents reported that they were paying more than 30% of their household income for rent in 2000, a 5% drop from 1990.

Table 4.8 Gross Rent as Percentage of Household Income

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income	1990	2000
Less than 20%	38%	44%
20 to 24.9%	15%	12%
25 to 29.9%	10%	8%
30 to 34.9%	6%	5%
35% or more	20%	16%
Not computed	11%	15%

(Source: US Census)

4.5 HOUSING AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

4.5.1 LAFAYETTE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY

This department provides a countywide rental assistance program and income based apartments for Senior Citizens located in Argyle, Belmont, Benton, Blanchardville, Darlington, Shullsburg and South Wayne.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY

626 Main Street
Room 105 – Courthouse
Darlington, WI 53530

Phone: (608) 776-4880, 4881
Fax: (608) 776 - 4865
Department Head:
Mary Ann Kowalski
mary.kowalski@lafayettecountywi.org
[Housing Authority Staff](#)

4.5.2 COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

Community Action Agencies were created through the "War On Poverty" Legislation passed in the 1960's during President Johnson's Administration. Southwestern Wisconsin Community Action Program, Inc. (Southwest CAP) was incorporated in 1966 in Dodgeville, WI, as a private non-profit organization governed by a 24 member volunteer Board of Directors. Southwest CAP provided a focal point for anti-poverty efforts in Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland Counties in Southwestern Wisconsin.

Southwest CAP offers several programs to aid and assist within the Southwestern communities of Wisconsin. The program offers assistance to Iowa, Grant, Green, Lafayette, and Richland Counties. Not all the programs are available for each county but contacting the [Main Administrative Office](#) on availability of programs and other services is highly recommended. Examples of their programs include:

- Community Housing Emergency Service helps low-income persons to receive services for which they qualify. For Example: Emergency food and assistance for homeless and near homeless families in Grant, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland Counties. Not only does the program allows an adequate supply of food to individuals and families in need; but also offers rental acquisition assistance to low-income renters, down payment assistance to eligible homebuyers, and rehabilitation loans to those who have recently purchased a home. In Grant County for people over 60 years of age, food vouchers are also available.

SOUTHWEST CAP

Main Office:
149 N. Iowa St.
Dodgeville, WI 53533

Phone: (608) 935-2326
Fax: (608) 935-2876
Executive Director:
Wally Orzechowski
w.orzecowski@swcap.org
www.swcap.org

The Rental Rehabilitation Program offers loans for landlords in Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette Counties to make improvements to properties occupied by low-income families.

Eligibility (Must have one of the following.)

- ☐ Units must have major housing system failures
- ☐ Be in the danger of failure
- ☐ Have state/local code violations

How to Apply

Rental Rehabilitation Program
Southwest CAP
149 North Iowa Street
Dodgeville, WI 53533
(608) 935-2326 Ext. 210

4.5.3 OTHER HOUSING PROGRAMS

Below are brief descriptions of agencies with funding available and the programs they offer. To find more specific information or to determine which program best fits your needs contact them directly.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS – BUREAU OF HOUSING (DHIR_BOH)

More than \$40 million is distributed annually to improve the supply of affordable housing for Wisconsin residents. The Bureau of Housing is involved in the following programs:

WISCONSIN BUREAU OF HOUSING - DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

101 East Wilson Street
Madison, WI 53702

Phone: 608-266-0288
<http://www.doa.state.wi.us/dhir>

- Administers federal housing funds such as Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) and Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- Administers a variety of programs for persons with Special Needs (Homeless)
- Provides state housing funds through local housing organizations
- Coordinates housing assistance programs with those of other state and local housing agencies
- Develops state housing policy and provides housing information and technical assistance

WISCONSIN HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (WHEDA)

The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority serves Wisconsin residents and communities by providing information and creative financing to stimulate and preserve affordable housing, small business, and agribusiness as a stimulus to the Wisconsin economy. WHEDA offers programs for both single and multi-family units. Projects that may qualify for WHEDA Multifamily Loans include:

- New construction
- Acquisition and/or rehabilitation of existing properties
- Historic preservation
- Community-based residential facilities
- Assisted living facilities
- Section 8 properties

WHEDA (Madison Office)

**201 W. Washington Ave.
Suite 700
P.O. Box 1728
Madison, WI 53701-1728**

**Phone: 1-800-362-2761
<http://www.wheda.com>**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – RURAL DEVELOPMENT (USDA-RD)

The Rural Housing Service (RHS) is an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Located within the Department's Rural Development mission area, RHS operates a broad range of programs to provide:

- Homeownership options to individuals
- Housing rehabilitation and preservation funding
- Rental assistance to tenants of RHS-funded multi-family housing complexes
- Farm labor housing
- Help developers of multi-family housing projects, like assisted housing for the elderly, disabled, or apartment buildings
- Community facilities, such as libraries, childcare centers, schools, municipal buildings, and firefighting equipment in Indian groups, nonprofit organizations, communities, and local governments

USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF WISCONSIN

**4949 Kirschling Ct
Stevens Point, WI 54481**

**Phone: (715) 345-7615
FAX: (715) 345-7669
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/>
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/>**

UNITED STATES HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (HUD)

The mission of HUD is to provide decent, safe, and sanitary home and suitable living environment for every American. More specifically the programs of HUD are aimed at the following:

- Creating opportunities for homeownership
- Providing housing assistance for low-income persons
- Working to create, rehabilitate and maintain the nation's affordable housing
- Enforcing the nation's fair housing laws
- Helping the homeless
- Spurring economic growth in distressed neighborhoods
- Helping local communities meet their development needs

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

**451 7th Street S.W.
Washington, DC 20410**

**Phone: (202) 708-1112
<http://www.hud.gov>**

5.0 TRANSPORTATION

5.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

A community's transportation infrastructure supports the varied needs of its residents, local businesses, visitors, and through-traffic. The Transportation Chapter summarizes the local transportation system and, based on local input, provides a 20-year jurisdictional plan that will serve as a resource guide and implementation guide.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(c)

(c) Transportation Element

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of the various modes of transportation, including highways, transit, transportation systems for persons with disabilities, bicycles, electric personal assistive mobility devices, walking, railroads, air transportation, trucking, and water transportation. The element shall compare the local governmental unit's objectives, policies, goals, and programs to state and regional transportation plans. The element shall also identify highways within the local governmental unit by function and incorporate state, regional and other applicable transportation plans, including transportation corridor plans, county highway functional and jurisdictional studies, urban area and rural area transportation plans, airport master plans and rail plans that apply in the local governmental unit.

Beginning on January 1, 2010, any program or action of a local governmental unit that affects land use shall be consistent with that local governmental unit's comprehensive plan, including ... (m) An improvement of a transportation facility that is undertaken under s. 84.185

5.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The State of Wisconsin passed a comprehensive planning law in 2000 to compel municipalities to create comprehensive plans. The plans include nine basic chapters: Issues and Opportunities, Utilities and Community Facilities, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources, Housing, Transportation, Economic Development, Intergovernmental Cooperation, Land Use, and Implementation. In addition to these basic nine elements, fourteen local comprehensive planning goals were established of a more general nature. Of these fourteen goals, the two listed below have the particular objective of transportation development.

1. Encourage neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.
2. Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, safety, and meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent and disabled citizens.

Note: The Towns of Darlington, Seymour, and Willow Springs, the Villages of Argyle and Blanchardville, and the Cities of Darlington and Shullsburg did not participate in the Lafayette County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning project. However, their data is included in information collected for the County as a whole. Policies for participating villages are not included, as the County does not have jurisdiction in cities and villages.

5.3 TRANSPORTATION POLICIES

Lafayette County's transportation policies are listed below:

1. **Adopt road standards for the construction of public and private roads.**
2. **Develop and maintain a transportation plan or a local road improvement plan to address long-term needs for road upgrades and/or new roads.**
3. **Developers should be required to pay for development plans as well as the cost of road improvements or construction (which must meet local road or street design standards).**
4. **Encourage shared driveways to minimize the number of access points on local streets/roads.**
5. **Coordinate utility maintenance, construction, and upgrades with road improvements, whenever feasible.**

6. **Promote the development of multi-use trails, trail linkages, wide shoulders, or sidewalks as part of new development proposals.**
7. **Consider developing a capital improvement program (CIP) for transportation program planning and budgeting.**
8. **Support plans to add passing lane improvements to STH 126 as well as improve County Highway O (to help accommodate the grain facility 1 mile north of the City of Shullsburg).**

The following are the Transportation objectives and policy recommendations from each participating town:

TOWNS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Table 5.1a Transportation Policies

Argyle	
1.	Implement and preserve access management controls along all town roadways (i.e., driveway permits).
2.	Utilize the community's existing road network to the greatest extent possible, in order to minimize future road maintenance costs and to avoid the fragmentation of woodland and farmland.
3.	Developers should be required to pay for development plans as well as the cost of road improvements or construction (which must meet local road or street design standards).
4.	Encourage shared driveways to minimize the number of access points on local streets/roads.
5.	Coordinate with WisDOT and Lafayette County Highway Department on transportation planning projects outlined in this plan.

Table 5.1b Transportation Policies

Belmont	
1.	Increase the safety and use of non-motorized transportation modes.
2.	Establish formal truck routes as new industrial developments are platted, with truck weight limits enforced by the County.
3.	Adopt road standards for the construction of public and private roads.
4.	Implement and preserve access management controls along all town roadways (i.e., driveway permits).
5.	Develop and maintain a transportation plan or a local road improvement plan to address long-term needs for road upgrades and/or new roads.
6.	To facilitate emergency access and well-planned developments, make sure new roads connect to existing and planned roads on adjoining properties whenever possible.
7.	Utilize the community's existing road network to the greatest extent possible, in order to minimize future road maintenance costs and to avoid the fragmentation of woodland and farmland.
8.	Developers should be required to pay for development plans as well as the cost of road improvements or construction (which must meet local road or street design standards).
9.	Promote the development of multi-use trails, trail linkages, wide shoulders, or sidewalks as part of new development proposals.
10.	Coordinate with WisDOT and Lafayette County Highway Department on transportation planning projects outlined in this plan.
11.	Map the location of future roads and transportation facilities to prevent disturbance of environmental corridors, prime agricultural land, and natural areas.
12.	Work cooperatively with adjacent jurisdictions for consistency with transportation plans.

Table 5.1c Transportation Policies

Benton	
1.	Increase the safety and use of non-motorized transportation modes.
2.	Adopt road standards for the construction of public and private roads, while implementing and preserving access management controls along all town roads (i.e., driveway permits). Length of driveway will not be considered, however the width of culverts will be, to make emergency services access possible.
3.	Utilize the community's existing road network to the greatest extent possible, in order to minimize future road maintenance costs and to avoid the fragmentation of woodland and farmland.
4.	An area development plan should be submitted as a condition of all subdivision reviews to ensure that proposed new roads connect to adjacent properties and to avoid unnecessary cul-du-sacs and loops that increase maintenance costs.
5.	Developers should be required to pay for development plans, as well as the cost of road improvements or construction (which must meet local road or street design standards).
6.	Encourage shared driveways to minimize the number of access points on local streets and roads.
7.	Coordinate utility maintenance, construction, and upgrades with road improvements, whenever feasible.
8.	Promote the development of multi-use trails, trail linkages, wide shoulders, or sidewalks as part of new development proposals.
9.	Coordinate with the Lafayette County Social Services, and any other appropriate agencies, to ensure that transportation options for the elderly and disabled population meets local needs.

Table 5.1d Transportation Policies

Blanchard	
1.	Utilize the community's existing road network to the greatest extent possible, in order to minimize future road maintenance costs.
2.	Developers should be required to pay for development plans as well as the cost of road improvements or construction (which must meet local road or street design standards).
3.	Encourage shared driveways to minimize the number of access points on local streets/roads.
4.	Coordinate utility maintenance, construction, and upgrades with road improvements, whenever feasible.
5.	Participate with WisDOT and Lafayette County Highway Department on transportation planning projects outlined in this plan.

Table 5.1e Transportation Policies

Elk Grove	
1.	Establish formal truck routes as new industrial developments are platted, with truck weight limits enforced by the State.
2.	Implement and preserve access management controls along all town roadways (i.e., driveway permits).
3.	Develop and maintain a transportation plan or a local road improvement plan to address long-term needs for road upgrades and/or new roads.
4.	Developers should be required to pay for development plans as well as the cost of road improvements or construction (which must meet local road or street design standards).
5.	Coordinate utility maintenance, construction, and upgrades with road improvements, whenever feasible.
6.	Coordinate with WisDOT and Lafayette County Highway Department on transportation planning projects outlined in this plan.
7.	Work cooperatively with adjacent jurisdictions for consistency with transportation plans.
8.	Direct future residential, commercial, and industrial development to roadways capable of accommodating resulting traffic.

Table 5.1f Transportation Policies

Fayette	
1.	Implement and preserve access management controls along all town roadways (i.e., driveway permits).
2.	Utilize the community's existing road network to the greatest extent possible, in order to minimize future road maintenance costs and to avoid the fragmentation of woodland and farmland.
3.	Encourage shared driveways to minimize the number of access points on local streets/roads.
4.	Coordinate utility maintenance, construction, and upgrades with road improvements, whenever feasible.
5.	Encourage the development of multi-use trails, trail linkages, or wide shoulders as part of new development proposals.
6.	Work cooperatively with adjacent jurisdictions for consistency with transportation plans.
7.	Review and update local road design guidelines.

Table 5.1g Transportation Policies

Gratiot	
1.	Adopt road standards for the construction of public and private roads and implement and preserve access management controls along all town roadways (i.e., driveway permits).
2.	Develop and maintain a transportation plan or a local road improvement plan to address long-term needs for road upgrades and/or new roads.
3.	Utilize the community's existing road network to the greatest extent possible, in order to minimize future road maintenance costs and to avoid the fragmentation of woodland and farmland.
4.	An area development plan should be submitted as a condition of all subdivision reviews to ensure that proposed new roads connect to adjacent properties and to avoid unnecessary cul-du-sacs and loops that increase maintenance costs.
5.	Developers should be required to pay for development plans as well as the cost of road improvements or construction (which must meet local road or street design standards).
6.	Coordinate utility maintenance, construction, and upgrades with road improvements, whenever feasible.
7.	Coordinate with WisDOT and Lafayette County Highway Department on transportation planning projects outlined in this plan.
8.	Work cooperatively with adjacent jurisdictions for consistency with transportation plans.
9.	Direct future residential, commercial, and industrial development to roadways capable of accommodating resulting traffic.

Table 5.1h Transportation Policies

Kendall	
1.	Adopt road standards for the construction of public and private roads.
2.	Implement and preserve access management controls along all town roadways (i.e., driveway permits).
3.	To facilitate emergency access and well-planned developments, make sure new roads connect to existing and planned roads on adjoining properties whenever possible.
4.	An area development plan should be submitted as a condition of all subdivision reviews to ensure that proposed new roads connect to adjacent properties and to avoid unnecessary cul-du-sacs and loops that increase maintenance costs.
5.	Developers should be required to pay for development plans as well as the cost of road improvements or construction (which must meet local road or street design standards).
6.	Coordinate with WisDOT and Lafayette County Highway Department on transportation planning projects outlined in this plan.
7.	Work cooperatively with adjacent jurisdictions for consistency with transportation plans.

Table 5.1i Transportation Policies

Lamont	
1.	Adopt road standards for the construction of public and private roads.
2.	Implement and preserve access management controls along all town roadways (i.e., driveway permits).
3.	Utilize the community's existing road network to the greatest extent possible, in order to minimize future road maintenance costs and to avoid the fragmentation of woodland and farmland.
4.	Coordinate utility maintenance, construction, and upgrades with road improvements, whenever feasible.
5.	Coordinate with WisDOT and Lafayette County Highway Department on transportation planning projects outlined in this plan.
6.	Coordinate with the Lafayette County Social Services, and any other appropriate agencies, to ensure that transportation options for the elderly and disabled population meet local needs.
7.	Work cooperatively with adjacent jurisdictions for consistency with transportation plans.
8.	Support plans to add passing lane improvements to STH 81.

Table 5.1j Transportation Policies

Monticello	
1.	Adopt road standards for the construction of public and private roads and implement and preserve access management controls along all town roadways (i.e., driveway permits).
2.	Utilize the community's existing road network to the greatest extent possible, in order to minimize future road maintenance costs and to avoid the fragmentation of woodland and farmland.
3.	Developers should be required to pay for development plans as well as the cost of road improvements or construction (which must meet local road or street design standards).
4.	Coordinate utility maintenance, construction, and upgrades with road improvements, whenever feasible.
5.	Coordinate with WisDOT and Lafayette County Highway Department on transportation planning projects outlined in this plan.
6.	Coordinate with the Lafayette County Social Services, and any other appropriate agencies, to ensure that transportation options for the elderly and disabled population meet local needs.
7.	Work cooperatively with adjacent jurisdictions for consistency with transportation plans.
8.	Direct future residential, commercial, and industrial development to roadways capable of accommodating resulting traffic.

Table 5.1k Transportation Policies

New Diggings	
1.	Adopt road standards for the construction of public and private roads, while implementing and preserving access management controls along all town roads (i.e., driveway permits).
2.	Coordinate utility maintenance, construction, and upgrades with road improvements, whenever feasible.
3.	Developers should be required to pay for development plans as well as the cost of road improvements or construction (which must meet local road or street design standards).
4.	Coordinate with WisDOT and Lafayette County Highway Department on transportation planning projects outlined in this plan.

Table 5.1l Transportation Policies

Shullsburg	
1.	Implement and preserve access management controls along all town roadways (i.e., driveway permits).
2.	Develop and maintain a transportation plan or a local road improvement plan to address long-term needs for road upgrades and/or new roads to preserve woodlands and farmland and avoid fragmentation.
3.	Consider developing an official map to reserve adequate right-of-way for future road linkages.
4.	Consider developing a capital improvement program (CIP) for transportation program planning and budgeting.
5.	Coordinate with WisDOT and Lafayette County Highway Department on transportation planning projects outlined in this plan.
6.	Consider nominating Copeland Road as a qualifying road for the state's Rustic Roads program.

Table 5.1m Transportation Policies

Wayne	
1.	Increase the safety and use of non-motorized transportation modes.
2.	Establish formal truck routes as new industrial developments are platted, with truck weight limits enforced by the County.
3.	Adopt road standards for the construction of public and private roads.
4.	Implement and preserve access management controls along all town roadways (i.e., driveway permits).
5.	An area development plan should be submitted as a condition of all subdivision reviews to ensure that proposed new roads connect to adjacent properties and to avoid unnecessary cul-du-sacs and loops that increase maintenance costs.
6.	Developers should be required to pay for development plans as well as the cost of road improvements or construction (which must meet local road or street design standards).
7.	Consider developing a capital improvement program (CIP) for transportation program planning and budgeting.
8.	Coordinate with WisDOT and Lafayette County Highway Department on transportation planning projects outlined in this plan.
9.	Coordinate with the Lafayette County Social Services, and any other appropriate agencies, to ensure that transportation options for the elderly and disabled population meet local needs.
10.	Work cooperatively with adjacent jurisdictions for consistency with transportation plans.

Table 5.1n Transportation Policies

White Oak Springs	
1.	Develop and maintain a transportation plan or a local road improvement plan to address long-term needs for road upgrades and/or new roads.
2.	Utilize the community's existing road network to the greatest extent possible, in order to minimize future road maintenance costs and to avoid the fragmentation of woodland and farmland.
3.	Developers should be required to pay for development plans as well as a fair share of the cost of road improvements or construction.
4.	Coordinate with WisDOT and Lafayette County Highway Department on transportation planning projects outlined in this plan.
5.	Coordinate with the Lafayette County Social Services, and any other appropriate agencies, to ensure that transportation options for the elderly and disabled population meet local needs.
6.	Consider the location of future roads and transportation facilities to prevent disturbance of environmental corridors, prime agricultural land, and natural areas.
7.	Work cooperatively with adjacent jurisdictions for consistency with transportation plans.

Table 5.1o Transportation Policies

Wiota	
1.	Increase the safety and use of non-motorized transportation modes.
2.	Utilize the community's existing road network to the greatest extent possible, in order to minimize future road maintenance costs and to avoid the fragmentation of woodland and farmland.
3.	An area development plan should be submitted as a condition of all subdivision reviews to ensure that proposed new roads connect to adjacent properties and to avoid unnecessary cul-du-sacs and loops that increase maintenance costs.
4.	Developers should be required to pay for development plans as well as the cost of road improvements or construction (which must meet local road or street design standards).
5.	Encourage shared driveways to minimize the number of access points on local streets and roads.
6.	Coordinate utility maintenance, construction, and upgrades with road improvements, whenever feasible.
7.	Promote the development of non-motorized and multi-use trails, trail linkages, wide shoulders, or sidewalks as part of new development proposals.
8.	Improve and maintain continuity of sidewalk facilities throughout the community.
9.	Map the location of future roads and transportation facilities to prevent disturbance of environmental corridors, prime agricultural land, and natural areas.
10.	Direct future residential, commercial, and industrial development to roadways capable of accommodating resulting traffic.
11.	Consider nominating qualifying road(s) for the state's Rustic Roads program.

5.4 PREVIOUS PLANS RELATED TO LAFAYETTE COUNTY'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Over the years SWWRPC has completed several transportation, or transportation-related, studies related to Lafayette County, including:

- Lafayette County Outdoor Recreation Plan (Planning Report # 15, Dec 1973)
- Lafayette County Long Range Snowmobile Plan (Plan Report # 61, Feb 1976)
- Lafayette County Functional and Jurisdictional Highway Planning Study (Planning Report # 19, Jul 1975)
- Lafayette County Outdoor Recreation Plan Update (Planning Report # 31, Jun 1979)
- Rural Public Transportation Feasibility Study for Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland Counties, WI (May 1982)
- Lafayette County Highway Pavement Management Study (Aug 1988)
- Lafayette County Outdoor Recreation Plan 1989-1993 (Dec 1988)

- Lafayette County Functional & Jurisdictional Highway Plan Update-1988 (Planning Report #76, Mar 1989)
- Lafayette County Six-Year Highway Maintenance Program 1990-1995 (Planning Report # 85, Jun 1990).

5.5 TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

5.5.1 HIGHWAYS AND LOCAL STREETS

The County has a total of 1028.09 miles of roads. Of these, 272.54 are county miles and 755.55 are municipal miles, according to the January 2006 WISLR inventory. The County breakdown is

	Arterial	Collector	Local
County	18.12	218.37	36.05
Municipalities	0	12.89	742.66
Totals	18.12	231.26	778.71

For the County's inventory, please refer to Table 5.1, Local Roads, in the Attachments.

5.5.2 FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The transportation system is classified by WisDOT according to primary function representing very different purposes: 1) mobility and efficient travel and 2) access to properties. Simply put, when there are more access points, carrying capacity is reduced and safety is compromised. The responsibility for maintaining and improving roads should ordinarily be assigned based upon the functional classification of the roads. Road classifications are

- **Principal Arterials** accommodate interstate and interregional trips.
- **Minor Arterials** accommodate interregional and inter-area traffic movements.
- **Major Collectors** serve moderate-sized communities and intra-area traffic generators.
- **Minor Collectors** link local roads to higher capacity roads and smaller communities.
- **Local Roads** provide access to residential, commercial, and industrial development.

Arterials fall under state jurisdiction, collectors generally fall under county jurisdiction, and local roads are a local responsibility. See Map 5.1, Functional Classification, for the County's classification map.

Reflecting actual use, Jurisdictional Transfers (JT), the sharing of road responsibilities, may occur, but only when there is agreement between units of government involved (local, county, or state). When considering a possible JT, jurisdictions must take into account the level of traffic on the road, the projected responsibility for maintenance and any required improvements, and the possible impact on general transportation aids.

In addition to the functional and jurisdictional hierarchy, communities may nominate qualifying local roads (and streets, in some cases) for the state's Rustic Roads Program. There is currently only one Rustic Road in Lafayette County, #66, just off County W in the Town of Benton. It follows Buncombe, Kennedy, Beebe, and Enschede Roads, is paved, and is 7.5 miles long. Refer to each participating town's Chapter 5, Transportation, Section 5.5.2 for any Rustic Road recommendations.

5.5.3 TRAFFIC COUNTS

Between 1990 and 2000, vehicle miles traveled (VMT) increased by 30% in Wisconsin. The Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) counts are an important measure when prioritizing improvements. WisDOT calculates the number by multiplying raw hourly traffic counts by seasonal, day-of-week, and axle adjustment factors. The daily hourly values are then averaged by hour of the day and the values are summed to create the AADT count. See Figure 5.1 as well as Maps 5.2A and 5.2B for more information.

The Planning and Zoning Committee noted that there are regular traffic delays on some County roads, specifically on State Highways 23 and 81 (both at 7:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.). Their recommendation for improving this congestion was the possibility of the creation of a roundabout.

5.5.4 TRAFFIC SAFETY

Nationwide, crash fatalities are decreasing – even as traffic is increasing. Why? The reduction in fatalities can be credited to a combination of factors, including improvements in vehicle safety, better roads, increased seat belt use, and advances in on-site and emergency room care. The AADT data shows increased traffic on many Lafayette County roads.

Many rural roads throughout the state are not designed to handle current traffic volumes. In 2002, according to Wisconsin's Transportation Development Association (TDA), 64% of all vehicle crashes in Wisconsin occurred on the state's local road system (town roads and many county roads fall into this category). Refer to Table 5.2 in the Attachments for complete County crash data. According to Wisconsin's *Highway Safety Performance Plan 2004*, significant external factors include demographics (particularly the proportion of the population between the ages of 15-44 and over 65); increased number of licensed drivers; number of miles driven; as well as types of driving exposure, including lifestyle factors (such as patterns of alcohol consumption) and the weather. According to the 2004 report, better lane markings and signage, wider shoulders and lanes, additional guardrails, and reduced slopes would make rural and two-lane roads safer and reduce the personal and financial loss that results from crashes.

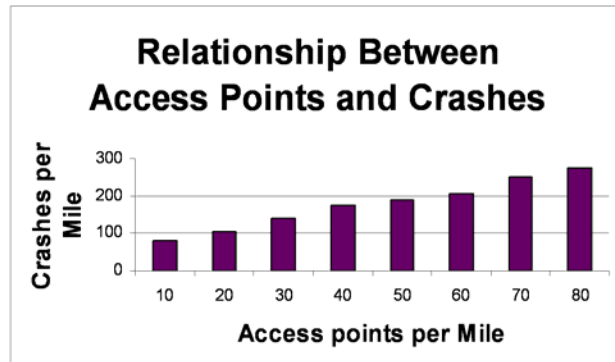
The Lafayette County Traffic Safety Committee meets quarterly and includes the county highway commissioner, law enforcement, EMS, private citizens, a WisDOT staff engineer, and a representative from WisDOT's Bureau of Transportation Safety (BOTS). Their responsibility is to: 1) represent the interests of their constituencies (including health, engineering, enforcement, and citizen groups), and 2) offer solutions to traffic safety related problems that are brought to the Committee.

There are a number of roads in the County where transportation safety is a concern. These roads include the intersection of CTH W and Mullen Road (which is currently being worked on and will be completed in 2008) and the intersection of CTH O and W (which is also having work done on it). County Highway G, 2 miles east of the CTH D intersection needs realignment of curves and hills. Rumble strips have been added at the intersections of STH 23 and 81 and STH 23 to aid in slowing traffic and improving traffic safety.

5.5.5 ACCESS MANAGEMENT

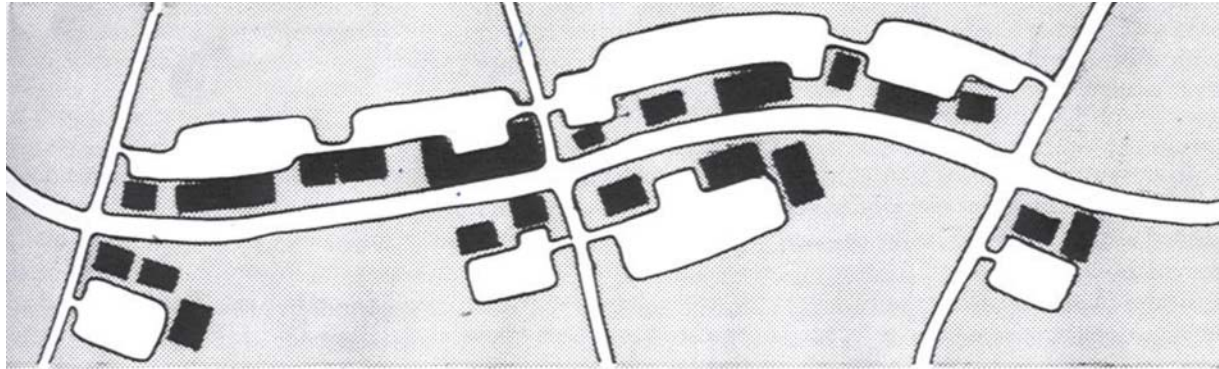
Transportation system users frequently select routes that maximize their personal mobility and efficiency while, at the local level, property owners frequently seek to maximize access to their personal property. The latter scenario reduces mobility and safety. Studies show a strong correlation between: 1) an increase in crashes, 2) an increase in the number of commercial establishments, and 3) an increase in the total number of driveways per mile.

Figure 5.2 Source: WisDOT



Commercial or industrial development seeks highly visible and accessible properties, preferably on street with high traffic volumes and, optimally, at an important intersection. If the new business is successful it will change traffic patterns and may disrupt the efficiency of the larger transportation system. Access and development can be better accommodated by creating an area transportation plan for internal circulation and minimizing driveway access points. It is estimated that a single-family home generates 9.5 trips per day. One new home may not make much difference, but 10 new homes with accompanying driveways on a cul-du-sac street can have quite an impact on the connecting street's traffic mobility and safety.

Figure 5.3 Highway commercial development with linked parking areas behind stores



Connecting rear parking lots allows customers to drive to many other shops in the corridor without re-entering the highway and interrupting traffic flow. Such arrangements can be required for new development, expansion of existing buildings, and redevelopment. Source: *Rural By Design*, Randall Arendt (1994).

5.5.6 WISDOT ROLE IN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

There was a period of time when Trans 233 was suspended, and the text of the transportation element reflected that. However, a somewhat modified Trans 233 is in effect again. Trans 233 is part of the Wisconsin Administrative Code and defines requirements that must be met when subdividing lands abutting the state highway system. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) is responsible to enforce Trans 233 to preserve traffic flow, enhance public safety, and ensure proper highway setbacks and storm water drainage.

The rule (as revised by legislative committee in 2004) applies to landowners who intend to divide land abutting a state highway into five or more lots that are each 1.5 acres or less in size within a five-year period. State highways are all numbered highways including interstate, state and federal highways (such as I-90, WIS 73 or US 51).

A landowner is encouraged to contact local WisDOT regional office staff PDF as soon as the property owner has an idea on how they want to divide their property. Before landowners expend funds on engineering or incur other related costs, WisDOT staff can conduct an informal "conceptual review." This review will provide a landowner input on how and where the safest location is to access the state highway system. Once a "final map" is developed to create the new lots, WisDOT staff will review the final map for conformance with the rule. WisDOT staff can connect landowners to the state Department of Administration (DOA) which also reviews subdivision plats.

WisDOT has 20 days to review a subdivision proposal. If the subdivision conforms to Trans 233, WisDOT issues a letter of certification. If the subdivision does not meet the requirements of the rule, an objection letter is issued explaining what parts of the rule are not being met.

Major components of the Trans 233 rule

- **Review.** WisDOT reviews all subdivision plats along state highways for conformance with the rule. Along with state highway system segments in rural areas, the rule also applies to segments that extend through a village or city. A "conceptual review" can provide landowners early feedback on a subdivision proposal. Once a final map is provided, WisDOT has 20 days to complete its review.
- **Access.** Direct access to the state highway system from newly created lots is generally not permitted. The owner should determine alternative ways to provide access to the property. The preferred option is for the property to take access off an alternative street. New public streets created by a subdivision are the next preferred alternative. Joint driveways may be allowed if a special exception from the rule is requested and approved. Some developments may require a special traffic study.

- **Drainage.** Drainage is evaluated to help ensure that storm water flowing from a new development does not damage a highway or its shoulders. It is advisable to discuss drainage issues with WisDOT district office staff before submitting a subdivision for review.
- **Setback.** Setbacks are areas abutting a state highway in which buildings cannot be constructed. (This provision does not apply to county highways or town roads. County or town officials should be contacted regarding their restrictions). In general, setbacks are 110 feet from the centerline of the highway or 50 feet from the right-of-way line, whichever is more restrictive.
- **Vision corners.** Vision corners are triangular areas at intersections in which structures, improvements and landscaping are restricted because they can block the ability of motorists to see oncoming vehicles. Vision corners may be required at the time a permit is obtained and possibly sooner.

If a subdivision is not reviewed by WisDOT and is subsequently recorded, a landowner will not receive a driveway or any other permit relating to the highway. The subdivision and property must comply with the rule before a permit is issued. Landowners may be exposed to liability for drainage damage to the highway or damage to the owner's own property from unanticipated diversion or retention of surface water. There can be other adverse consequences relating to financing, the value of the property, the safety of entrance upon and departure from the highway, and the public interest and investment in the highway. Finally, WisDOT cannot issue a utility permit for an uncertified subdivision. Utility companies must obtain a WisDOT permit before doing any work on highway right-of-way. It may not be possible to provide utility service to a property if the service must come from lines on the highway right-of-way.

Other access management tools are still used by WisDOT on longer segments as part of corridor preservation efforts, including § 84.09, § 84.25, or § 84.295 of the Wisconsin Statutes. WisDOT District 1's current Access Control Map is included in the Transportation Chapter Attachments.

- **Purchase for Access Control** (§ 84.09) WisDOT can purchase access rights to alter or eliminate unsafe access points or to restrict or prohibit additional access.
- **Administrative Access Control** (§ 84.25) WisDOT can designate controlled-access highways and "freeze" present access; future alterations would require WisDOT approval.
- **Corridor Preservation Mapping** (§ 84.295) Local governments and WisDOT can work together to map the land needed for future transportation improvements or local governments can incorporate proposed transportation improvements into their adopted land use maps. This mapping would inform the public and potential developers about land that has been preserved for future transportation improvements and preserve the future right-of-way.

Refer to participating town plans Chapter 5, Transportation, Section 5.5.6, for information on whether towns coordinate with the County when areas for new development are designated and when new development permits are received. The Planning and Zoning Committee noted that the County itself coordinates with WisDOT both when designating areas for possible development as well as when the County receives a request for a new development purpose. Lafayette County has and uses both road design guidelines and access standards for new development.

5.5.7 TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE ISSUES

There are places where people have daily transportation options including driving, taking trains, riding buses, bicycling, or walking. In rural communities, most of these options may not be practical or are just not available. Local planning input may seem to have little influence or relation to larger or more varied transportation systems. However, residents of towns and villages – and the elected and appointed officials who represent them – have good reasons to care about local transportation needs such as

- Mobility needs of the elderly and disabled
- Freight mobility
- Connectivity with the larger transportation system
- Supporting economic development
- Transportation safety
- Agricultural-vehicle mobility
- Recreational transportation uses
- Tourism

In addition to personal vehicles (cars, trucks, etc.), the Planning and Zoning Committee identified ATVs, tractors/combines/wagons, bicycles, and horse drawn buggies/wagons as other types of transportation used in the County. Refer to participating town's Chapter 5, Transportation, Section 5.5.7, for information on the majority of types of personal vehicles used, as well as the jurisdiction's satisfaction or dissatisfaction with transportation issues and transportation issue rankings.

For the County itself, the most satisfactory aspect of its transportation system is its good roads and the high number of paved roads. The greatest need for Lafayette County roads are better road surfaces and wider shoulders. The transportation aspect noted as needing improvement was the County's need for grant money to correct dangerous curves and vertical and horizontal road alignment. The prioritization of transportation issues in the County are ranked below. "1" is the highest priority.

6 – Transportation needs of the elderly and disabled

3 – Freight mobility

4 – Connectivity with the larger transportation system

5 – Transportation to support economic development

1 – Transportation safety

2 – Agricultural-vehicle mobility

7 – Recreational transportation uses

8 – Tourism (including preservation of rural views)

The County identified the reconstruction of STH 126 and 81 to Belmont, the STH 81/23 intersection, and the reconstruction of STH 78 from Wiota to Blanchardville as priorities in the next 5 years. Projects and issues to be addressed in the next 10 years included the structural improvement of existing bridges as well as blasting and painting County bridges to prevent rusting. In 20 years, the transportation priority is the possibility of widening STH 11 from Monroe to Dubuque.

5.6 TRANSPORTATION USERS

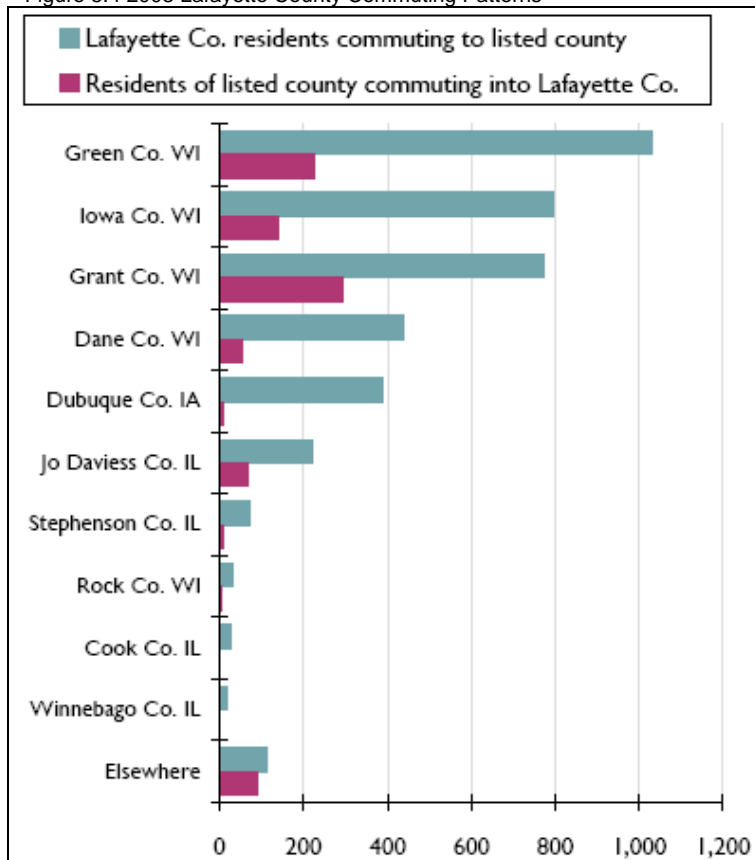
This section looks at transportation options for commuters, the elderly and disabled, and those who do not drive. In Wisconsin, there are very few public transportation services for smaller rural communities.

5.6.1 COMMUTING PATTERNS

According to Census 2000, 46% of the county's workforce commutes to another county for work each day. Ten of the county's largest municipalities, with the exception of Darlington, are within 10 miles of a county border. Approximately 15% of those who do work in Lafayette County work in the City of Darlington. See Figure 5.4 and 5.5 for more information.

County and state routes crisscross the county in a grid pattern, with many of these roads converging in Darlington, and US-151 cuts across the northwest corner of the county. In the 1990 Census, Grant County was the number one draw for Lafayette County residents driving to work. In Census 2000, Grant County was replaced by Green County, with many workers traveling to the City of Monroe. When Lafayette County residents commute, generally they commute alone. According to Census 2000, 70 % of residents drove to work alone, six percent walked to work, and 12 % carpooled. (WI Dept. of Workforce Development - Lafayette County Profile, January 2004).

Figure 5.4 2003 Lafayette County Commuting Patterns



Source: http://dwd.wisconsin.gov/oea/cp_pdf/2003/1065cpw.pdf#search=%22dwd%20lafayette%20county%20commuting%22

According to an analysis done by the UW-Extension center for Community Economic Development, Lafayette County ranks fifth in the state's Top Ten "Exporters of Labor". Approximately 36% of the county's employed residents, or 3,009 workers, commute out of the county for employment; approximately 900 workers commute to the county for employment. (Source: http://www.uwex.edu/ces/cced/CommunityIndicators_workerflow.htm)

Figure 5.5 2000 In- and Out-Commutes Lafayette County

	Lafayette Co. residents commuting to listed county	Residents of listed county commuting into Lafayette Co.	Net gain or loss of workers
Green Co. WI	1,032	225	-807
Iowa Co. WI	795	141	-654
Grant Co. WI	773	294	-479
Dane Co. WI	437	55	-382
Dubuque Co. IA	387	7	-380
Jo Daviess Co. IL	220	69	-151
Stephenson Co. IL	71	9	-62
Rock Co. WI	31	3	-28
Cook Co. IL	27	not avail.	not avail.
Winnebago Co. IL	19	not avail.	not avail.
Elsewhere	111	91	-20

Source: US Dept. of Commerce, Census 2000, County-to-county worker-flow files

Wisconsin DWD, Office of Economic Advisors, January 2004

5.6.2 WORK CARPOOLING

According to the DWD, a significant number of Lafayette County's workforce commutes to jobs outside of the county. As noted, the majority of these commuters drive alone. Shared-ride commuters often make informal arrangements to accommodate carpooling. As part of the improvements to USH 151, a park-and-ride lot provides parking for ride-sharing commuters.

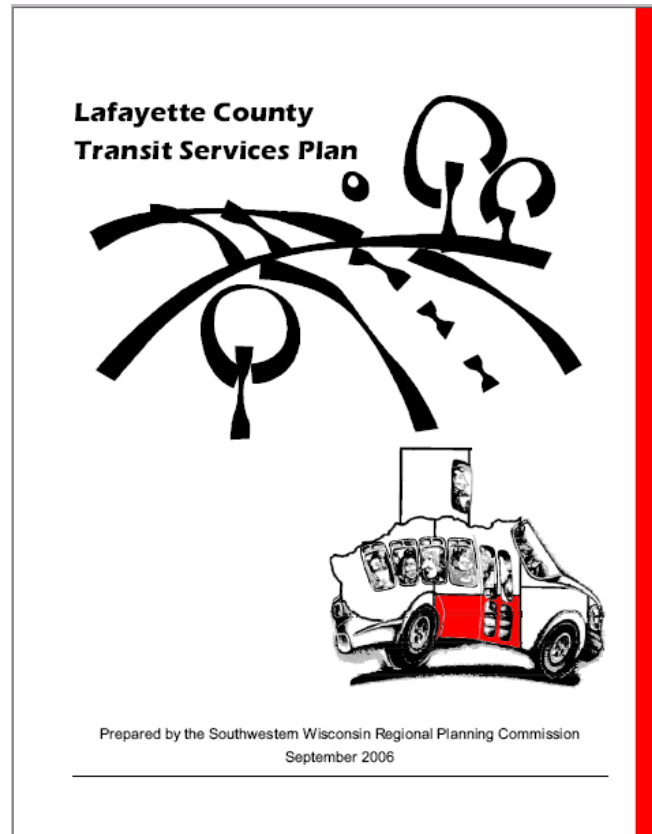
The Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) oversees a Vanpool/Ridesharing program for state and non-state workers commuting to Madison. Lafayette County is not currently served by a vanpool, but if there are enough interested people, a new vanpool could be formed. For more information, contact the Vanpool Office: 1-800-884-VANS or e-mail: vanpool@doa.state.wi.us. For data on local commuting, see the Transportation Chapter Attachments.



The Planning and Zoning Committee was unsure if it wished to support the creation of a formal or informal Park-N-Ride facility but if it decided to do so, designated the City of Darlington for its location.

5.6.3 TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES FOR THE ELDERLY AND DISABLED

As part of fulfilling federal transit planning requirements, representatives from Lafayette County recently participated in a regional transit planning workshop, as part of federally required efforts to increase the coordination of transit services. The results were summarized in the Lafayette County Transit Services Plan. As Maps 5.3A, Lafayette County Population Age 60+ (1980 Census), 5.3, Lafayette County Population Age 60+ (2000 Census), and 5.3C, Lafayette County Population Age 40-59 (2000 Census), in the Attachments illustrate, the needs of this age group will become much more significant – at both the local and state level – during the 20-year window of this plan. The County was unsure if there were enough transportation options for non-driving residents for current and future needs, noting that the County's aging population may create more transportation needs in the future. If this becomes the case, improvements will need to be made at the County level.



Refer to participating town plans Chapter 5, Transportation, Section 5.6.3, for information about the determination of their future transportation needs. Some jurisdictions believe that if future transportation service improvements are necessary, they should take place at the County level.

As part of fulfilling federal transit planning requirements, representatives from Lafayette County recently participated in a regional transit planning workshop and the results were summarized in the Lafayette County Transit Services Plan. The

planning process was undertaken as part of federally required efforts to increase the coordination of transit services.

The Lafayette County Aging Resource Center provides the majority of general services transit trips in the County. Staff identified the following strengths, needs, and barriers:

- **STRENGTHS** – “We provide county wide transportation services on a scheduled basis. Our routes are fixed / flexible depending on the type of service. Our services are provided door to door for regular trips. We have very well maintained vehicles and are fortunate to have a fleet of vehicles which allows up to use the most appropriate vehicle based on type of service. Our bus driver is well trained and enjoys and respects the seniors he works with.”
- **NEEDS** – “Transportation to nutrition sites, social settings (beauty parlors) and for church services.”
- **BARRIERS** – “These types of services are on an individual basis and require one-to-one service for the most part. We do not have paid staff or volunteers that are able to provide such services. The founding sources that we have available can not be used for these kinds of trips.”

For a copy of the 2006 Lafayette County Transit Services Plan, contact the Lafayette County Aging Resource Center or the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Transportation Planner.

5.6.4 BICYCLES AND PEDESTRIANS

Bicycles, pedestrians, and motor vehicles have shared roads and streets for decades. Beginning in 1890 with the “good roads movement,” the activism of bicyclists paved the way for the system of roads that we take for granted today. To help fund improvements, bicycle user fees – from 50-cents to \$1 per bicycle – were assessed in 1901; highway user fees – initially \$1 for each vehicle – were first assessed in 1905.

Today, children under the age of 16, the elderly, and those with disabilities are the greater portion of the public using pedestrian facilities. Many youth, and some commuters, ride bicycles as their regular means of transportation. The limited experience of children, and the limited physical ability of the elderly and disabled, should be considered when making improvements and when new streets are added.

WisDOT’s updated map (Map 5.4) indicating on-road County bicycle conditions, is included in the Attachments. Map 5.5, Locally Identified Bike Routes. In 2003, a local committee identified additional local routes and SWWRPC developed a brochure, showing locally identified bike routes in the County. WisDOT is updating its current and proposed priority bicycle improvements, which will be provided when it is available. The *Wisconsin Bicycle Facility Design Handbook*, available online, provides information to assist local jurisdictions when making bicycle-related improvements.

5.6.5 RECREATIONAL - ATVs, BICYCLING, AND WALKING

In Lafayette County, the Cheese Country Multi-Modal Trail, and other parts of the system, utilize former rail corridors. The Cheese Country Trail is part of the federal Rails-To-Trails Program, which means that if there were an opportunity to resume rail service, it would be reactivated. The trail corridor is overseen by the Pecatonica Rail Transit Commission, made up of Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Rock Counties.

The Tri-County Trail Commission oversees day-to-day operations of the Cheese Country Trail, with membership from Green, Iowa, and Lafayette Counties. The system is made up of the Cheese Country Trail- with 47 miles from Monroe to Mineral Point – and the Pecatonica State Trail - with 10 miles from Calamine to Belmont. The trails are open to all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), off-road dirt bikes, mopeds, motorcycles, horses and horse-drawn conveyances, bicycles, and hikers. Non-motorized trail users should be aware that the trails are heavily used by ATVs and the trail surface is extremely rough in some areas (mountain bikes are recommended). In the winter, the trail is open to snowmobilers or ATV users, depending on weather conditions.

As part of the recent USH 151 project, WisDOT monies were put toward the Belmont-Platteville trail. Corridor enhancements for bicyclists include a bike path underpass at Belmont, just east of the Grant-Lafayette County line, and a two-mile bike path parallel to the highway in Grant County. A local Friends of the Trail Group is working with the DNR, which also contributed funds, local property owners, and others to bring the project to completion.

The County is interested in making bicycle/pedestrian related improvements when other traffic improvements are made, in particular along routes to schools. The Planning and Zoning Committee were unsure if the County would want to support requiring sidewalks in new residential developments.

For information on bicycle/pedestrian-related improvements (including sidewalks for both current and future subdivisions) by participating town, refer to Chapter 5, Transportation, Section 5.6.5 of their plans.

5.7 MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

5.7.1 SHIPPING

According to a 2004 report by TDA, trucks carry 83% of all manufactured freight transported in Wisconsin. More than 77% of all Wisconsin communities are served exclusively by trucks. Lafayette County is served by a network of highways including:

- STH 11 - 157.56 miles between Kieler, east of Dubuque, and Racine.
- STH 23 - 211.05 miles from five miles east of Shullsburg to Sheboygan.
- STH 78 - 92.83 miles from near Portage to south of Gratiot, at the Illinois state line, connecting with IL SR-78.
- STH 80 - 163.23 miles from Pittsville to the Illinois state line, connecting with IL SR-84 south of Hazel Green.
- STH 81 - 123.81 miles from Cassville to Beloit.
- STH 126 - 5.7 miles connecting STH-81, five miles south of Belmont, to US-151 on the north side of Belmont.
- US 151 - 220.27 miles in Wisconsin, from Manitowoc to Dubuque, and terminating 117 miles southwest near Williamsburg, IA.

5.7.2 TRANSPORTATION AND AGRICULTURE

Transportation is critical for agriculture, yet ag-related transportation needs and impacts are often overlooked. Ag-related transportation operates on several scales, ranging from moving machinery on the system of local roads to moving commodities both through and to larger communities via truck or rail.

5.7.3 RAIL FREIGHT

By the mid-1970s, several rail segments or lines in southern Wisconsin were removed from service, including rail corridors in Lafayette County that now serve as trails. Lafayette County's agriculture benefits from the preserved rail system that operates in nearby Green County. The operation of the rail line in Green County is engaged with the County about the possibility of returning rail to Lafayette County along the old corridor and trying to get the old line to Shullsburg. Cargill Grain has expressed interest in this situation.

5.7.4 OVER-ROAD SHIPPING

Although commercial vehicles account for less than 10% of all vehicle-miles traveled, truck traffic is growing faster than passenger vehicle traffic according to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). This share is likely to grow substantially if demand for freight transportation doubles over the next 20 years, as has been predicted (from the 2002 report *Status of the Nation's Highways, Bridges, and Transit: Conditions and Performance Report to Congress*).

5.7.5 AIRPORTS

From the County Seat of Darlington, it is 66.7 miles (or about 1 hour, 45 minutes) to the Dane County Regional Airport-Truax Field, located five miles northeast of Madison. It is 48.5 miles (or about 1 hour, 23 minutes) to the Dubuque Regional Airport. General aviation airports include the Iowa County Airport (15 miles northwest near Mineral Point); Foster Field Airport (16 miles south near Apple River, IL); the Platteville Municipal Airport (18 miles west); the Monroe Municipal Airport (27 miles east); the Lancaster Municipal Airport (30 miles west); and the Dornink Airport (35 miles southeast near Freeport, IL).

5.7.6 WATER TRANSPORTATION

Lafayette County does not have its own access water access but the Port of Dubuque is about 40.5 miles west (about 1 hour, 10 minutes). Lake Michigan and the Port of Milwaukee are 148 miles east (or about 3 hours).

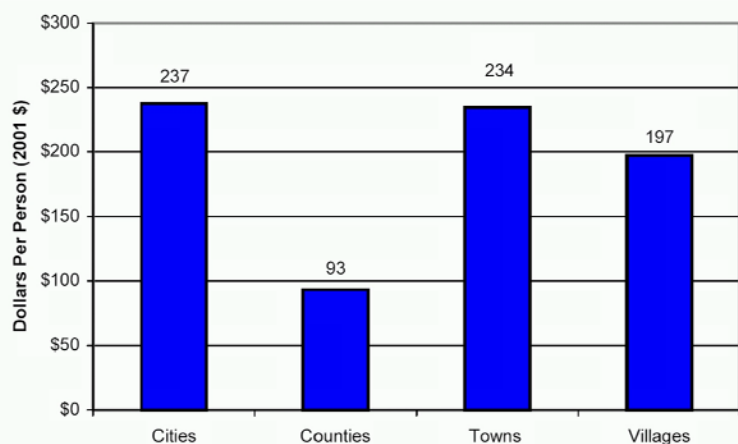
5.7.7 TRANSPORTATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Recent improvements to US 151, from Dickeyville to Belmont, to a four-lane divided expressway will promote economic development by improving access for businesses and improving traffic flow to many area tourist sites. The relationship of transportation and economic development means many things, including the infrastructure for shipment of goods, access to workers, and tourism. This physical infrastructure helps to bring travelers through and to communities. The Planning and Zoning Committee agreed, noting that their local transportation did a good job of meeting County needs as well as met their economic development goals related to agriculture, retail, commerce, shipping, manufacturing, and tourism. For information on economic-related transportation issues by town, refer to Chapter 5, Transportation, Section 5.7.7 of their plans.

5.8 MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS

Citizens value good roads and streets and, as Figure 5.6 illustrates, maintenance of the local transportation system is the largest expenditure for many local governments. Compared to other states, Wisconsin has more local roads, the majority of them are paved, and they must be maintained through four seasons. According to Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) data, Wisconsin's per capita spending on local road systems is second only to Minnesota's (the national average is \$123).

Figure 5.6 WI local government expenditures on roads and streets per person



Source: WI Center for Land Use Education

5.8.1 GENERAL TRANSPORTATION AIDS

General Transportation Aids (GTA) represent the second largest program in WisDOT's budget and returns to local governments roughly 30% of all state-collected transportation revenues (fuel taxes and vehicle registration fees) - helping offset the cost of county and municipal road construction, maintenance, traffic and other transportation-related costs.

Municipality	2006 GTA	Municipality	2006 GTA	Municipality	2006 GTA
City Of Darlington	\$92,963.92	Town Of Fayette	\$51,893.94	Town Of White Oak Springs	\$30,816.10
City Of Shullsburg	\$92,528.67	Town Of Gratiot	\$114,568.86	Town Of Willow Springs	\$90,288.38
County of Lafayette	\$553,648.78	Town Of Kendall	\$76,062.70	Town Of Wiota	\$125,982.92
Town Of Argyle	\$67,832.66	Town Of Lamont	\$53,737.32	Village Of Argyle	\$28,722.78
Town Of Belmont	\$85,614.76	Town Of Monticello	\$42,155.68	Village Of Belmont	\$43,098.78
Town Of Benton	\$57,237.88	Town Of New Diggings	\$59,323.32	Village Of Benton	\$43,794.30
Town Of Blanchard	\$39,418.54	Town Of Seymour	\$67,907.14	Village Of Blanchardville	\$37,215.82
Town Of Darlington	\$98,350.84	Town Of Shullsburg	\$76,956.46	Village Of Gratiot	\$12,521.26
Town Of Elk Grove	\$74,722.06	Town Of Wayne	\$79,563.26	Village Of South Wayne	\$24,023.45

5.8.2 LOCAL ROADS IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

The Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP) assists local governments in improving seriously deteriorating county highways, town roads, and city and village streets. The competitive reimbursement program pays up to 50% of total eligible costs with local governments providing the balance. The program has three basic components: Municipal Street Improvement (MSIP); County Highway Improvement (CHIP); and Town Road Improvement

(TRIP). In the 2004-20035 LRIP project cycle, several Lafayette municipalities received LRIP funds. Refer to Table 5.3, LRIP Project Reports, in the Attachments for more information.

5.8.3 PAVEMENT SURFACE EVALUATION AND RATING

WISLR – the Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads – provides a data management tool for decision-makers. WISLR is an Internet-accessible system that helps local governments and WisDOT manage local road data to improve decision-making, and to meet state statute requirements. With Geographic Information System (GIS) technology, WISLR combines local road data with interactive mapping functionality that allows users to display their data in a tabular format, on a map, or both.

The Wisconsin Local Roads and Streets Council and WisDOT recognized the need and initiated WISLR – the first internet-based local road system of its kind in the United States. Local governments can use WISLR’s querying, analytical, and spreadsheet tools to organize and analyze data. They can also update and edit their data. This combination improves accuracy for both pavement condition rating submittals and road inventory assessment.

Refer to Table 5.1, Local Roads, and Map 5.6, Pavement Ratings Map, in the Attachments for more information.

By statute, local governments are required to report the pavement condition of roads under their jurisdiction to WisDOT. Local road information, including width, surface type, surface year, shoulder, curb, road category, functional classification, and pavement condition ratings are incorporated into the WISLR system. Access to inventory information aids with other tasks, such as compliance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 34 (GASB 34), mandates reporting the value of local roads as infrastructure assets.

5.8.4 PLANNING FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Capital improvements include new or expanded physical facilities that are relatively large, expensive, and permanent. WISLR’s budgeting module can assist local municipalities to make budgeting plans for system maintenance and improvements. Using this tool, a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) can be developed to assist in planning for major project costs by creating a multi-year scheduling plan for physical public improvements. This plan can be incorporated into other budgeting plans, based on the projection of fiscal resources and prioritization of improvements five to six years into the future. Only the Town of New Diggings currently has a CIP. The County’s CIP includes transportation related expenditures at the Highway Department.

5.8.5 WISDOT SOUTHWEST REGION - PLANS AND PROJECTS

Information about WisDOT’s *Six-Year Highway Improvement Program* will be provided when it is available.

5.8.6 ENVIRONMENT

Thoughtful planning for continued growth can also protect water quality, wildlife habitats, and working farms. Sound management of transportation infrastructure maintenance or expansion may include de-icing procedures and salt reduction; erosion control; storm water management; and wetland mitigation (preservation, creation, or restoration). Refer to <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/library/research/resources/environment.htm> for more information on transportation and environmental protection.

Lafayette County has a roadside seeding program in place and will be implementing erosion control in the future as well as minimize road salt use by changing over to limestone chips. The County is confident that it uses less salt on its roads than any other county in the State.

5.9 TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

5.9.1 PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

WisDOT administers a variety of state and federal programs, including:

- Airport Improvement Program (AIP)
- Connecting Highway Aids
- County Elderly and Disabled Transportation Assistance
- Federal Discretionary Capital Assistance
- Freight Rail Infrastructure Improvement
- Rural and Small Urban Public Transportation Assistance
- Rural Transportation Assistance Program (RTAP)
- Rustic Roads Program
- Surface Transportation Discretionary Program

- | | |
|--|--|
| Program (FRIIP) | (STP-D) |
| • Freight Rail Preservation Program (FRPP) | • Surface Transportation Program – Rural |
| • General Transportation Aids (GTA) | • (STP-R) |
| • Highways and Bridges Assistance | • Surface Transportation Program – Urban |
| • Local Bridge Improvement Assistance | • (STP-U) |
| • Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP) | • Traffic Signing and Marking Enhancement Grants Program |
| • Local Transportation Enhancements (TE) | • Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) |
| • Railroad Crossing Improvements | |

For more information, contact the Lafayette County Highway Department, SWWRPC, or the WisDOT Southwest Region Office. More information is available at the WisDOT website at <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov> or <http://www.dot.state.wi.us/localgov/index.htm>

5.9.2 STATE TRANSPORTATION PLANS AND INFORMATION RESOURCES

In preparing this plan, several plans and information resources were consulted, including:

- AirNav, LLC <http://www.airnav.com/airports/us/WI>
- Land Use & Economic Development in Statewide Transportation Planning (FHWA 1999) <http://www.uwm.edu/Dept/CUTS/lu/lu-all2.pdf>
- Midwest Regional Rail Initiative <http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/railmidwest.pdf>
- *Rural By Design*, Randall Arendt (APA 1994).
- “Siting rural development to protect lakes and streams and decrease road costs” (Wisconsin Center for Land Use Education) <http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/pubs.html>
- Status of the Nation’s Highways, Bridges, and Transit (FHWA, 2002) <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/2002cpr/>
- TDA (Wisconsin Transportation Development Association) Report – 2004.
- Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020 <http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/air2020-plan.pdf>
- WisDOT - Transportation Planning Resource Guide <http://www.dot.state.wi.us/localgov/docs/planningguide.pdf>
- WisDOT’s Five-Year Airport Improvement Plan (October 2002) <http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/air-5yr-plan.pdf>
- Wisconsin Airport Land Use Guidebook – 2004 http://www.meadhunt.com/WI_landuse/
- Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan – 2020 <http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/bike2020-plan.pdf>
- Wisconsin Bicycle Planning Guidance <http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/bike-guidance.pdf>
- Wisconsin Bicycle Facility Design Handbook <http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/bike-facility.pdf>
- Wisconsin County/City Traffic Safety Commission Guidelines (WisDOT 1998)
- Wisconsin Crash Facts (2004) <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/safety/motorist/crashfacts/>
- Wisconsin Rail Issues and Opportunities Report <http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/rail-issues.pdf>
- Wisconsin State Highway Plan – 2020 <http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/hwy2020-plan.pdf>
- Wisconsin Statewide Pedestrian Policy Plan – 2020 <http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/state/docs/ped2020-plan.pdf>

TRANSPORTATION CHAPTER ATTACHMENTS

**Table 5.1 STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
WISCONSIN INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR LOCAL ROADS**

City / Village / Town / County Certified Mileage (R-01)
January 1, 2006

COUNTY OF LAFAYETTE (33)

Municipality Name	Gross Miles	County Miles	Municipal Miles	County Jurisdiction		Municipal Jurisdiction	
				Arterial	Collector	Arterial	Collector
TOWN OF ARGYLE (002)	48.53	12.10	36.43		10.65		2.56
TOWN OF BELMONT (004)	63.56	17.58	45.98		17.58		
TOWN OF BENTON (006)	44.02	12.74	31.28		12.74		
TOWN OF BLANCHARD (008)	28.72	7.55	21.17	4.59	1.02		
TOWN OF DARLINGTON (010)	74.45	21.63	52.82	0.32	14.99		0.01
TOWN OF ELK GROVE (012)	50.08	10.48	39.60		9.47		5.74
TOWN OF FAYETTE (014)	49.70	21.83	27.87	8.81	13.02		2.55
TOWN OF GRATIOT (016)	73.35	11.88	61.47		10.33		
TOWN OF KENDALL (018)	60.37	19.52	40.85		17.24		
TOWN OF LAMONT (020)	34.01	5.15	28.86	0.32	4.83		
TOWN OF MONTICELLO (022)	34.88	12.24	22.64		11.74		
TOWN OF NEW DIGGINGS (024)	45.49	13.63	31.86		11.87		
TOWN OF SEYMOUR (026)	57.14	20.67	36.47		11.59		
TOWN OF SHULLSBURG (028)	54.09	12.76	41.33		11.47		
TOWN OF WAYNE (030)	59.11	16.38	42.73		12.36		0.26
TOWN OF WHITE OAK SPRINGS (032)	28.25	11.70	16.55		10.13		
TOWN OF WILLOW SPRINGS (034)	63.58	15.09	48.49	2.94	10.21		

**STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
WISCONSIN INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR LOCAL ROADS**

City / Village / Town / County Certified Mileage (R-01)
January 1, 2006

COUNTY OF LAFAYETTE (33)

Municipality Name	Gross Miles	County Miles	Municipal Miles	County Jurisdiction			Municipal Jurisdiction		
				Arterial	Collector	Local	Arterial	Collector	Local
TOWN OF WIOTA (036)	90.63	22.97	67.66		21.83	1.14			67.66
VILLAGE OF ARGYLE (101)	6.28		6.28						6.28
VILLAGE OF BELMONT (106)	7.84	0.57	7.27		0.57				7.27
VILLAGE OF BENTON (107)	7.49	0.39	7.10		0.39				7.10
VILLAGE OF BLANCHARDVILLE (108)	4.18	0.33	3.85	0.24	0.09				3.85
VILLAGE OF GRATIOT (131)	3.73	0.63	3.10		0.63				3.10
VILLAGE OF HAZEL GREEN (136)	0.42		0.42						0.42
VILLAGE OF SOUTH WAYNE (181)	6.63	0.78	5.85		0.78				5.85
CITY OF CUBA CITY (211)	2.06	0.09	1.97		0.09				1.97
CITY OF DARLINGTON (216)	17.16	1.42	15.74	0.90	0.52			1.06	14.68
CITY OF SHULLSBURG (281)	12.34	2.43	9.91		2.23	0.20		0.71	9.20
Total Miles	1028.09	272.54	755.55	18.12	218.37	36.05	0.00	12.89	742.66

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
WISCONSIN INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR LOCAL ROADS

CERTIFIED MILEAGE STATEMENT

COUNTY OF LAFAYETTE (33)

CERTIFIED THAT ROADS UNDER OUR JURISDICTION AND OPEN AND
USED FOR PUBLIC TRAVEL AS OF JAN 1, 2007 ARE AS FOLLOWS

FUNCTIONAL CLASS	MILES	CERTIFIED MILES January 1, 2007
ARTERIAL	18.12	
COLLECTOR	218.37	
LOCAL	36.05	
Total Miles	272.54	

THE ABOVE MILEAGE TOTALS FOR JANUARY 1, 2007 ARE REFLECTED IN
THE ATTACHED DETAIL LISTING AND ACCOMPANYING PLAT(S)

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE _____

TITLE _____

DATE _____

TABLE 5.2 LAFAYETTE COUNTY 2001-2005 CRASH DATA SUMMARY

WisDOT/TOPS Lab Legend • ATTEN = impact attenuator • BIKE = bicycle • BRPAR = bridge parapet • BRRAIL = bridge rail • CULVRT = culvert • CURB = curb • DEER = deer • DITCH = ditch • EMBKMT = embankment • FENCE = fence • FIRE = fire / explosion • GR END = guardrail end • GR FAC = guardrail face • IMMERS = immersion • JKNIF = jackknife • LTPOLE = lum light support • MAILBOX = mailbox • MED B = median barrier • MVT* = vehicle in transit (involves moving vehicles - this field appears blank) • OBNFX = object not fixed • SIGN = overhead sign post • OTH FX = other object fixed • OTH NC = other non-collision • OT ANL = other animal • OT RDY = veh trans other rdwy • OT PST = other post • OVRTRN = overturned vehicle • PED = pedestrian • PKVEH = parked vehicle • TFSIGN = traffic sign • TF SIG = traffic signal • TRAIN = train • TREE = tree • UNKN = unknown • UT PL = utility pole.

	1. ACCDDATE calendar date on which the crash occurred	2. ONHWY - the name of the highway on which the crash took place. ONSTR - the local street (or road) name on which the crash took place.	3. ATHWY - name of the intersecting or nearest highway on which the crash took place. ATSTR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	4. ALCLFLAG alcohol involved	5. ACCDSVR greatest crash severity • FAT fatality(ies) • INJ injury(ies) • PD property damage only	6. TOTFATL total number of fatalities	7. TOTINJ total number injured	8. ACCDTYPE crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	9. TOT1VEH number of vehicles involved	10. POSTSPD1 posted speed	11. AGE1 age of driver of primary vehicle
ARGYLE Town	1/6/2001	78		N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	47
ARGYLE Town	1/26/2001	78		N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	50
ARGYLE Town	1/29/2001		S LAKE RD	N	PD	0	0	0EMBKIT	1	0	30
ARGYLE Town	2/13/2001	81		N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	28
ARGYLE Town	4/13/2001	78	A	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	27
ARGYLE Town	5/28/2001		SPORE RD	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	80
ARGYLE Town	5/29/2001	81	C	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	63
ARGYLE Town	6/22/2001	81	C	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	38
ARGYLE Town	7/27/2001	78		N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	18
ARGYLE Town	8/6/2001	78		Y	FAT	1	1	0EMBKIT	1	55	37
ARGYLE Town	8/31/2001	78		N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	40
ARGYLE Town	9/1/2001	81	G	N	PD	0	0	0OVRTN	1	45	18
ARGYLE Town	9/1/2001	78	N STATE ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	64
ARGYLE Town	9/21/2001	81		N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	0	0
ARGYLE Town	10/10/2001			N	PD	0	0	0	2	55	39
ARGYLE Town	10/11/2001		PUDDLEDOCK RD	N	PD	0	0	0FENCE	1	55	20
ARGYLE Town	10/16/2001		SPORE RD	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	18
ARGYLE Town	10/25/2001	81	C	N	INJ	0	0	1OVRTN	1	55	75
ARGYLE Town	10/28/2001	G		N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	25
ARGYLE Town	10/28/2001	N		N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	67
ARGYLE Town	11/4/2001	78	A	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	67
ARGYLE Town	11/6/2001	G		N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	55
ARGYLE Town	11/7/2001	78	M	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	48
ARGYLE Town	11/10/2001			N	INJ	0	0	1OVRTN	1	55	20
ARGYLE Town	11/17/2001		SPORE RD	Y	INJ	0	0	1OT ANML	1	55	49
ARGYLE Town	11/18/2001	N		Y	INJ	0	0	2OTHEX	1	55	30
ARGYLE Town	11/25/2001	78	A	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	40
ARGYLE Town	11/28/2001		HILLCREST RD	N	PD	0	0	0	2	55	16
ARGYLE Town	12/8/2001	81		N	PD	0	0	0DITCH	1	55	56
ARGYLE Town	12/22/2001		APPLE GROVE CHURCH RD	N	PD	0	0	0FENCE	1	55	16
ARGYLE Town	1/5/2002	78	A	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	22
ARGYLE Town	1/29/2002	81	G	N	PD	0	0	0BNFX	1	55	58
ARGYLE Town	1/31/2002	78	A	N	PD	0	0	0CLVRT	1	55	26
ARGYLE Town	2/4/2002	78		N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	56
ARGYLE Town	2/17/2002	81		N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	42
ARGYLE Town	2/15/2002	N		N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	47
ARGYLE Town	2/27/2002		OLD Q RD	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	79
ARGYLE Town	3/21/2002	78	A	N	INJ	0	0	1GR FAC	1	55	16
ARGYLE Town	3/30/2002	N		N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	34
ARGYLE Town	5/7/2002	81		N	INJ	0	0	1DITCH	2	55	19
ARGYLE Town	5/11/2002	81		Y	PD	0	0	0TREE	1	55	21
ARGYLE Town	5/30/2002	81		N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	36
ARGYLE Town	6/18/2002		EVERSON RD	N	PD	0	0	0	2	55	23
ARGYLE Town	6/23/2002	81	C	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	33
ARGYLE Town	6/26/2002	81		N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	39

Source: Crash data from WIMV4000 Law Enforcement Reports (extracted from the WisDOT data on the TOPS Lab TransPortal / 14 Sept 2006).

1. ACCDATE	2. ONHWY - the name of the highway on which the crash took place. ONS ITR - the local street (or road) name on which the crash occurred	3. ATHWY - name of the intersecting or nearest highway on which the crash took place. AT ISTR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	4. ALCLAG	5. ACCDSVR	6. TOTFATL	7. TOTINJ	8. ACCDTYPE	9. TOTVEH	10. POSTSPD1	11. AGE1
ARGYLE Town	7/11/2002 A		78	N	PD	0	0	1	55	18
ARGYLE Town	7/18/2002 C		81	Y	INJ	0	1	1	55	20
ARGYLE Town	7/22/2002	LAKE RD		INJ	INJ	0	1	1	55	20
ARGYLE Town	8/3/2002	APPLE GROVE CHURCH RD	N	INJ	INJ	0	1	1	55	20
ARGYLE Town	8/3/2002	SPORE RD	G	PD	PD	0	0	1	55	20
ARGYLE Town	8/19/2002			INJ	INJ	0	1	1	55	18
ARGYLE Town	8/19/2002	78		PD	PD	0	0	1	55	27
ARGYLE Town	8/19/2002 N			PD	PD	0	0	1	55	41
ARGYLE Town	9/2/2002 C		81	PD	PD	0	0	1	55	33
ARGYLE Town	9/27/2002			PD	PD	0	0	1	55	18
ARGYLE Town	9/28/2002	RIVER RD	A	PD	PD	0	0	1	55	18
ARGYLE Town	10/6/2002			INJ	INJ	0	1	1	55	31
ARGYLE Town	10/20/2002	APPLE BRANCH RD		INJ	INJ	0	1	1	55	74
ARGYLE Town	10/25/2002 A		78	N	PD	0	0	1	55	17
ARGYLE Town	10/26/2002			INJ	INJ	0	3	1	55	18
ARGYLE Town	11/8/2002	78		PD	PD	0	0	1	55	22
ARGYLE Town	11/13/2002 A		78	PD	PD	0	0	1	55	57
ARGYLE Town	11/14/2002			INJ	INJ	0	0	1	55	54
ARGYLE Town	11/23/2002 G		78	PD	PD	0	1	2	55	18
ARGYLE Town	11/30/2002			PD	PD	0	0	1	55	49
ARGYLE Town	12/5/2002	RIVER RD	A	PD	PD	0	0	1	55	61
ARGYLE Town	12/14/2002		78	PD	PD	0	0	2	55	71
ARGYLE Town	12/14/2002	78		PD	PD	0	0	1	55	54
ARGYLE Town	12/20/2002 G			PD	PD	0	0	1	55	26
ARGYLE Town	12/21/2002 A			PD	PD	0	0	1	55	52
ARGYLE Town	12/21/2002 N			PD	PD	0	0	1	55	18
ARGYLE Town	12/23/2002	78		PD	PD	0	0	1	55	50
ARGYLE Town	12/31/2002	81	C	PD	PD	0	0	2	55	49
ARGYLE Town	1/10/2003	78		PD	PD	0	0	1	55	57
ARGYLE Town	2/2/2003			INJ	INJ	0	0	1	55	16
ARGYLE Town	2/4/2003 A		78	PD	PD	0	0	1	55	49
ARGYLE Town	2/24/2003	APPLE BRANCH RD		PD	PD	0	0	1	55	21
ARGYLE Town	3/10/2003			PD	PD	0	0	1	55	20
ARGYLE Town	4/4/2003	N LAKE RD		INJ	INJ	0	1	1	55	59
ARGYLE Town	4/8/2003		78	PD	PD	0	0	1	55	20
ARGYLE Town	4/27/2003		81	PD	PD	0	0	1	55	68
ARGYLE Town	5/24/2003 N	PUDDLEDOCK RD		PD	PD	0	0	1	55	74
ARGYLE Town	5/25/2003		81	INJ	INJ	0	3	1	55	23
ARGYLE Town	5/26/2003 N			PD	PD	0	0	1	55	49
ARGYLE Town	6/4/2003		78	PD	PD	0	0	2	55	77
ARGYLE Town	6/7/2003	APPLE BRANCH RD		PD	PD	0	0	2	55	78
ARGYLE Town	6/13/2003	78	81	INJ	INJ	0	1	1	55	40
ARGYLE Town	6/29/2003 A			PD	PD	0	0	1	55	20
ARGYLE Town	7/25/2003	W MILWAUKEE ST		PD	PD	0	0	1	55	20
ARGYLE Town	7/28/2003	EVERSON RD	G	PD	PD	0	0	2	77	0
ARGYLE Town	7/30/2003 N			PD	PD	0	0	1	55	42
ARGYLE Town	8/9/2003 G		N	INJ	INJ	0	0	1	55	53
ARGYLE Town	8/10/2003 N			INJ	INJ	0	1	2	55	37
ARGYLE Town	8/21/2003	78		INJ	INJ	0	1	1	55	32
ARGYLE Town	8/24/2003	81		INJ	INJ	0	4	2	55	46
ARGYLE Town	9/7/2003			INJ	INJ	0	1	1	55	56
ARGYLE Town	10/3/2003	OLD Q RD		PD	PD	0	0	1	55	48
ARGYLE Town	10/3/2003	OLD Q RD		PD	PD	0	0	1	55	46
ARGYLE Town	10/5/2003 N		G	FAT	FAT	1	0	1	55	32
ARGYLE Town	10/10/2003	78	A	INJ	INJ	0	1	1	55	29
ARGYLE Town	10/18/2003			PD	PD	0	0	1	55	61
ARGYLE Town	10/20/2003	78		PD	PD	0	0	1	55	36
ARGYLE Town	10/21/2003		A	PD	PD	0	0	1	55	43
ARGYLE Town	10/22/2003			PD	PD	0	0	1	55	27

1. ACCDATE	2. ONHWY - the name of the highway on which the crash took place.	3. AT HWY - name of the intersecting or nearest highway on which the crash took place.	4. ALCLAG	5. ACCDSVR	6. TOTFATL	7. TOTINJ	8. ACCDTYPE	9. TOTVEH	10. POSTSPD1	11. AGE1
calendar date on which the crash occurred	ONS1R - the local street (or road) name on which the crash took place.	AT1SR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	alcohol involved	greatest crash severity • FAT fatality(ies) • INJ injury(ies) • PD property damage only	total number of fatalities	total number injured	crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	number of vehicles involved	posted speed	age of driver or primary vehicle
ARGYLE Town	10/25/2003	C	81	N	PD	0	0EMBKMT	1	55	26
ARGYLE Town	10/30/2003		81	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	30
ARGYLE Town	10/30/2003	C		N	PD	0	0FENCE	1	55	23
ARGYLE Town	11/05/2003		81	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	50
ARGYLE Town	11/12/2003		78	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	43
ARGYLE Town	12/05/2003		78	N	INJ	0	1OVRTRN	1	55	18
ARGYLE Town	12/05/2003		78	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	26
ARGYLE Town	12/05/2003		78	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	20
ARGYLE Town	12/12/2003		78	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	20
ARGYLE Town	12/12/2003	SAWMILL RD		N	PD	0	0EMBKMT	1	55	51
ARGYLE Town	12/13/2003	HORNER LN	78	N	INJ	0	1TREE	1	55	15
ARGYLE Town	12/25/2003			N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	22
ARGYLE Town	1/21/2004	G		N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	53
ARGYLE Town	1/27/2004	G		N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	58
ARGYLE Town	1/29/2004		78	N	PD	0	0GR FAC	1	55	67
ARGYLE Town	3/10/2004	G		N	INJ	0	1OVRTRN	1	55	72
ARGYLE Town	3/22/2004	A	78	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	51
ARGYLE Town	4/2/2004	G		N	PD	0	0DEER	2	55	43
ARGYLE Town	4/8/2004		81	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	43
ARGYLE Town	4/23/2004		78	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	17
ARGYLE Town	4/23/2004		81	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	29
ARGYLE Town	5/13/2004		78	N	INJ	0	1FENCE	1	55	72
ARGYLE Town	5/16/2004		81	N	INJ	0	2OVRTRN	1	55	58
ARGYLE Town	6/1/2004	G	81	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	26
ARGYLE Town	6/9/2004		81	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	18
ARGYLE Town	6/27/2004		78	N	PD	0	0BNFX	1	55	41
ARGYLE Town	7/6/2004		81	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	35
ARGYLE Town	7/10/2004		78	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	65
ARGYLE Town	7/12/2004		81	N	INJ	0	1EMBKMT	1	55	48
ARGYLE Town	7/25/2004	A	81	N	PD	0	0OVRTRN	1	55	24
ARGYLE Town	8/13/2004		81	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	29
ARGYLE Town	8/22/2004		81	N	INJ	0	2OVRTRN	1	55	37
ARGYLE Town	8/28/2004		78	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	18
ARGYLE Town	9/6/2004	PARKING LOT		N	PD	0	0PK VEH	2	77	0
ARGYLE Town	9/18/2004		78	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	47
ARGYLE Town	10/19/2004		78	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	31
ARGYLE Town	10/30/2004	G		N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	17
ARGYLE Town	11/3/2004		78	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	44
ARGYLE Town	11/21/2004		81	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	46
ARGYLE Town	11/21/2004	SPORE RD		N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	48
ARGYLE Town	11/23/2004		81	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	57
ARGYLE Town	11/26/2004		78	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	78
ARGYLE Town	11/28/2004	N		N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	63
ARGYLE Town	11/28/2004	OLD Q RD		N	PD	0	0DITCH	1	55	19
ARGYLE Town	12/1/2004	81		N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	48
ARGYLE Town	12/9/2004	PUDDLE DOCK RD		N	INJ	0	1TREE	1	55	51
ARGYLE Town	12/14/2004	G	81	N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	36
ARGYLE Town	12/17/2004	N		N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	35
ARGYLE Town	12/17/2004	SPORE RD	78	N	INJ	0	1EMBKMT	1	55	59
ARGYLE Town	12/27/2004		78	N	PD	0	0GR FAC	1	55	21
ARGYLE Town	1/8/2005	78		N	INJ	0	1EMBKMT	1	55	17
ARGYLE Town	1/11/2005	G		N	PD	0	1TREE	1	25	17
ARGYLE Town	1/21/2005		81	N	INJ	0	1DITCH	1	55	27
ARGYLE Town	1/22/2005	N		N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	29
ARGYLE Town	2/1/2005	A	78	N	PD	0	0DEER	2	55	24
ARGYLE Town	2/15/2005	G		N	PD	0	0DEER	1	55	35

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ARGYLE Town	2/20/2005	78								
ARGYLE Town	2/21/2005	78	RIVER RD	PD	0	0	0THEX	1	55	41
ARGYLE Town	3/6/2005	78	E BRENNAN LN	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	70
ARGYLE Town	3/12/2005	78	18363 N	PD	0	0	0FIRE	1	55	43
ARGYLE Town	3/23/2005	81	HILLCREST RD	PD	Y	0	0OVRTN	1	55	36
ARGYLE Town	3/23/2005	81	PUDDLE DOCK RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	29
ARGYLE Town	4/2/2005	78	VALLEY RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	41
ARGYLE Town	4/4/2005	78	RIVER RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	16
ARGYLE Town	4/4/2005	78	RIVER RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	52
ARGYLE Town	4/10/2005	N	SANTS RD	PD	N	0	0EMBKIT	1	55	53
ARGYLE Town	4/13/2005	81	RAT HOLLOW RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	23
ARGYLE Town	4/30/2005	78	SAWMILL RD	INJ	Y	0	2EMBKIT	1	55	21
ARGYLE Town	5/25/2005	N	78	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	16
ARGYLE Town	6/4/2005	81	G	PD	N	0	0	2	55	18
ARGYLE Town	6/7/2005	78	SPORE RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	35
ARGYLE Town	6/8/2005	78	RIVER RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	45
ARGYLE Town	6/10/2005	81	C	PD	N	0	0IFSIGN	1	55	36
ARGYLE Town	6/20/2005	78	A	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	53
ARGYLE Town	7/26/2005	81	PAULSON RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	68
ARGYLE Town	7/30/2005	81	APPLE GROVE CHURCH RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	69
ARGYLE Town	8/1/2005	78	HILLCREST RD	INJ	N	0	2	2	55	68
ARGYLE Town	8/4/2005	81	APPLE BRANCH RD	INJ	N	0	1OVRTN	1	55	26
ARGYLE Town	8/23/2005	G	EVERSON RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	18
ARGYLE Town	8/24/2005	81	LAKE RD	INJ	N	0	1OBNFX	3	55	43
ARGYLE Town	9/12/2005	G	81	PD	N	0	0DITCH	1	55	41
ARGYLE Town	10/1/2005	78	A	INJ	N	0	1	2	55	34
ARGYLE Town	10/4/2005	81	G	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	44
ARGYLE Town	10/20/2005	A	78	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	54
ARGYLE Town	10/21/2005	81	OAK ST	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	26
ARGYLE Town	10/22/2005	78	SPORE RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	45	16
ARGYLE Town	11/10/2005	78	BRENNAN RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	33
ARGYLE Town	11/13/2005	N	OLD Q RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	21
ARGYLE Town	11/14/2005	G	N	INJ	N	0	1	2	55	55
ARGYLE Town	11/17/2005	78	SAWMILL RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	47
ARGYLE Town	11/26/2005	G	N	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	30
ARGYLE Town	12/1/2005	81	APPLE GROVE CHURCH RD	PD	N	0	0OVRTN	1	55	20
ARGYLE Town	12/2/2005	78	WIDLAND CEMETERY LANE	PD	N	0	0OT ANML	1	55	41
ARGYLE Town	12/2/2005	81	APPLE GROVE CHURCH RD	INJ	N	0	1OBNFX	2	55	41
ARGYLE Town	12/3/2005	G	APPLE GROVE CHURCH RD	INJ	Y	0	2FENCE	1	55	47
ARGYLE Town	12/6/2005	78	A	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	42
ARGYLE Town	12/6/2005	81	W PUDDLE DOCK RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	62
ARGYLE Town	12/9/2005	81	E LAMONT RD	PD	N	0	0THREE	1	55	25
ARGYLE Town	12/19/2005	N	GUNDERSON RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	69
ARGYLE Town	12/28/2005	81	APPLE GROVE CHURCH RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	46
ARGYLE Town	12/31/2005	81	PUDDLEDOCK RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	44
BELMONT Town	1/5/2001	151	BURR OAK RD	PD	N	0	0DITCH	1	55	52
BELMONT Town	1/14/2001	151	COTTAGE INN RD	PD	N	0	0GR END	1	55	40
BELMONT Town	1/26/2001	151	IPSWITCH RD	INJ	N	0	1OVRTN	1	55	38
BELMONT Town	1/29/2001	151	COTTAGE INN RD	PD	N	0	0OVRTN	1	55	20
BELMONT Town	2/7/2001	G	E MOUND RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	21
BELMONT Town	2/8/2001	151	MITCHELL HOLLOW RD	PD	N	0	0	2	55	63
BELMONT Town	2/9/2001	151	IPSWITCH RD	PD	N	0	0MAILBOX	1	55	29
BELMONT Town	2/9/2001	151	BETHEL GROVE RD	PD	N	0	0OVRTN	1	55	40
BELMONT Town	2/9/2001	151	BETHEL GROVE RD	PD	N	0	0PK VEH	2	55	22
BELMONT Town	2/16/2001	151	LIBERTY RD	INJ	N	0	1DITCH	4	55	54
BELMONT Town	2/24/2001	151	A	PD	N	0	0FENCE	1	55	20
BELMONT Town	3/27/2001	G	W MOUND RD	PD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	44

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BELMONT Town	4/4/2001	151	CENTER DR RD	126	IPSWITCH RD	Y	INJ	0	1 TFSIGN	1	55	49
BELMONT Town	4/7/2001					N	PD	0	0 OVRTRN	1	55	17
BELMONT Town	4/15/2001	151			IPSWITCH RD	N	PD	0	0 OVRTRN	1	55	43
BELMONT Town	5/4/2001	G			MITCHELL HOLLOW RD	N	PD	0	0 UTPOLE	1	55	0
BELMONT Town	5/27/2001	151			BETHEL GROVE RD	N	PD	0	0 DEER	1	55	34
BELMONT Town	6/10/2001		WISCONSIN AVE		VIEW DR	N	PD	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	0
BELMONT Town	6/18/2001	G			SUNNYDALE RD	N	INJ	0	2 TFSIGN	1	55	17
BELMONT Town	6/28/2001	151		X		N	INJ	0	3	1	55	16
BELMONT Town	7/3/2001	151	CENTER DR RD		BURR OAK RD	N	INJ	0	1 DEER	1	55	26
BELMONT Town	7/3/2001			126		N	INJ	0	1 DITCH	1	55	25
BELMONT Town	7/18/2001	151			IPSWITCH RD	N	PD	0	0 EMBKMT	1	55	20
BELMONT Town	7/26/2001	151			BURR OAK RD	N	PD	0	0 OTH NC	2	55	51
BELMONT Town	8/4/2001		BURR OAK RD		BETHEL GROVE RD	N	PD	0	0 DITCH	1	55	32
BELMONT Town	8/8/2001	151			W MOUND RD	N	PD	0	0 CLVRT	1	55	34
BELMONT Town	8/12/2001	151			COTTAGE INN RD	N	PD	0	0 FIRE	1	55	45
BELMONT Town	8/15/2001		BURR OAK RD			N	PD	0	0 FIRE	1	55	17
BELMONT Town	8/18/2001		SUNNYDALE RD		W MOUND RD	N	INJ	0	4 EMBKMT	1	55	16
BELMONT Town	8/31/2001	151		X		N	INJ	0	2	1	55	24
BELMONT Town	9/1/2001		W MOUND RD		MITCHELL HOLLOW RD	N	PD	0	0 DITCH	1	55	18
BELMONT Town	9/2/2001	G		B		N	PD	0	0 DEER	1	55	18
BELMONT Town	9/3/2001		COTTAGE INN RD		151	N	INJ	0	1 FENCE	1	55	31
BELMONT Town	9/7/2001	151		X		N	PD	0	0	3	55	71
BELMONT Town	9/28/2001	G		O		N	INJ	0	1 OVRTRN	1	55	21
BELMONT Town	11/3/2001	151			COTTAGE INN RD	N	PD	0	0 FIRE	1	55	51
BELMONT Town	11/14/2001		MITCHELL HOLLOW RD		W MOUND RD	Y	FAT	1	4 OT PST	1	55	25
BELMONT Town	11/15/2001	151			COTTAGE INN RD	N	PD	0	0 DEER	1	55	57
BELMONT Town	11/20/2001	151			COTTAGE INN RD	N	INJ	0	1	2	55	31
BELMONT Town	11/22/2001	151			COTTAGE INN RD	N	INJ	0	1	2	55	86
BELMONT Town	11/26/2001	151			BETHEL GROVE RD	N	INJ	0	1 OT ANML	2	55	27
BELMONT Town	12/3/2001	G		B		N	INJ	0	1 DITCH	1	55	38
BELMONT Town	12/4/2001	151		X		N	PD	0	0 DEER	1	55	31
BELMONT Town	12/22/2001	151		X		N	PD	0	0 DITCH	1	55	23
BELMONT Town	1/2/2002	G			PRAIRIE RD	N	PD	0	0 FENCE	1	55	16
BELMONT Town	1/9/2002	151		X		N	INJ	0	1	2	55	33
BELMONT Town	1/19/2002	G			W MOUND RD	N	PD	0	0 DEER	1	55	20
BELMONT Town	1/24/2002	151			JERICHO RD	N	PD	0	0 DEER	1	55	53
BELMONT Town	2/10/2002	B			W MOUND RD	N	PD	0	0 EMBKMT	1	55	47
BELMONT Town	2/16/2002		E MOUND RD		COTTAGE INN RD	N	PD	0	0 DITCH	1	55	24
BELMONT Town	2/26/2002	G				N	PD	0	0 FENCE	1	55	17
BELMONT Town	3/31/2002	G			JERICO RD	N	PD	0	0 DITCH	1	55	19
BELMONT Town	4/7/2002		W MOUND RD		151	Y	INJ	0	1 TREE	1	55	40
BELMONT Town	4/26/2002	151		X		N	PD	0	0	2	55	63
BELMONT Town	5/17/2002	151			IPSWITCH RD	N	PD	0	0 MAILBOX	1	55	52
BELMONT Town	5/18/2002	151		X	LIBERTY ST	N	PD	0	0 EMBKMT	1	55	47
BELMONT Town	5/24/2002	B			MEIER RD	N	INJ	0	1 FENCE	1	55	19
BELMONT Town	5/25/2002				IPSWITCH RD	N	PD	0	0 DEER	1	55	45
BELMONT Town	5/29/2002	151		X		N	PD	0	0 DEER	1	55	57
BELMONT Town	6/10/2002	151			W MOUND RD	N	INJ	0	2	1	55	18
BELMONT Town	6/25/2002		TRUMAN RD		126	N	INJ	0	1 OVRTRN	1	55	25
BELMONT Town	7/1/2002	151			BURR OAK RD	N	INJ	0	2	4	55	73
BELMONT Town	7/12/2002		BURR OAK RD		151	N	PD	0	0 DEER	1	55	71
BELMONT Town	7/19/2002	B			W MOUND RD	N	INJ	0	2 DITCH	1	55	16
BELMONT Town	7/27/2002		W MOUND RD		MOUND VIEW RD	N	INJ	0	3 OTHFX	1	55	16
BELMONT Town	8/1/2002		CENTER DR RD		IPOWITCH RD	N	PD	0	0 FENCE	1	55	21
BELMONT Town	8/9/2002	G		B		N	INJ	0	1 TREE	1	55	71

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BELMONT Town	8/21/2002	151		PD		0	0EMBKMT	1		55
BELMONT Town	8/22/2002	151		PD		0		2	55	33
BELMONT Town	9/5/2002	151	X	INJ		0		2	55	20
BELMONT Town	9/19/2002	151		INJ		0	1	2	55	18
BELMONT Town	9/25/2002	B		PD		0	0DEER	1	55	22
BELMONT Town	9/27/2002	B		INJ		0	1FENCE	1	55	16
BELMONT Town	10/5/2002	151		INJ		0	1EMBKMT	1	77	18
BELMONT Town	10/19/2002	G		PD		0	0DEER	1	55	57
BELMONT Town	11/2/2002	G		PD		0	0DEER	1	55	50
BELMONT Town	11/7/2002	151		PD		0		2	55	71
BELMONT Town	11/23/2002	G		PD		0	0DITCH	1	55	22
BELMONT Town	11/24/2002	151		PD		0		2	55	48
BELMONT Town	11/27/2002	BETHEL GROVE RD		PD		0	0OVRTRN	1	55	16
BELMONT Town	11/30/2002	G		PD		0	0DEER	1	55	50
BELMONT Town	12/2/2002	151		INJ		0	1	2	45	29
BELMONT Town	12/6/2002	151		PD		0		2	55	30
BELMONT Town	12/10/2002		G	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	21
BELMONT Town	12/24/2002	G	B	PD		0	0MAILBOX	1	55	38
BELMONT Town	1/7/2003	151		PD		0	0MAILBOX	1	55	22
BELMONT Town	1/14/2003	G		INJ		0	1EMBKMT	1	55	21
BELMONT Town	1/22/2003	151		PD		0	0DEER	1	55	30
BELMONT Town	1/28/2003	151		PD		0		2	55	0
BELMONT Town	2/1/2003	COTTAGE INN RD		INJ		0	1OT PST	1	55	22
BELMONT Town	3/3/2003	X		PD		0	0UTPOLE	2	55	24
BELMONT Town	3/23/2003	151		INJ		0	2DITCH	1	55	16
BELMONT Town	3/30/2003		HOLLAND RD	PD		0	0EMBKMT	1	55	20
BELMONT Town	4/21/2003	151		PD		0	0DEER	1	55	74
BELMONT Town	5/3/2003	151	G	PD		0	0TF-SIGN	1	45	36
BELMONT Town	5/23/2003	151		PD		0		3	55	23
BELMONT Town	7/25/2003	126		INJ		0	1OT ANML	1	55	29
BELMONT Town	8/1/2003	151		PD		0	0DITCH	1	55	41
BELMONT Town	8/4/2003	151		INJ		0	1	2	55	26
BELMONT Town	8/20/2003	151		PD		0	0BNFX	1	55	36
BELMONT Town	8/21/2003	151		PD		0		2	55	23
BELMONT Town	8/27/2003	151		PD		0	0OT ANML	1	55	45
BELMONT Town	9/27/2003	151		INJ		0	1	2	55	20
BELMONT Town	9/30/2003	151		PD		0	0BNFX	1	55	50
BELMONT Town	10/10/2003	151		INJ		0	2	2	55	72
BELMONT Town	10/12/2003		COTTAGE RD INN	INJ		0	1FENCE	1	55	16
BELMONT Town	10/14/2003	G		PD		0	0FENCE	1	55	17
BELMONT Town	10/15/2003	151		PD		0	0DEER	1	55	28
BELMONT Town	10/17/2003		MITCHELL HOLLOW RD	PD		0	0OVRTRN	1	55	60
BELMONT Town	10/20/2003	B	G	INJ		0	2	2	55	14
BELMONT Town	10/28/2003	151		PD		0	0DEER	1	65	22
BELMONT Town	10/28/2003	151		PD		0	0DEER	1	65	40
BELMONT Town	10/28/2003	151		INJ		0	0DEER	1	65	51
BELMONT Town	10/29/2003	151		INJ		0	1OTHFX	1	55	27
BELMONT Town	10/30/2003	G		INJ		0	2	2	55	22
BELMONT Town	11/2/2003	151	5TH G	INJ		0	1	2	55	44
BELMONT Town	11/4/2003	B		PD		0	0DEER	1	55	35
BELMONT Town	11/11/2003	G		INJ		0	1OVRTRN	1	55	30
BELMONT Town	11/14/2003	151		PD		0	0DEER	1	65	23
BELMONT Town	11/15/2003	G		INJ		0	3	2	55	30
BELMONT Town	12/5/2003	151		PD		0	0FENCE	1	55	22
BELMONT Town	12/10/2003	G		PD		0	0UTPOLE	1	65	49

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BELMONT Town	12/24/2003	126	G							
BELMONT Town	1/10/2004	G		PD		0	0 FENCE	1		55
BELMONT Town	1/16/2004	151		INJ		0	1 EMBKMT	1	55	30
BELMONT Town	1/16/2004	151		INJ		0	1	2	65	31
BELMONT Town	1/16/2004	MITCHELL HOLLOW RD		PD		0	0 CLVRT	1	65	22
BELMONT Town	2/3/2004			PD		0	0 FENCE	1	55	20
BELMONT Town	2/4/2004	G		PD		0	0 BRRAIL	1	65	50
BELMONT Town	2/5/2004	151		PD		0	0 DEER	1	55	53
BELMONT Town	2/7/2004	G		PD		0	0 TFSIGN	1	55	27
BELMONT Town	3/9/2004	151	X	PD		0	0 DEER	1	55	30
BELMONT Town	3/28/2004	151		PD		0	0 EMBKMT	1	55	20
BELMONT Town	4/2/2004	W MOUND RD		PD		0	0 DITCH	1	65	18
BELMONT Town	4/6/2004	B		INJ		0	1 OVRTRN	1	55	36
BELMONT Town	4/8/2004	MITCHELL HOLLOW RD		INJ		0	1 OVRTRN	1	55	22
BELMONT Town	4/28/2004	JERICHO RD		INJ		0	3 OVRTRN	1	55	17
BELMONT Town	5/11/2004	151	G	INJ		0	1 OVRTRN	1	55	53
BELMONT Town	6/13/2004	151		PD		0	0 BENFX	1	77	24
BELMONT Town	6/22/2004	COTTAGE INN RD	X	FAT		1	1	2	55	42
BELMONT Town	7/8/2004	151		INJ		0	0 DEER	1	55	24
BELMONT Town	7/24/2004	151		INJ		0	1 PED	1	55	66
BELMONT Town	7/25/2004	151		PD		0	0 OT ANML	1	55	19
BELMONT Town	7/28/2004	151		PD		0	0 DEER	1	65	48
BELMONT Town	8/13/2004	151		PD		0	0 BENFX	1	55	66
BELMONT Town	8/16/2004	G		INJ		0	1	2	25	33
BELMONT Town	8/22/2004	151		INJ		0	1 CLVRT	1	55	18
BELMONT Town	9/4/2004	151	XX	PD		0	0 DEER	1	65	44
BELMONT Town	9/17/2004	G	B	PD		0	0 DEER	1	65	32
BELMONT Town	9/21/2004	151		INJ		0	0 DEER	1	55	24
BELMONT Town	9/21/2004	151		INJ		0	1 CLVRT	1	65	47
BELMONT Town	10/16/2004	X		INJ		0	1 FENCE	1	65	19
BELMONT Town	10/18/2004	151		INJ		0	1	2	55	75
BELMONT Town	10/26/2004	151		PD		0	0 DEER	1	55	34
BELMONT Town	10/27/2004	151		PD		0	0 FENCE	1	65	46
BELMONT Town	10/28/2004	151		PD		0	0 DEER	1	65	28
BELMONT Town	11/13/2004	151		PD		0	0 DEER	1	55	56
BELMONT Town	11/25/2004	126	81	PD		0	0 DEER	1	65	31
BELMONT Town	11/29/2004	G		PD		0	0 DEER	1	55	29
BELMONT Town	12/10/2004	X		PD		0	0 DEER	1	55	48
BELMONT Town	12/11/2004	151		PD		0	0 DITCH	1	65	26
BELMONT Town	12/24/2004	151		PD		0	0 OVRTRN	1	55	60
BELMONT Town	12/25/2004	151		PD		0	0 DEER	1	65	46
BELMONT Town	12/25/2004	XX	G	INJ		0	1 OVRTRN	1	65	49
BELMONT Town	1/3/2005	151		INJ		0	1 OVRTRN	1	55	46
BELMONT Town	1/4/2005	XX		INJ		0	0 FENCE	1	65	80
BELMONT Town	1/9/2005	SUNNYDALE RD		INJ		0	1 EMBKMT	1	55	24
BELMONT Town	2/20/2005	151	G	PD		0	0 DITCH	1	55	16
BELMONT Town	2/20/2005	XX		PD		0	0 EMBKMT	1	55	27
BELMONT Town	3/5/2005	G		INJ		0	1 TFSIGN	1	55	43
BELMONT Town	3/13/2005	COTTAGE INN RD	Y	PD		0	0 TFSIGN	1	55	21
BELMONT Town	3/24/2005	151		INJ		0	1 CLVRT	1	55	22
BELMONT Town	4/23/2005	151		PD		0	0 DEER	1	65	23
BELMONT Town	4/23/2005	151		INJ		0	1 OVRTRN	1	55	36
BELMONT Town	4/23/2005	BETHEL GROVE RD		INJ		0	2 DITCH	1	55	16
BELMONT Town	4/25/2005	JERICHO RD	Y	INJ		0	1 OVRTRN	1	55	22
BELMONT Town	5/12/2005	COTTAGE INN RD	N	INJ		0	1 CLVRT	1	55	18
BELMONT Town	5/13/2005	151		PD		0	0 DEER	1	65	47
BELMONT Town	5/16/2005	151	G	PD		0	0 DEER	1	65	66

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BELMONT Town	5/22/2005	151		BURR OAK RD	N	0	0DEER	1	65	54
BELMONT Town	5/22/2005	151		BURR OAK RD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	37
BELMONT Town	5/26/2005		G	HICKORY DRIVE RD	Y	0	1DITCH	1	55	20
BELMONT Town	6/5/2005	151	G			0	0DEER	1	65	18
BELMONT Town	7/18/2005	151	SB		126	0	1EMBKMT	1	65	20
BELMONT Town	8/11/2005	151		MAPLE LN		0	1OTFHX	1	65	53
BELMONT Town	9/16/2005			MITCHELL HOLLOW RD		0	0OT ANML	1	55	19
BELMONT Town	10/11/2005	G	B			0	0DEER	1	55	34
BELMONT Town	10/16/2005	151	G			0	0DEER	1	65	25
BELMONT Town	10/29/2005	G		W MOUND RD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	59
BELMONT Town	10/30/2005	151		BURR OAK RD	N	0	0DEER	1	65	21
BELMONT Town	11/4/2005	151		BURR OAK RD	N	0	0DEER	1	65	50
BELMONT Town	11/8/2005	151		BURR OAK RD	N	0	0DEER	1	65	27
BELMONT Town	11/23/2005			SUNNYDALE RD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	22
BELMONT Town	11/29/2005	151			126	0	1OTFHX	1	65	49
BELMONT Town	11/29/2005	151	XX			0	0KNIF	1	65	43
BELMONT Town	12/9/2005	151	G			0	1DITCH	1	65	27
BELMONT Town	12/10/2005	151		BURR OAK RD	N	0	0DITCH	1	65	30
BELMONT Town	12/14/2005	151		BURR OAK RD	N	0	0FENCE	1	65	23
BELMONT Town	12/20/2005	151		JEFRICHO RD	Y	0	0EMBKMT	1	65	54
BELMONT Town	12/23/2005	151		MAPLE LA	N	0	1OVRTRN	1	65	23
BENTON Town	2/16/2001			BEEBE RD	N	0	0DITCH	1	55	22
BENTON Town	5/27/2001			BEAN STREET RD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	21
BENTON Town	6/6/2001	J		HOUTAKKER LN	N	0	2OVRTRN	1	45	16
BENTON Town	7/11/2001	11		BENNETT RD	N	0	0FIRE	1	55	51
BENTON Town	8/10/2001			ST ROSE RD	N	0	0OVRTRN	1	55	22
BENTON Town	8/11/2001	11		WILKINSON RD	N	0	0OVRTRN	1	55	21
BENTON Town	8/15/2001	11	I			2	INJ	2	55	21
BENTON Town	10/27/2001			WHALEY RD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	27
BENTON Town	11/14/2001	H		CRABTREE CORNER RD	Y	0	0EMBKMT	1	45	25
BENTON Town	11/25/2001		W	CARR FACTORY RD	N	0	0OTFHX	1	55	79
BENTON Town	12/30/2001		J	KENNEDY RD	N	0	0OT ANML	1	55	38
BENTON Town	1/9/2002	H	J	CLINTON RD	N	0	0DITCH	1	55	16
BENTON Town	1/18/2002			WILKINSON RD	N	0	0OBNFEX	2	55	43
BENTON Town	1/30/2002		W	CARR FACTORY RD	N	0	0FENCE	1	55	18
BENTON Town	2/1/2002			HORSE SHOE BEND RD	N	1	1BRRAIL	1	55	19
BENTON Town	2/14/2002			JEFFERSON RD	N	0	0FENCE	1	55	44
BENTON Town	2/16/2002	H		CARR FACTORY RD	N	0	0DITCH	1	55	23
BENTON Town	2/27/2002			KENNEDY RD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	20
BENTON Town	7/8/2002	W		DUMP RD	N	0	0TFSIGN	1	45	17
BENTON Town	7/8/2002			S GALENA RD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	52
BENTON Town	7/9/2002	W		KENNEDY RD	N	0	1OVRTRN	1	55	33
BENTON Town	7/27/2002	11		80	N	0	0DEER	1	55	19
BENTON Town	8/12/2002	11		WHALEY RD	N	0	0DITCH	1	55	34
BENTON Town	8/29/2002	J	W		N	0	1	2	55	24
BENTON Town	9/21/2002	W		DUMP RD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	23
BENTON Town	10/4/2002	W	J		N	0	0DEER	1	55	46
BENTON Town	10/23/2002	J		11	N	0	0DEER	1	55	69
BENTON Town	11/9/2002	W		KENNEDY RD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	58
BENTON Town	11/23/2002	W		DUMP RD	N	0	0DEER	1	55	48
BENTON Town	12/14/2002	H	J		N	0	0DEER	1	55	28
BENTON Town	12/31/2002			CATHERINE ST	N	0	0CLVRT	1	55	54
BENTON Town	1/4/2003	11		WHITE ST	N	0	0	2	25	35
BENTON Town	1/7/2003			HORSESHOE BEND RD	N	0	0DITCH	1	35	20
BENTON Town	1/7/2003			ENCH RD	N	0	1IMMER	1	55	17
BENTON Town	1/7/2003			ENCH RD	N	0	0FENCE	1	55	16

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BENTON Town	3/8/2003	11		INJ		0	1	2		55
BENTON Town	6/2/2003	ROASTER RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	34
BENTON Town	6/8/2003	J	Y	INJ		0	0	1	55	18
BENTON Town	6/9/2003	11	N	PD		0	0	1	55	50
BENTON Town	6/13/2003	DUMP RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	38
BENTON Town	6/19/2003	11	N	PD		0	0	2	35	29
BENTON Town	7/12/2003	PARKING LOT	N	PD		0	0	2	77	53
BENTON Town	8/12/2003	H	N	INJ		0	1	1	45	16
BENTON Town	9/12/2003	BUNCOMBE RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	45
BENTON Town	10/11/2003	H	Y	INJ		0	1	1	55	42
BENTON Town	10/11/2003	H	N	INJ		0	1	1	55	50
BENTON Town	10/16/2003	11	N	PD		0	0	1	55	45
BENTON Town	10/22/2003	H	N	PD		0	0	1	55	18
BENTON Town	11/11/2003	CRRBTREE CORNER RD	N	INJ		0	1	2	55	31
BENTON Town	11/13/2003	DUMP RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	39
BENTON Town	11/24/2003	BUNCOMBE RD	Y	INJ		0	1	1	55	38
BENTON Town	11/26/2003	J	Y	INJ		0	1	1	45	26
BENTON Town	11/26/2003	W	N	PD		0	0	1	55	19
BENTON Town	12/3/2003	H	N	INJ		0	1	1	55	53
BENTON Town	12/11/2003	BUNCOMBE RD	80	N		0	0	1	55	80
BENTON Town	12/12/2003	ROASTER RD	J	PD		0	0	1	55	24
BENTON Town	12/12/2003	CARR FACTORY RD	Y	PD		0	0	2	45	27
BENTON Town	1/1/2004		Y	INJ		0	2	1	45	19
BENTON Town	1/25/2004	J	Y	PD		0	0	1	55	28
BENTON Town	2/7/2004	H	N	PD		0	0	1	55	19
BENTON Town	3/9/2004	11	N	PD		0	0	1	55	54
BENTON Town	6/14/2004	J	Y	INJ		0	1	1	45	66
BENTON Town	7/22/2004	J	Y	INJ		0	1	1	55	31
BENTON Town	8/1/2004	S GALENA RD	Y	FAT		0	1	1	55	16
BENTON Town	10/4/2004	H	N	PD		0	0	2	55	0
BENTON Town	10/23/2004	11	N	PD		0	0	1	55	43
BENTON Town	11/9/2004	KENNEDY RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	40
BENTON Town	11/19/2004	W	N	INJ		0	1	1	55	17
BENTON Town	12/19/2004	CARR FACTORY RD	H	PD		0	0	1	45	47
BENTON Town	1/4/2005	11	N	PD		0	0	1	55	30
BENTON Town	1/20/2005	J	N	PD		0	0	2	55	58
BENTON Town	2/16/2005	H	N	PD		0	0	1	55	53
BENTON Town	3/10/2005	H	N	PD		0	0	1	55	24
BENTON Town	3/17/2005	J	N	PD		0	0	1	45	24
BENTON Town	5/1/2005	W	Y	PD		0	0	1	55	31
BENTON Town	5/10/2005	CARR FACTORY RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	18
BENTON Town	5/13/2005	H	N	PD		0	0	1	55	60
BENTON Town	7/9/2005	KENNEDY RD	N	INJ		0	1	1	55	56
BENTON Town	7/12/2005	KENNEDY RD	W	INJ		0	4	1	55	15
BENTON Town	8/26/2005	H	N	PD		0	0	1	55	18
BENTON Town	8/31/2005	BUSCHES LA	N	PD		0	0	1	55	17
BENTON Town	10/18/2005	H	N	PD		0	0	1	55	45
BENTON Town	10/19/2005	11	N	PD		0	0	1	55	34
BENTON Town	11/1/2005	W	N	PD		0	0	1	55	45
BENTON Town	11/11/2005	J	N	INJ		0	1	1	45	17
BENTON Town	11/13/2005	J	Y	INJ		0	2	1	45	25
BENTON Town	11/19/2005	BEAN STREET RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	34
BENTON Town	11/25/2005	W	N	INJ		0	1	2	55	17
BENTON Town	11/29/2005	W	N	PD		0	0	1	55	52
BENTON Town	11/30/2005	W	N	PD		0	0	1	55	21
BENTON Town	12/1/2005	W	N	PD		0	0	1	55	66
BLANCHARD Town	1/1/2001	OLD Q RD	N	INJ		0	1	2	55	45

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				greatest crash severity • FAT fatality(ies) • INJ injury(ies) • PD property damage only	total number of fatalities	total number injured	crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	number of vehicles involved	posted speed	age of driver or primary vehicle
BLANCHARD Town	7/19/2004	MCCLINTOCK RD		PD	0	0	0	2		55
BLANCHARD Town	7/24/2004	78	N	PD	0	0	0 GR END	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	7/27/2004	F	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	8/30/2004	F	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	10/1/2004	78	N	PD	0	0	0 GR FAC	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	10/3/2004	N	N	PD	0	0	0	2	2	55
BLANCHARD Town	10/8/2004	F	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	10/10/2004	78	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	10/23/2004	78	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	11/25/2004	KAINZ RD	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	12/17/2004	78	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	1/1/2005	78	N	PD	0	0	0 CIVLRT	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	1/9/2005	78	N	PD	0	0	0 DITCH	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	2/12/2005	78	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	2/14/2005	78	N	PD	0	0	0 FENCE	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	2/21/2005	F	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	2/22/2005	78	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	2/27/2005	F	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	3/4/2005	78	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	3/12/2005	KAINZ RD	N	INJ	0	0	1 TREE	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	3/20/2005	78	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	5/7/2005	78	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	5/21/2005	F	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	7/28/2005	F	N	PD	0	0	0 TREE	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	8/31/2005	F	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	9/17/2005	N	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	10/9/2005	YELLOWSTONE CHURCH RD	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	10/19/2005	78	Y	INJ	0	0	5 OVRTRN	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	10/22/2005	F	Y	INJ	0	0	1 GR FAC	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	10/27/2005	78	N	PD	0	0	1 OVRTRN	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	1/18/2005	F	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	1/12/2005	OLD Q RD	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	12/20/2005	78	N	INJ	0	0	2 OVRTRN	1	1	55
BLANCHARD Town	12/23/2005	F	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
DARLINGTON Town	1/21/2001	Z	N	PD	0	0	0 FENCE	1	1	55
DARLINGTON Town	1/24/2001	Z	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
DARLINGTON Town	2/4/2001	K	N	INJ	0	0	0 DEER	2	2	55
DARLINGTON Town	2/7/2001	81	N	PD	0	0	0 GR FAC	1	1	55
DARLINGTON Town	2/12/2001	81	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
DARLINGTON Town	2/17/2001	GOLF COURSE RD	N	PD	0	0	1 OT PST	1	1	55
DARLINGTON Town	3/2/2001	23	N	PD	0	0	0	2	2	55
DARLINGTON Town	4/7/2001	ROLLER COASTER RD	N	INJ	0	0	1 FENCE	1	1	55
DARLINGTON Town	4/17/2001	E	N	PD	0	0	0 FENCE	1	1	55
DARLINGTON Town	4/25/2001	81	M	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	2	55
DARLINGTON Town	5/1/2001	CENTER HILL	N	PD	0	0	0	2	2	30
DARLINGTON Town	5/26/2001	F	N	PD	0	0	0 DITCH	1	1	55
DARLINGTON Town	6/3/2001	DUBLIN RD	N	INJ	0	0	0	2	2	55
DARLINGTON Town	6/10/2001	K	Y	INJ	0	0	1	2	2	55
DARLINGTON Town	6/26/2001	23	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
DARLINGTON Town	6/28/2001	81	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	1	55
DARLINGTON Town	7/20/2001	E	N	INJ	0	0	1 OVRTRN	1	1	55
DARLINGTON Town	7/27/2001	81	Y	PD	0	0	0 THFX	1	1	25
DARLINGTON Town	7/31/2001	23	N	PD	0	0	0 BRPFR	1	1	55
DARLINGTON Town	8/1/2001	Z	N	PD	0	0	0 OT PST	1	1	55
DARLINGTON Town	8/5/2001	23	N	INJ	0	0	2 DEER	1	1	55
DARLINGTON Town	8/10/2001	81	N	INJ	0	0	1	2	2	55

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DARLINGTON Town	8/11/2001	WILDCAT RD	N	PD	0	0	0 FENCE	1	55	29
DARLINGTON Town	8/18/2001	K	N	INJ	0	0	1 DITCH	1	55	17
DARLINGTON Town	8/24/2001	81	N	PD	0	0	0 GR FAC	1	55	21
DARLINGTON Town	9/24/2001	F	N	PD	0	0	0 OT ANML	1	55	17
DARLINGTON Town	9/15/2001		N	PD	0	0	0 DITCH	1	55	16
DARLINGTON Town	9/19/2001	K	N	PD	0	0	0 FIRE	1	55	36
DARLINGTON Town	10/3/2001		N	PD	0	0	0	2	55	32
DARLINGTON Town	10/4/2001	F	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	18
DARLINGTON Town	10/13/2001	23	N	PD	0	0	0	2	45	16
DARLINGTON Town	10/28/2001	ROPER RD	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	35
DARLINGTON Town	11/3/2001	23	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	42
DARLINGTON Town	11/6/2001	23	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	57
DARLINGTON Town	11/7/2001	81	N	INJ	0	0	1 DEER	1	55	28
DARLINGTON Town	11/10/2001	23	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	26
DARLINGTON Town	11/13/2001	81	N	PD	0	0	0 BNF	1	55	65
DARLINGTON Town	11/25/2001	F	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	70
DARLINGTON Town	12/1/2001	COUNTY SHOP RD	N	PD	0	0	0 MAILBOX	1	55	17
DARLINGTON Town	12/3/2001	RED ROCK RD	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	19
DARLINGTON Town	12/15/2001	81	N	PD	0	0	0 FIRE	1	55	28
DARLINGTON Town	12/31/2004	23	N	INJ	0	0	1 OVRTRN	1	55	45
DARLINGTON Town	1/10/2002	81	N	PD	0	0	0 GR END	1	55	23
DARLINGTON Town	1/26/2002	RED ROCK RD	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	33
DARLINGTON Town	1/29/2002	81	N	INJ	0	0	1 OVRTRN	1	55	39
DARLINGTON Town	2/2/2002	K	N	PD	0	0	0 MAILBOX	1	55	21
DARLINGTON Town	2/2/2002	Z	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	30
DARLINGTON Town	2/21/2002	RIVER END RD	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	19
DARLINGTON Town	2/26/2002	23	N	PD	0	0	0 ENBKMT	1	55	40
DARLINGTON Town	2/27/2002	K	N	PD	0	0	0 FENCE	1	55	16
DARLINGTON Town	3/2/2002		N	PD	0	0	0 DITCH	1	55	38
DARLINGTON Town	3/9/2002	23	N	PD	0	0	0	2	55	20
DARLINGTON Town	3/11/2002	K	N	PD	0	0	0	2	55	16
DARLINGTON Town	4/7/2002	COUNTY SHOP RD	N	PD	0	0	0 MAILBOX	1	55	20
DARLINGTON Town	4/10/2002	ROLLER COASTER RD	N	PD	0	0	0 OT ANML	1	55	35
DARLINGTON Town	4/23/2002		N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	26
DARLINGTON Town	4/25/2002	K	N	PD	0	0	0 UTPOLE	2	55	19
DARLINGTON Town	4/28/2002	Z	N	PD	0	0	0 OT ANML	1	55	41
DARLINGTON Town	5/20/2002	K	N	INJ	0	0	1 ENBKMT	1	55	40
DARLINGTON Town	5/26/2002	23	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	70
DARLINGTON Town	5/30/2002	E	N	INJ	0	0	1 OT ANML	1	55	21
DARLINGTON Town	6/14/2002	23	N	PD	0	0	0 BNF	2	55	19
DARLINGTON Town	6/19/2002	AMES RD	N	PD	0	0	0 OVRTRN	1	55	41
DARLINGTON Town	6/23/2002	23	N	PD	0	0	0 GR FAC	1	55	17
DARLINGTON Town	7/3/2002	81	N	PD	0	0	0 GR FAC	2	55	17
DARLINGTON Town	7/3/2002	K	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	25
DARLINGTON Town	8/7/2002	81	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	41
DARLINGTON Town	8/16/2002	COUNTY SHOP RD	N	INJ	0	0	1 BIKE	1	35	48
DARLINGTON Town	9/11/2002	RIVERSIDE RD	N	INJ	0	0	2	2	55	24
DARLINGTON Town	9/21/2002	NIELSEN LN	N	PD	0	0	0 TREE	1	55	17
DARLINGTON Town	9/23/2002	81	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	39
DARLINGTON Town	9/24/2002	M	N	INJ	0	0	1 OVRTRN	1	55	22
DARLINGTON Town	9/27/2002	81	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	57
DARLINGTON Town	9/29/2002	AMES RD	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	18
DARLINGTON Town	10/17/2002	23	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	51
DARLINGTON Town	10/18/2002	81	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	25
DARLINGTON Town	10/25/2002		N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	2	25	70
DARLINGTON Town	10/29/2002	E	N	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	24

1. ACCDATE	2. ONHWY - the name of the highway on which the crash took place.	3. AT HWY - name of the intersecting or nearest highway on which the crash took place.	4. ALCFLAG	5. ACCDSVR	6. TOTFATL	7. TOTINJ	8. ACCDTYPE	9. TOTVEH	10. POSTSPD1	11. AGE1
calendar date on which the crash occurred	ONS1R - the local street (or road) name on which the crash took place.	AT1SR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	alcohol involved	greatest crash severity - FAT fatality(ies) - INJ injury(ies) - PD property damage only	total number of fatalities	total number injured	crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	number of vehicles involved	posted speed	age of driver or primary vehicle
DARLINGTON Town	11/1/2002	81								
DARLINGTON Town	11/1/2002	F								
DARLINGTON Town	11/5/2002	81								
DARLINGTON Town	11/9/2002	81								
DARLINGTON Town	11/10/2002	81								
DARLINGTON Town	11/23/2002	F								
DARLINGTON Town	11/29/2002	23								
DARLINGTON Town	12/1/2002	81								
DARLINGTON Town	12/1/2002	23								
DARLINGTON Town	12/6/2002									
DARLINGTON Town	12/14/2002	Z								
DARLINGTON Town	12/14/2002									
DARLINGTON Town	1/4/2003	81								
DARLINGTON Town	1/20/2003	81								
DARLINGTON Town	1/22/2003	81								
DARLINGTON Town	1/26/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	1/27/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	1/28/2003	81								
DARLINGTON Town	2/4/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	2/22/2003	23								
DARLINGTON Town	2/25/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	3/7/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	3/7/2003	23								
DARLINGTON Town	3/18/2003	81								
DARLINGTON Town	3/25/2003	E								
DARLINGTON Town	4/19/2003	23								
DARLINGTON Town	5/3/2003	F								
DARLINGTON Town	5/14/2003	K								
DARLINGTON Town	6/7/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	6/24/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	7/14/2003	23								
DARLINGTON Town	7/17/2003	81								
DARLINGTON Town	7/28/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	8/3/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	8/5/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	8/8/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	8/13/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	9/21/2003	23								
DARLINGTON Town	9/24/2003	81								
DARLINGTON Town	10/9/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	10/11/2003	81								
DARLINGTON Town	10/12/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	10/15/2003	F								
DARLINGTON Town	10/20/2003	K								
DARLINGTON Town	10/29/2003	23								
DARLINGTON Town	10/30/2003	K								
DARLINGTON Town	10/31/2003	F								
DARLINGTON Town	11/1/2003	23								
DARLINGTON Town	11/2/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	11/2/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	11/6/2003	81								
DARLINGTON Town	11/7/2003	23								
DARLINGTON Town	11/11/2003									
DARLINGTON Town	11/12/2003	23								
DARLINGTON Town	11/12/2003	81								
DARLINGTON Town	11/14/2003	23								

1. ACCDATE	2. ONHWY - the name of the highway on which the crash took place. ONS ITR - the local street (or road) name on which the crash occurred	3. ATHWY - name of the intersecting or nearest highway on which the crash took place. AT ISTR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	4. ALCFLAG alcohol involved	5. ACCDSVR greatest crash severity • FAT fatality(ies) • INJ injury(ies) • PD property damage only	6. TOTFATL total number of fatalities	7. TOTINJ total number injured	8. ACCDTYPE crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	9. TOTVEH number of vehicles involved	10. POSTSPD1 posted speed	11. AGE1 age of driver or primary vehicle
DARLINGTON Town	23									
DARLINGTON Town	11/17/2003	23	CRIST LN	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	11/17/2003	23	SALTY HOLLOW RD	PD		0	0OT ANML	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	11/17/2003	23	CRIST LN	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	11/19/2003	81		PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	11/19/2003		M	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	11/19/2003		RIVER END RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	11/21/2003	F	BURKE RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	11/29/2003	81	23	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	11/29/2003		23	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	12/8/2003		RED ROCK RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	12/8/2003		ROLLER COASTER RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	12/11/2003		COUNTY SHOP RD	PD		0	0DITCH	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	12/12/2003		K	PD		0	0FENCE	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	12/12/2003	23	AMES RD	PD		0	0FENCE	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	12/16/2003			PD		0	0CILVRT	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	12/23/2003		WALNUT RD	PD		0	0DITCH	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	12/23/2003		RED ROCK RD	PD		0	0DITCH	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	12/25/2003		ROLLER COASTER RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	12/31/2003	E	RIVER END RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	12/31/2003		H AND G RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	1/8/2004		WRIGHT RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	1/8/2004		RIVER END RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	1/17/2004		RIVER END RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	2/7/2004	F	ROLLER COASTER RD	PD		0	0FENCE	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	2/20/2004		Z	PD		0	0FENCE	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	2/20/2004		COUNTY SHOP RD	INJ		0	1EMBKIT	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	2/24/2004		WILDCAT RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	2/28/2004	F		PD		0	0FENCE	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	2/28/2004		HIGH POINT RD	PD		0	0FENCE	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	3/7/2004	E	23	PD		0	0UTPOLE	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	3/7/2004		23	INJ		0	2	2		55
DARLINGTON Town	3/7/2004		CENTER HILL RD	PD		0	0UTPOLE	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	3/7/2004		ROLLER COASTER RD	PD		0	0UTPOLE	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	3/18/2004	23	E	PD		0	0UTPOLE	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	3/18/2004		K	PD		0	0UT PST	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	4/3/2004	F		PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	4/4/2004		WOOD RD	INJ		0	1EMBKIT	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	4/7/2004	F	WARDSVILLE RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	5/10/2004	23	WOODBERRY RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	5/10/2004		DUBLIN RD	INJ		0	2OBNFX	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	5/26/2004	23	E	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	5/26/2004	81		PD		0	0OT ANML	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	5/28/2004	23	ARTHUR ST	PD		0	0OT ANML	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	5/28/2004		CRIST LN	PD		0	0OT ANML	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	6/8/2004	M	DUBLIN RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	6/8/2004		COUNTY SHOP RD	INJ		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	6/11/2004	E	MINERAL RD	INJ		0	1OVRTN	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	6/12/2004	E	MINERAL RD	INJ		0	0FENCE	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	6/20/2004		81	PD		0	0PK VEH	2		77
DARLINGTON Town	7/3/2004	K	PARKING LOT	PD		0	0OT PST	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	7/18/2004	81	W RIVERSIDE RD	PD		0	0OTH NC	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	7/18/2004		PELCO DR	PD		0	0TREE	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	7/27/2004		M	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	7/27/2004		W DOBBS RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	7/29/2004		PECATONICA RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	8/22/2004		Z	INJ		0	1PK VEH	2		77
DARLINGTON Town	8/22/2004		HOLLAND RD	PD		0	0MAILBOX	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	8/30/2004	81	WILD CAT RD	PD		0	1OT PST	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	9/1/2004	K	AMES RD	INJ		0	1OT PST	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	9/15/2004	81	23	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	9/15/2004		23	INJ		0	1GR FAC	1		45
DARLINGTON Town	9/25/2004	23	MINERVA ST	INJ		0	0DEER	1		45
DARLINGTON Town	9/25/2004		RIVER END RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	9/28/2004		DUBLIN RD	PD		0	0DEER	2		55
DARLINGTON Town	10/1/2004	23	E	PD		0	0GR FAC	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	10/1/2004		RIVER END RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	10/2/2004		R AND K RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	10/10/2004	K	Z	PD		0	0OT ANML	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	10/13/2004	F		PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	10/17/2004	23	CRIST LN	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	10/17/2004		AMES RD	PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	10/24/2004	K		PD		0	0DEER	1		55
DARLINGTON Town	10/26/2004		RIVER END RD	PD		0	0DEER	2		55
DARLINGTON Town	10/29/2004	81	23	PD		0	0	2		55

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ELK GROVE TOWN	3/1/2001	IPSWITCH RD	COLLEGE FARM RD	N	PD	0	0	0	2	55	31
ELK GROVE TOWN	3/16/2001	CENTER DR RD	X	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	43
ELK GROVE TOWN	3/31/2001	126	F	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	24
ELK GROVE TOWN	5/1/2001	126		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	50
ELK GROVE TOWN	5/7/2001	81		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	56
ELK GROVE TOWN	6/28/2001	PARKING LOT	126	N	INJ	0	0	1	2	25	23
ELK GROVE TOWN	7/7/2001	81	126	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	25
ELK GROVE TOWN	7/25/2001	81	H	N	INJ	0	0	1	1	55	22
ELK GROVE TOWN	7/28/2001	ST PETERS RD	I	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	46
ELK GROVE TOWN	8/18/2001	MINE RD		N	INJ	0	0	1	1	55	17
ELK GROVE TOWN	10/20/2001	CENTER DRIVE RD	Q	N	INJ	0	0	1	1	55	18
ELK GROVE TOWN	11/15/2001	I	X	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	23
ELK GROVE TOWN	11/23/2001	81	I	N	INJ	0	0	1	1	55	31
ELK GROVE TOWN	1/9/2002	81		N	INJ	0	0	1	1	55	35
ELK GROVE TOWN	2/11/2002	126		N	INJ	0	0	2	2	55	35
ELK GROVE TOWN	3/16/2002	CENTER DR RD	126	Y	INJ	0	0	2	1	55	21
ELK GROVE TOWN	3/26/2002	81	H	N	PD	0	0	2	1	55	49
ELK GROVE TOWN	4/16/2002	81	126	N	INJ	0	0	1	1	55	49
ELK GROVE TOWN	6/21/2002	CENTER DRIVE RD		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	43
ELK GROVE TOWN	7/25/2002	81	126	N	INJ	0	0	1	1	55	21
ELK GROVE TOWN	9/25/2002	126		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	27
ELK GROVE TOWN	10/24/2002	126	81	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	48
ELK GROVE TOWN	11/8/2002	81	H	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	25
ELK GROVE TOWN	11/15/2002	81	H	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	28
ELK GROVE TOWN	12/5/2002	MINE RD		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	44
ELK GROVE TOWN	2/15/2003	H		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	20
ELK GROVE TOWN	4/4/2003	126	81	N	PD	0	0	0	2	55	26
ELK GROVE TOWN	5/9/2003	81	H	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	51
ELK GROVE TOWN	6/11/2003	I	81	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	19
ELK GROVE TOWN	6/21/2003	126		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	18
ELK GROVE TOWN	6/29/2003	H	81	Y	INJ	0	0	1	1	55	41
ELK GROVE TOWN	7/22/2003	126	81	N	PD	0	0	0	2	55	16
ELK GROVE TOWN	9/3/2003	126	81	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	36
ELK GROVE TOWN	9/29/2003	126		N	INJ	0	0	3	2	55	21
ELK GROVE TOWN	11/1/2003	81	126	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	36
ELK GROVE TOWN	11/27/2003	126	81	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	32
ELK GROVE TOWN	12/5/2003	X		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	43
ELK GROVE TOWN	2/20/2004	I		N	INJ	0	0	1	1	55	42
ELK GROVE TOWN	3/3/2004	81	H	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	25
ELK GROVE TOWN	5/20/2004	81		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	18
ELK GROVE TOWN	6/3/2004	I		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	23
ELK GROVE TOWN	7/30/2004	X	81	N	INJ	0	0	0	1	55	45
ELK GROVE TOWN	8/3/2004	HOLLAND RD	126	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	0
ELK GROVE TOWN	10/25/2004	81	H	N	INJ	0	0	1	2	55	18
ELK GROVE TOWN	11/13/2004	81		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	38
ELK GROVE TOWN	12/22/2004	BACK RD		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	32
ELK GROVE TOWN	12/24/2004	X	81	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	22
ELK GROVE TOWN	12/30/2004	126		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	40
ELK GROVE TOWN	1/9/2005	COLLEGE FARM RD		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	28
ELK GROVE TOWN	2/3/2005	H		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	65
ELK GROVE TOWN	2/18/2005	126		N	INJ	0	0	1	1	55	66
ELK GROVE TOWN	2/20/2005	CENTER DR		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	33
ELK GROVE TOWN	3/19/2005	126NB		N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	55
ELK GROVE TOWN	4/5/2005	81	126	N	INJ	0	0	2	2	55	60
ELK GROVE TOWN	4/6/2005	81	126	N	PD	0	0	0	1	55	37
ELK GROVE TOWN	4/19/2005	S GALENA RD		N	PD	0	0	0	2	55	22

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ELK GROVE Town	5/19/2005	81	H							
ELK GROVE Town	7/29/2005	H		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
ELK GROVE Town	10/16/2005	81	N	INJ	0	0	1DITCH	1	1	55
ELK GROVE Town	11/17/2005	CENTER DR	N	PD	0	0	0EMBKIT	1	1	55
ELK GROVE Town	11/19/2005	H	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
ELK GROVE Town	12/21/2005	126	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	2/8/2001	FAYMONT RD	N	PD	0	0	0OVRTN	2	2	55
FAYETTE Town	2/23/2001	D	N	INJ	0	0	1DITCH	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	2/23/2001	D	N	PD	0	0	0OVRTN	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	3/14/2001	F	N	PD	0	0	0OVRTN	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	3/17/2001	GRAVEL RUN RD	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	3/27/2001	G	Y	INJ	0	0	2TREE	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	4/26/2001	F	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	5/2/2001	G	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	5/27/2001	HRSBRUNNER RD	D	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	6/15/2001	ENGLISH HOLLOW RD	G	INJ	0	0	1TREE	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	7/11/2001	D	N	INJ	0	0	1OT ANML	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	9/2/2001	F	Y	PD	0	0	0OTFX	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	9/27/2001	G	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	11/17/2001	G	Y	INJ	0	0	1OVRTN	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	12/22/2001	F	N	PD	0	0	1OVRTN	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	12/22/2001	ENGLISH HOLLOW RRD	N	PD	0	0	0GR END	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	1/9/2002	D	N	INJ	0	0	1DITCH	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	1/9/2002	F	N	PD	0	0	0OVRTN	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	1/9/2002	F	N	INJ	0	0	1DITCH	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	1/22/2002	F	N	INJ	0	0	1EMBKIT	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	1/22/2002	F	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	1/25/2002	D	N	PD	0	0	0OT ANML	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	2/12/2002	F	N	PD	0	0	0DITCH	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	3/1/2002	F	G	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	3/23/2002	F	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	2	2	55
FAYETTE Town	5/9/2002	LAKE RD	N	PD	0	0	0GR FAC	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	6/13/2002	F	N	INJ	0	0	1GR FAC	1	1	25
FAYETTE Town	7/9/2002	SOUTH LAKE RD	D	INJ	0	0	4	2	30	20
FAYETTE Town	10/1/2002	F	N	INJ	0	0	5OVRTN	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	10/13/2002	F	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	11/4/2002	D	N	PD	0	0	0OT ANML	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	11/10/2002	F	N	INJ	0	0	2FENCE	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	11/27/2002	RED ROCK RD	K	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	12/2/2002	F	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	12/5/2002	D	N	PD	0	0	0DITCH	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	12/15/2002	F	N	PD	0	0	0OVRTN	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	1/19/2003	G	Y	PD	0	0	0BRRAIL	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	6/3/2003	F	N	PD	0	0	0TFSIGN	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	6/8/2003	D	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	6/21/2003	G	N	PD	0	0	0FENCE	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	8/2/2003	F	D	INJ	0	0	1	2	2	55
FAYETTE Town	8/29/2003	F	G	INJ	0	0	1EMBKIT	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	9/9/2003	F	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	9/23/2003	GRAVEL RUN RD	G	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	11/14/2003	D	N	INJ	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	12/9/2003	F	N	PD	0	0	3	2	2	55
FAYETTE Town	12/26/2003	D	G	PD	0	0	0OTFX	2	2	55
FAYETTE Town	2/14/2004	D	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	3/17/2004	F	G	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	3/23/2004	ENGLISH HOLLOW RD	D	INJ	0	0	1EMBKIT	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	5/29/2004	F	G	PD	0	0	1FENCE	1	1	55
FAYETTE Town	5/29/2004	F	N	INJ	0	0	1FENCE	1	1	55

1. ACCDATE	2. ONHWY - the name of the highway on which the crash took place. ONSTR - the local street (or road) name on which the crash occurred	3. ATHWY - name of the intersecting or nearest highway on which the crash took place. ATSTR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	4. ALCFLAG alcohol involved	5. ACCDSVR greatest crash severity • FAT fatality(ies) • INJ injury(ies) • PD property damage only	6. TOTFATL total number of fatalities	7. TOTINJ total number injured	8. ACCDTYPE crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	9. TOTVEH number of vehicles involved	10. POSTSPD1 posted speed	11. AGE1 age of driver or primary vehicle
FAYETTE Town	5/29/2004 F			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	41
FAYETTE Town	6/14/2004 F			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	26
FAYETTE Town	7/15/2004 F			INJ	0	0	1	2	55	62
FAYETTE Town	7/26/2004	PARKING LOT		PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	0	32
FAYETTE Town	8/7/2004 G			PD	0	0	0FENCE	1	55	35
FAYETTE Town	8/25/2004 G			PD	0	0	0OT ANML	1	55	37
FAYETTE Town	8/29/2004 F			INJ	0	0	2OVRTRN	1	55	41
FAYETTE Town	9/11/2004 F			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	24
FAYETTE Town	9/11/2004	PARKINSON RD		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	46
FAYETTE Town	11/14/2004 G			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	36
FAYETTE Town	12/18/2004 F			Y	0	0	0ENBKMT	1	55	23
FAYETTE Town	12/26/2004 G			INJ	0	0	1CILVRT	1	55	54
FAYETTE Town	12/30/2004 D			PD	0	0	0FENCE	1	55	35
FAYETTE Town	2/16/2005 F			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	38
FAYETTE Town	2/23/2005 D			PD	0	0	0	2	55	28
FAYETTE Town	2/26/2005 D			PD	0	0	0	0	55	64
FAYETTE Town	3/31/2005 G			PD	0	0	0OT ANML	1	55	41
FAYETTE Town	5/18/2005	FORT DEFIANCE RD		INJ	0	0	1OVRTRN	1	55	16
FAYETTE Town	6/6/2005 D			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	40
FAYETTE Town	6/9/2005 F			PD	0	0	0FENCE	1	30	18
FAYETTE Town	6/22/2005	PARKING LOT		PD	0	0	0OTEX	1	77	0
FAYETTE Town	6/23/2005 F			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	59
FAYETTE Town	7/6/2005	S LAKE RD		INJ	0	0	1OVRTRN	1	55	46
FAYETTE Town	8/3/2005 F			INJ	0	0	1OVRTRN	1	55	42
FAYETTE Town	8/6/2005 F			INJ	0	0	1MAILBOX	1	55	19
FAYETTE Town	8/14/2005 F			PD	0	0	0OT PST	1	55	20
FAYETTE Town	8/16/2005	ENGLISH HOLLOW RD		INJ	0	0	1OVRTRN	1	55	16
FAYETTE Town	10/2/2005 G			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	18
FAYETTE Town	10/26/2005 F			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	30
FAYETTE Town	11/1/2005 D			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	27
FAYETTE Town	11/13/2005 D			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	28
FAYETTE Town	11/24/2005 G			INJ	0	0	4ENBKMT	1	55	20
GRATIOT Town	1/1/2001 KK			INJ	0	0	1ENBKMT	1	55	39
GRATIOT Town	1/29/2001	11		INJ	0	0	1OVRTRN	1	55	48
GRATIOT Town	2/4/2001 K			PD	0	0	0	2	55	39
GRATIOT Town	2/9/2001	11		PD	0	0	0OVRTRN	1	55	20
GRATIOT Town	2/11/2001	78		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	24
GRATIOT Town	2/14/2001	78		PD	0	0	0OVRTRN	1	55	28
GRATIOT Town	3/18/2001	DUNBARTON RD		PD	0	0	0BRRAIL	1	55	29
GRATIOT Town	3/24/2001	BONDELE LN		INJ	0	0	2OVRTRN	1	55	23
GRATIOT Town	4/10/2001			INJ	0	0	1GR FAC	1	55	40
GRATIOT Town	4/11/2001 KK			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	41
GRATIOT Town	4/26/2001			INJ	0	0	1	2	55	28
GRATIOT Town	5/5/2001	LEAHY RD		PD	0	0	0DITCH	1	55	49
GRATIOT Town	5/12/2001	DUNBARTON RD		INJ	0	0	3	2	55	18
GRATIOT Town	5/16/2001	DUBLIN RD		PD	0	0	0OVRTRN	1	55	46
GRATIOT Town	5/23/2001	PECATONICA RD		PD	0	0	0ENBKMT	1	55	45
GRATIOT Town	6/17/2001	DUNBARTON RD		PD	0	0	0FIRE	1	55	31
GRATIOT Town	6/27/2001	11		PD	0	0	0DITCH	1	55	38
GRATIOT Town	7/3/2001	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	31
GRATIOT Town	8/6/2001 K			INJ	0	0	2DITCH	1	55	20
GRATIOT Town	8/15/2001	11		PD	0	0	0FIRE	1	55	48
GRATIOT Town	8/19/2001 W			PD	0	0	0FENCE	1	55	0
GRATIOT Town	9/11/2001	11		INJ	0	0	1ENBKMT	1	55	27
GRATIOT Town	9/11/2001	K		PD	0	0	0	2	55	40
GRATIOT Town	9/27/2001	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	27

1. ACCDATE	2. ONHWY - the name of the highway on which the crash took place. ONSIR - the local street (or road) name on which the crash occurred	3. ATHWY - name of the intersecting or nearest highway on which the crash took place. ATSTR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	4. ALCLAG	5. ACCDSVR greatest crash severity • FAT fatality(ies) • INJ injury(ies) • PD property damage only	6. TOTFATL total number of fatalities	7. TOTINJ total number injured	8. ACCDTYPE crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	9. TOTVEH number of vehicles involved	10. POSTSPD1 posted speed	11. AGE1 age of driver or primary vehicle
GRATIOT Town	10/22/2001	11	78	N	PD	0	0	2	55	45
GRATIOT Town	11/1/2001	11		N	PD	0	0	1	55	40
GRATIOT Town	11/2/2001			N	PD	0	0	1	55	37
GRATIOT Town	11/10/2001	KK		N	PD	0	0	1	55	37
GRATIOT Town	11/18/2001	11		N	PD	0	0	1	55	32
GRATIOT Town	1/16/2002	11		Y	PD	0	0	1	55	29
GRATIOT Town	1/21/2002		11	N	PD	0	0	2	55	38
GRATIOT Town	1/22/2002	KK		N	PD	0	0	1	55	36
GRATIOT Town	1/31/2002			N	PD	0	0	1	55	23
GRATIOT Town	2/21/2002		11	N	INJ	0	0	1	55	16
GRATIOT Town	3/27/2002	11		N	PD	0	0	1	55	39
GRATIOT Town	5/12/2002	78		N	PD	0	0	1	55	41
GRATIOT Town	5/16/2002	11		N	PD	0	0	1	55	52
GRATIOT Town	7/6/2002			N	INJ	0	1	2	55	16
GRATIOT Town	7/26/2002			N	PD	0	0	1	55	49
GRATIOT Town	8/28/2002			N	PD	0	0	1	55	44
GRATIOT Town	9/20/2002	11		N	PD	0	0	2	25	37
GRATIOT Town	10/21/2002	78		N	PD	0	0	1	55	49
GRATIOT Town	10/26/2002	78		N	PD	0	0	1	55	28
GRATIOT Town	11/10/2002	W	78	N	PD	0	0	2	55	18
GRATIOT Town	11/15/2002	11		N	PD	0	0	1	55	56
GRATIOT Town	11/25/2002	K		N	PD	0	0	1	55	42
GRATIOT Town	11/27/2002		G	N	INJ	0	1	2	55	39
GRATIOT Town	12/2/2002	KK	11	N	PD	0	0	1	55	21
GRATIOT Town	1/18/2003	78		N	INJ	0	0	1	55	25
GRATIOT Town	1/28/2003		78	N	PD	0	0	1	55	50
GRATIOT Town	1/29/2003	11		N	PD	0	0	1	55	47
GRATIOT Town	2/3/2003	11		N	PD	0	0	1	55	49
GRATIOT Town	2/22/2003	78	KK	Y	INJ	0	0	1	55	31
GRATIOT Town	3/8/2003	78	W	N	PD	0	0	1	55	17
GRATIOT Town	3/22/2003			N	INJ	0	0	1	55	24
GRATIOT Town	3/27/2003	78		N	PD	0	0	1	55	64
GRATIOT Town	4/4/2003	11		N	PD	0	0	1	55	27
GRATIOT Town	4/4/2003	11		N	PD	0	0	1	55	38
GRATIOT Town	4/7/2003	11		N	INJ	0	0	1	55	51
GRATIOT Town	4/30/2003	KK		N	INJ	0	0	1	55	78
GRATIOT Town	5/30/2003	KK	KK	N	PD	0	0	1	55	18
GRATIOT Town	6/8/2003		78	Y	PD	0	0	2	55	26
GRATIOT Town	6/29/2003	11	KK	Y	INJ	0	0	1	55	37
GRATIOT Town	7/3/2003	11		N	PD	0	0	1	55	16
GRATIOT Town	7/6/2003	11		N	PD	0	0	1	55	47
GRATIOT Town	7/8/2003	W		N	PD	0	0	2	55	21
GRATIOT Town	7/29/2003	11	K	N	PD	0	0	2	30	60
GRATIOT Town	8/5/2003	11		N	INJ	0	1	2	55	18
GRATIOT Town	8/13/2003	11		N	PD	0	0	2	55	36
GRATIOT Town	8/23/2003	78		N	PD	0	0	1	55	22
GRATIOT Town	9/13/2003	11		N	INJ	0	0	1	55	19
GRATIOT Town	9/14/2003	11	P	N	PD	0	0	2	45	20
GRATIOT Town	9/27/2003	78		N	INJ	0	2	1	55	24
GRATIOT Town	10/9/2003	W	78	N	PD	0	0	1	55	66
GRATIOT Town	10/10/2003	11		N	INJ	0	1	2	55	17
GRATIOT Town	10/10/2003	11		N	INJ	0	0	2	55	0
GRATIOT Town	10/23/2003	11		N	PD	0	0	1	55	31
GRATIOT Town	10/24/2003	11	78	N	PD	0	0	1	55	49
GRATIOT Town	10/25/2003	78	W	N	PD	0	0	1	55	83
GRATIOT Town	10/30/2003	78	W	N	PD	0	0	1	55	21

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			alcohol involved	greatest crash severity • FAT fatality(ies) • INJ injury(ies) • PD property damage only	total number of fatalities	total number injured	crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	number of vehicles involved	posted speed	age of driver of primary vehicle
GRATIOT Town	11/17/2003	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	62
GRATIOT Town	11/17/2003	KK		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	16
GRATIOT Town	11/19/2003			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	54
GRATIOT Town	11/19/2003			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	21
GRATIOT Town	11/14/2003	11	78	PD	0	0	0GR FAC	2	55	83
GRATIOT Town	11/26/2003	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	46
GRATIOT Town	12/7/2003	11	KK	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	73
GRATIOT Town	12/9/2003	11	KK	PD	0	0	0CILVRT	1	55	44
GRATIOT Town	12/10/2003	KK	DD	INJ	0	0	1OVTRTN	1	55	21
GRATIOT Town	12/13/2003	78	0.4	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	55
GRATIOT Town	12/15/2003			INJ	0	0	2UTPOLE	1	45	20
GRATIOT Town	1/3/2004			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	23
GRATIOT Town	1/4/2004	78		PD	0	0	0OT PST	1	55	52
GRATIOT Town	1/4/2004	11	78	PD	0	0	0	2	55	28
GRATIOT Town	1/6/2004	W	78	PD	0	0	0CILVRT	1	55	17
GRATIOT Town	1/20/2004			PD	0	0	0DITCH	1	55	35
GRATIOT Town	1/23/2004			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	18
GRATIOT Town	1/26/2004		11	INJ	0	0	1FENCE	1	55	23
GRATIOT Town	1/30/2004	78		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	29
GRATIOT Town	2/7/2004	78		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	51
GRATIOT Town	2/23/2004	11		PD	0	0	0UTPOLE	1	55	41
GRATIOT Town	2/23/2004	KK	11	PD	0	0	0GR FAC	1	55	33
GRATIOT Town	3/8/2004			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	40
GRATIOT Town	3/24/2004	11	78	PD	0	0	0	2	55	0
GRATIOT Town	4/17/2004	K		PD	0	0	0TREE	1	55	42
GRATIOT Town	4/24/2004	11		PD	0	0	0CILVRT	1	55	42
GRATIOT Town	4/26/2004	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	29
GRATIOT Town	5/1/2004	11	78	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	26
GRATIOT Town	5/5/2004	78		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	35
GRATIOT Town	5/8/2004			INJ	0	0	1OT ANML	1	55	48
GRATIOT Town	6/13/2004			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	18
GRATIOT Town	7/15/2004	11		PD	0	0	0	2	55	63
GRATIOT Town	7/22/2004	78		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	39
GRATIOT Town	7/23/2004			INJ	0	0	1OVTRTN	1	55	19
GRATIOT Town	8/3/2004	W	78	PD	0	0	0FIRE	1	55	33
GRATIOT Town	8/16/2004	78		PD	0	0	0CILVRT	1	55	18
GRATIOT Town	9/30/2004	11		PD	0	0	0	2	55	50
GRATIOT Town	10/21/2004	11	23	INJ	0	0	3TFSIGN	1	45	16
GRATIOT Town	10/21/2004			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	35
GRATIOT Town	10/22/2004	11	23	INJ	0	0	3TFSIGN	2	45	36
GRATIOT Town	10/25/2004		P	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	45
GRATIOT Town	10/28/2004	78		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	40
GRATIOT Town	10/28/2004	78		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	25
GRATIOT Town	11/2/2004		K	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	16
GRATIOT Town	11/6/2004	KK		INJ	0	0	2	2	55	72
GRATIOT Town	11/11/2004	11		INJ	0	0	1DEER	1	55	37
GRATIOT Town	11/11/2004	P		PD	0	0	0OT ANML	1	55	48
GRATIOT Town	11/12/2004	78		FAT	1	0	0GR END	1	55	42
GRATIOT Town	12/21/2004	11	KK	PD	0	0	0DITCH	1	55	24
GRATIOT Town	12/21/2004			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	54
GRATIOT Town	12/21/2004			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	21
GRATIOT Town	12/24/2004	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	41
GRATIOT Town	12/24/2004	78		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	23
GRATIOT Town	12/25/2004	11		PD	0	0	0OT ANML	1	55	56
GRATIOT Town	12/27/2004	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	34
GRATIOT Town	12/28/2004	23		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	66

1. ACCDATE	2. ONHWY - the name of the highway on which the crash took place.	3. ATSTR - the local street (or road) name on which the crash occurred	4. ALCFILAG	5. ACCDSVR	6. TOTFATL	7. TOTINJ	8. ACCDTYPE	9. TOTVEH	10. POSTSPD1	11. AGE1
GRATIOT Town	12/29/2004	KK		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	20
GRATIOT Town	12/30/2004	KK	N	PD	0	0	0ENBKMT	1	55	61
GRATIOT Town	12/31/2004	KK	N	PD	0	0	0ENBKMT	1	55	49
GRATIOT Town	1/9/2005	78	78	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	42
GRATIOT Town	2/14/2005	78		PD	0	0	0TREE	1	55	60
GRATIOT Town	3/3/2005		11	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	76
GRATIOT Town	3/10/2005	78		PD	0	0	0JKNIF	1	55	32
GRATIOT Town	3/25/2005	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	21
GRATIOT Town	4/2/2005	KK	DD	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	22
GRATIOT Town	4/9/2005	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	29
GRATIOT Town	4/12/2005		AMES RD	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	39
GRATIOT Town	6/1/2005	11	78	INJ	0	0	1GR FAC	1	55	42
GRATIOT Town	6/13/2005	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	61
GRATIOT Town	6/16/2005	11	KK	INJ	0	0	1OVRTN	1	55	27
GRATIOT Town	6/23/2005	78		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	20
GRATIOT Town	6/23/2005		WHITE SCHOOL RD	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	65
GRATIOT Town	6/28/2005	11		PD	0	0	0FENCE	1	55	42
GRATIOT Town	7/1/2005		WHITE SCHOOL RD	PD	0	0	0OT ANML	1	55	39
GRATIOT Town	7/17/2005	78	78	INJ	0	0	0DEER	1	55	54
GRATIOT Town	8/5/2005	11	P	INJ	0	0	2DEER	2	45	47
GRATIOT Town	8/22/2005	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	45
GRATIOT Town	8/26/2005	11	78	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	26
GRATIOT Town	9/5/2005		CHAPMAN RD	INJ	0	0	1TREE	1	55	45
GRATIOT Town	9/17/2005	78		FAT	1	1	0	2	55	19
GRATIOT Town	9/25/2005	23	11	PD	0	0	0OVRTN	1	55	39
GRATIOT Town	9/30/2005	11		INJ	0	0	0	2	55	22
GRATIOT Town	10/15/2005	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	51
GRATIOT Town	10/18/2005	23	11	PD	0	0	0	2	55	44
GRATIOT Town	10/20/2005	78		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	39
GRATIOT Town	10/22/2005	P		PD	0	0	0FENCE	1	55	36
GRATIOT Town	11/3/2005	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	20
GRATIOT Town	11/4/2005	11	78	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	63
GRATIOT Town	11/9/2005	KK		INJ	0	0	1DEER	1	55	51
GRATIOT Town	11/10/2005	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	41
GRATIOT Town	11/10/2005	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	63
GRATIOT Town	11/19/2005	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	51
GRATIOT Town	11/20/2005	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	57
GRATIOT Town	11/29/2005	KK		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	19
GRATIOT Town	12/4/2005	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	23
GRATIOT Town	12/13/2005	78		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	54
GRATIOT Town	12/17/2005	78		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	48
GRATIOT Town	12/28/2005	78		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	48
KENDALL Town	2/3/2001	151		PD	0	0	0GR END	2	55	21
KENDALL Town	3/28/2001	151		PD	0	0	0	2	55	74
KENDALL Town	4/7/2001		TRUMAN RD	PD	0	0	0OT ANML	1	55	19
KENDALL Town	4/9/2001	151		INJ	0	0	1DITCH	1	55	72
KENDALL Town	4/22/2001	151		PD	0	0	0	2	55	29
KENDALL Town	4/25/2001	O		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	46
KENDALL Town	6/21/2001	O	AIRPORT LN	PD	0	0	0	2	55	32
KENDALL Town	6/28/2001		ROCK RD	INJ	0	0	1OVRTN	1	55	35
KENDALL Town	8/11/2001	151		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	18
KENDALL Town	8/23/2001	O	BURR OAK RD	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	69
KENDALL Town	9/27/2001	G	TIBBITS RD	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	31
KENDALL Town	10/28/2001	151		INJ	0	0	0DEER	1	55	74
KENDALL Town	12/15/2001	151		INJ	0	0	1OVRTN	1	55	62
KENDALL Town	1/18/2002		OAK PARK RD	INJ	0	0	1DEER	1	55	16

1. ACCDATE	2. ONHWY - the name of the highway on which the crash took place.	3. AT HWY - name of the intersecting or nearest highway on which the crash took place.	4. ALCLAG	5. ACCDSVR	6. TOTFATL	7. TOTINJ	8. ACCDTYPE	9. TOTVEH	10. POSTSPD	11. AGE1
calendar date on which the crash occurred	ONS ITR - the local street (or road) name on which the crash took place.	AT ISTR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	alcohol involved	greatest crash severity • FAT fatality(ies) • INJ injury(ies) • PD property damage only	total number of fatalities	total number injured	crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	number of vehicles involved	posted speed	age of driver or primary vehicle
KENDALL Town	1/24/2002	151								
KENDALL Town	2/8/2002									
KENDALL Town	3/12/2002	O								
KENDALL Town	4/6/2002	G								
KENDALL Town	5/12/2002	151								
KENDALL Town	5/17/2002	151								
KENDALL Town	6/8/2002	O								
KENDALL Town	6/17/2002									
KENDALL Town	6/19/2002	151								
KENDALL Town	6/21/2002	151								
KENDALL Town	7/27/2002									
KENDALL Town	8/25/2002	O								
KENDALL Town	10/24/2002									
KENDALL Town	10/28/2002									
KENDALL Town	11/23/2002									
KENDALL Town	12/6/2002	151								
KENDALL Town	1/10/2003	G								
KENDALL Town	1/29/2003									
KENDALL Town	2/7/2003									
KENDALL Town	2/28/2003	151								
KENDALL Town	3/4/2003	G								
KENDALL Town	3/5/2003	151								
KENDALL Town	3/14/2003									
KENDALL Town	4/6/2003									
KENDALL Town	4/7/2003	151								
KENDALL Town	7/31/2003									
KENDALL Town	9/14/2003									
KENDALL Town	9/19/2003	O								
KENDALL Town	10/3/2003	151								
KENDALL Town	10/16/2003	O								
KENDALL Town	1/23/2004	G								
KENDALL Town	1/25/2004	Z								
KENDALL Town	2/2/2004									
KENDALL Town	2/7/2004	151								
KENDALL Town	2/18/2004	G								
KENDALL Town	2/21/2004									
KENDALL Town	3/17/2004	O								
KENDALL Town	3/20/2004									
KENDALL Town	4/20/2004	G								
KENDALL Town	5/12/2004	G								
KENDALL Town	6/18/2004									
KENDALL Town	8/25/2004	O								
KENDALL Town	9/17/2004	Z								
KENDALL Town	10/12/2004	G								
KENDALL Town	10/14/2004									
KENDALL Town	11/6/2004	151								
KENDALL Town	12/1/2004	G								
KENDALL Town	12/23/2004	G								
KENDALL Town	12/30/2004	O								
KENDALL Town	1/1/2005	G								
KENDALL Town	1/19/2005	G								
KENDALL Town	2/6/2005									
KENDALL Town	2/14/2005									
KENDALL Town	2/20/2005									
KENDALL Town	3/10/2005	151								
KENDALL Town	3/10/2005	151								

1. ACCDATE	2. ONHWY - the name of the highway on which the crash took place. ONS ITR - the local street (or road) name on which the crash occurred	3. ATHWY - name of the intersecting or nearest highway on which the crash took place. AT ISTR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	4. ALCFLAG alcohol involved	5. ACCDSVR greatest crash severity • FAT fatality(ies) • INJ injury(ies) • PD property damage only	6. TOTFATL total number of fatalities	7. TOTINJ total number injured	8. ACCDTYPE crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	9. TOTVEH number of vehicles involved	10. POSTSPD1 posted speed	11. AGE1 age of driver or primary vehicle
KENDALL Town	8/19/2005	Z								
KENDALL Town	8/29/2005	151		FAT		1	3	2	55	51
KENDALL Town	9/7/2005	151		PD		0	0	1	65	39
KENDALL Town	11/5/2005			PD		0	0	1	65	50
KENDALL Town	11/18/2005	G	TRUMAN RD	PD		0	0	2	55	19
KENDALL Town	11/25/2005		OAK PARK RD	PD		0	0	1	55	18
KENDALL Town	12/3/2005	O		PD		0	0	1	55	21
KENDALL Town	12/6/2005	151		PD		0	0	1	65	22
KENDALL Town	12/8/2005	151		PD		0	0	1	65	18
KENDALL Town	12/9/2005	151		PD		0	0	2	77	42
KENDALL Town	12/19/2005	O	Z	PD		0	0	1	55	28
LAMONT Town	9/13/2001		MOUNT PLEASANT RD	INJ		0	2	2	55	37
LAMONT Town	10/21/2001	81	D	PD		0	0	1	55	45
LAMONT Town	11/2/2001	81	D	PD		0	0	1	55	49
LAMONT Town	11/7/2001		SPORE RD	PD		0	0	1	55	68
LAMONT Town	1/2/2002	81		PD		0	0	1	55	41
LAMONT Town	1/29/2002	81		PD		0	0	1	35	42
LAMONT Town	2/26/2002	81		INJ		0	1	1	55	44
LAMONT Town	5/22/2002		E LAMONT RD	INJ		0	1	1	55	26
LAMONT Town	10/19/2002	81		PD		0	0	1	55	49
LAMONT Town	10/23/2002	81	D	PD		0	0	1	55	30
LAMONT Town	11/12/2002	D	81	PD		0	0	1	55	16
LAMONT Town	11/21/2002		E LAMONT RD	PD		0	0	1	55	40
LAMONT Town	12/10/2002		GRAVEL RUN RD	INJ		0	3	1	55	28
LAMONT Town	1/1/2003	81		PD		0	0	1	55	23
LAMONT Town	1/26/2003		DOBBS RD	INJ		0	1	1	55	16
LAMONT Town	3/4/2003	F		INJ		0	1	1	55	63
LAMONT Town	3/16/2003	81		PD		0	0	1	55	25
LAMONT Town	5/22/2003	D		INJ		0	2	2	55	61
LAMONT Town	5/26/2003		LANCASTER RD	INJ		0	1	1	55	45
LAMONT Town	6/6/2003	81		PD		0	0	1	55	47
LAMONT Town	10/1/2003	81		PD		0	0	1	55	20
LAMONT Town	10/22/2003		WOODBERRY RD	INJ		0	1	2	55	51
LAMONT Town	11/1/2003	81		PD		0	0	1	55	24
LAMONT Town	11/17/2003		OTTER CREEK RD	PD		0	0	1	55	32
LAMONT Town	1/17/2004	81	D	PD		0	0	1	55	27
LAMONT Town	3/18/2004	81		INJ		0	1	1	55	34
LAMONT Town	9/12/2004		E LAMONT RD	INJ		0	1	1	55	61
LAMONT Town	10/6/2004	81		PD		0	0	1	55	26
LAMONT Town	11/3/2004	81		PD		0	0	1	55	33
LAMONT Town	12/2/2004		DOBBS RD	PD		0	0	1	55	66
LAMONT Town	1/29/2005		DOBBS RD	PD		0	0	1	55	52
LAMONT Town	2/19/2005	81	D	PD		0	0	1	55	82
LAMONT Town	2/21/2005		E LAMONT RD	PD		0	0	1	55	31
LAMONT Town	5/8/2005	D		INJ		0	2	1	55	27
LAMONT Town	7/25/2005		GOODMAN RD	PD		0	0	1	55	46
LAMONT Town	8/7/2005		BERRY RD	PD		0	0	1	55	48
LAMONT Town	8/29/2005		SPORE RD	INJ		0	0	1	55	48
LAMONT Town	9/30/2005	81		PD		0	0	1	55	30
LAMONT Town	10/28/2005	81		PD		0	0	1	55	57
LAMONT Town	10/28/2005	81		PD		0	0	1	55	79
LAMONT Town	10/30/2005	81	D	PD		0	0	1	55	18
LAMONT Town	11/1/2005	81		PD		0	0	1	55	27
LAMONT Town	11/30/2005	D		PD		0	0	1	55	56
LAMONT Town	12/8/2005	F		PD		0	0	1	55	17
LAMONT Town	12/25/2005		WOODBERRY RD	PD		0	0	1	55	40

1. ACCDATE	2. ONHWY - the name of the highway on which the crash took place. ONS ITR - the local street (or road) name on which the crash occurred	3. ATHWY - name of the intersecting or nearest highway on which the crash took place. AT ISTR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	4. ALCLAG	5. ACCDSVR	6. TOTFATL	7. TOTINJ	8. ACCDTYPE	9. TOTVEH	10. POSTSPD1	11. AGE1
				severity - crash fatality(ies) - INJ injury(ies) - PD property damage only	total number of fatalities	total number injured	crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	number of vehicles involved	posted speed	age of driver or primary vehicle
LAMONT Town	12/28/2005	81	KATHY RD	PD	0	0	0DITCH	1	55	43
MONTICELLO Town	1/3/2001		WHITE SCHOOL RD	PD	0	0	0OTHEX	1	55	22
MONTICELLO Town	6/12/2001	W		INJ	0	0	2DEER	1	55	71
MONTICELLO Town	7/6/2001	P	W AND P RD	INJ	0	0	3	2	55	55
MONTICELLO Town	11/5/2001	W		PD	0	0	0	2	55	23
MONTICELLO Town	11/26/2001		WHITE LN	PD	0	0	0FENCE	1	55	47
MONTICELLO Town	2/28/2002		WHITE SCHOOL RD	PD	0	0	0FENCE	2	55	56
MONTICELLO Town	3/2/2002	P		PD	0	0	0FIRE	1	55	39
MONTICELLO Town	5/14/2002	P	WHITE SCHOOL RD	PD	0	0	0BENFX	1	55	26
MONTICELLO Town	5/28/2002	W	DIMMICK RD	PD	0	0	0	2	55	18
MONTICELLO Town	6/4/2002	W		PD	0	0	0UTPOLE	1	55	16
MONTICELLO Town	6/24/2002	P	LEAHY RD	INJ	0	0	2	2	55	49
MONTICELLO Town	8/15/2002		WHITE SCHOOL RD	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	55
MONTICELLO Town	11/26/2002	W	GUB HOLLOW RD	INJ	0	0	1DITCH	1	55	48
MONTICELLO Town	12/6/2002	W	MARTIN RD	PD	0	0	0DITCH	1	55	52
MONTICELLO Town	12/28/2002		BLACKHAWK RD	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	64
MONTICELLO Town	4/27/2003	W	BLACKHAWK RD	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	45	34
MONTICELLO Town	8/12/2003	W	S PRAIRIE RD	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	38
MONTICELLO Town	11/19/2003	W		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	52
MONTICELLO Town	6/2/2004	W	A	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	18
MONTICELLO Town	10/16/2004	W	WEST TINY RD	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	51
MONTICELLO Town	12/30/2004	W	TINY RD	INJ	0	0	1OVRTN	1	55	22
MONTICELLO Town	1/15/2005	P		INJ	0	0	1DITCH	1	55	27
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/23/2001	11	BUXTON LN	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	30
NEW DIGGINGS Town	2/2/2001	11		INJ	0	0	1PK VEH	2	55	0
NEW DIGGINGS Town	2/4/2001	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	20
NEW DIGGINGS Town	2/26/2001	W		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	43
NEW DIGGINGS Town	3/28/2001	I	11	PD	0	0	0GR END	1	55	21
NEW DIGGINGS Town	4/15/2001	I		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	18
NEW DIGGINGS Town	5/28/2001	W	BEAN ST RD	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	30	41
NEW DIGGINGS Town	5/29/2001	I	SHAWNEE RD	PD	0	0	0TFSIGN	1	55	59
NEW DIGGINGS Town	7/16/2001	I	HAMMER LN	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	46
NEW DIGGINGS Town	9/8/2001	W	KNEE DEEP RD	INJ	0	0	1OVRTN	1	55	48
NEW DIGGINGS Town	10/9/2001	I		PD	0	0	0FIRE	1	55	30
NEW DIGGINGS Town	10/18/2001		FEVER HILL RD	INJ	0	0	2DITCH	1	55	16
NEW DIGGINGS Town	10/19/2001	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	26
NEW DIGGINGS Town	10/23/2001	11	HORSESHOE BEND RD	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	36
NEW DIGGINGS Town	11/5/2001	W		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	20
NEW DIGGINGS Town	12/21/2001		BENNETT RD	INJ	0	0	1DITCH	1	55	43
NEW DIGGINGS Town	12/23/2001	11		INJ	0	0	3GR FAC	1	55	18
NEW DIGGINGS Town	12/31/2001		WINDY POINT RD	PD	0	0	0OT PST	1	55	18
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/2/2002		BENNETT RD	PD	0	0	0OT PST	0	55	0
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/14/2002	I	RIDGE RD	INJ	0	0	1DITCH	1	55	15
NEW DIGGINGS Town	2/2/2002		FEVER HILL RD	PD	0	0	0FENCE	1	55	59
NEW DIGGINGS Town	2/8/2002		TWIN BRIDGE RD	PD	0	0	0	2	55	16
NEW DIGGINGS Town	2/28/2002	11	HILLDALE RD	FAT	0	0	2	2	55	18
NEW DIGGINGS Town	3/14/2002	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	52
NEW DIGGINGS Town	4/17/2002	11		PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	30
NEW DIGGINGS Town	5/18/2002	W		PD	0	0	0GR FAC	1	55	23
NEW DIGGINGS Town	5/28/2002		AETNA RD	INJ	0	0	1BRRAL	1	55	16
NEW DIGGINGS Town	6/6/2002		DRY BONE RD	INJ	0	0	1OVRTN	1	55	62
NEW DIGGINGS Town	7/10/2002		SILVERTHORN RD	INJ	0	0	2EMBKIT	1	55	16
NEW DIGGINGS Town	7/14/2002	W		FAT	1	1	1TPOLE	1	55	35
NEW DIGGINGS Town	9/27/2002	W		PD	0	0	0BENFX	1	30	17
NEW DIGGINGS Town	10/8/2002	W	PENNY BENTON RD	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	52
NEW DIGGINGS Town	10/24/2002	W	REDFEARN LN	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	69

1. ACCDATE	2. ONHWY - the name of the highway on which the crash took place.	3. ATSTR - the local street (or road) name on which the crash occurred	4. ALCLAG - alcohol involved	5. ACCDSVR - greatest crash severity - FAT fatality(ies) - INJ injury(ies) - PD property damage only	6. TOTFATL - total number of fatalities	7. TOTINJ - total number injured	8. ACCDTYPE - crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	9. TOTVEH - number of vehicles involved	10. POSTSPD1 - posted speed	11. AGE1 - age of driver or primary vehicle
NEW DIGGINGS Town	11/10/2002	I								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	11/11/2002	I								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	12/13/2002	I								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/14/2003									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/16/2003	W								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/19/2003	11								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/19/2003									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/19/2003									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/22/2003	W								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/22/2003	W								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	4/17/2003	I								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	5/19/2003	W								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	5/20/2003	11								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	5/24/2003	11								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	5/24/2003	11								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	7/1/2003									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	7/8/2003									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	9/25/2003									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	10/1/2003	W								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	10/4/2003	I								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	10/16/2003	11								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	12/1/2003	11								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	12/4/2003									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	12/9/2003	W								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	12/13/2003									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	12/13/2003									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/17/2004	W								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/13/2004	W								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/18/2004									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/22/2004	W								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/29/2004	11								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/30/2004	I								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	2/2/2004									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	5/23/2004									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	8/17/2004	I								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	9/24/2004									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	10/1/2004	11								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	10/17/2004	W								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	1/8/2005	11								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	2/20/2005									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	3/14/2005	11								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	3/28/2005	11								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	5/24/2005	11								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	5/30/2005	I								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	7/18/2005									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	8/10/2005	W								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	9/1/2005	I								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	10/14/2005									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	10/23/2005	W								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	10/31/2005	Q								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	11/6/2005									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	11/10/2005	W								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	11/14/2005	I								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	11/22/2005	I								
NEW DIGGINGS Town	11/23/2005									
NEW DIGGINGS Town	12/18/2005									
SEYMOUR Town	6/26/2001	81								

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SHULLSBURG Town	6/10/2001	11	E	INJ	0	0	1 DITCH	1	55	23
SHULLSBURG Town	7/20/2001	U		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	47
SHULLSBURG Town	10/15/2001	23		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	20
SHULLSBURG Town	10/19/2001	11		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	37
SHULLSBURG Town	10/20/2001	11	23	INJ	0	1	2 OVRTRN	2	45	60
SHULLSBURG Town	11/10/2001	U		INJ	0	0	1 UTPOLE	1	55	36
SHULLSBURG Town	12/15/2001	O		INJ	0	0	1 UTPOLE	1	55	21
SHULLSBURG Town	12/27/2001		11	INJ	0	0	2 OTHFX	1	55	41
SHULLSBURG Town	1/29/2002	O		PD	0	0	0	2	55	30
SHULLSBURG Town	2/26/2002	11		INJ	0	0	1 DITCH	1	55	34
SHULLSBURG Town	3/15/2002		MULLEN RD	INJ	0	0	2 EMBKMT	1	55	20
SHULLSBURG Town	3/18/2002	11		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	67
SHULLSBURG Town	5/16/2002	11	E	PD	0	0	0 FIRE	1	55	22
SHULLSBURG Town	6/7/2002	11	E	INJ	0	0	2	2	55	23
SHULLSBURG Town	6/10/2002	O		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	29
SHULLSBURG Town	6/20/2002		DRY BONE RD	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	17
SHULLSBURG Town	6/29/2002	11	23	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	65
SHULLSBURG Town	6/30/2002	11		INJ	0	0	1 OVRTRN	1	55	20
SHULLSBURG Town	7/2/2002	11		PD	0	0	0	2	55	36
SHULLSBURG Town	7/2/2002	E		INJ	0	0	1	2	55	15
SHULLSBURG Town	7/6/2002	11		INJ	0	0	2 TFSIGN	1	55	18
SHULLSBURG Town	7/8/2002	11		PD	0	0	0 EMBKMT	1	55	37
SHULLSBURG Town	7/15/2002	11		INJ	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	38
SHULLSBURG Town	7/20/2002		MULLEN RD	INJ	0	0	3 EMBKMT	1	55	21
SHULLSBURG Town	7/25/2002	A		PD	0	0	0 OT PST	1	55	70
SHULLSBURG Town	7/30/2002	11		INJ	0	0	3	3	55	18
SHULLSBURG Town	8/11/2002	O		INJ	0	0	1 DITCH	1	55	17
SHULLSBURG Town	8/25/2002		DUNBARTON RD	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	40
SHULLSBURG Town	9/27/2002	O		PD	0	0	0 UTPOLE	1	55	35
SHULLSBURG Town	10/21/2002	11		INJ	0	0	1 FENCE	1	55	19
SHULLSBURG Town	10/30/2002	11		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	18
SHULLSBURG Town	11/22/2002		DUMBARTON RD	INJ	0	0	1	2	55	43
SHULLSBURG Town	12/1/2002		MORRISSEY RD	PD	0	0	0 OTHFX	1	55	16
SHULLSBURG Town	1/4/2003	11		PD	0	0	0 OTHFX	1	55	49
SHULLSBURG Town	1/12/2003	O		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	42
SHULLSBURG Town	1/15/2003	11		PD	0	0	0 EMBKMT	2	55	31
SHULLSBURG Town	1/26/2003	O		PD	0	0	0 OVRTRN	1	55	37
SHULLSBURG Town	1/28/2003	11		PD	0	0	0 TREE	1	55	17
SHULLSBURG Town	2/16/2003		JOHNSON RD	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	67
SHULLSBURG Town	2/21/2003		DRY BONE RD	PD	0	0	0 FENCE	1	55	24
SHULLSBURG Town	3/3/2003	11		PD	0	0	0 DITCH	1	55	24
SHULLSBURG Town	3/4/2003	11		PD	0	0	0 DITCH	1	55	54
SHULLSBURG Town	3/14/2003	O		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	58
SHULLSBURG Town	3/29/2003	O		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	48
SHULLSBURG Town	4/3/2003	11	E	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	49
SHULLSBURG Town	4/8/2003		APPLE RD	INJ	0	0	3 TREE	1	55	20
SHULLSBURG Town	4/18/2003		GLENVILLE RD	INJ	0	0	1 TFSIGN	1	55	35
SHULLSBURG Town	4/20/2003	11		INJ	0	0	1 OVRTRN	1	55	54
SHULLSBURG Town	5/10/2003		GLENVILLE RD	INJ	0	0	1 GR END	1	55	20
SHULLSBURG Town	5/25/2003		DUNBARTON RD	PD	0	0	0 CLVRT	1	55	18
SHULLSBURG Town	8/1/2003	11		PD	0	0	0 DITCH	1	55	16
SHULLSBURG Town	10/10/2003	11	P	PD	0	0	0	2	45	50
SHULLSBURG Town	10/18/2003		PENNY BENTON RD	INJ	0	0	1 OTHFX	1	55	50
SHULLSBURG Town	10/19/2003		STUMP GROVE RD	PD	0	0	0 OVRTRN	1	55	16
SHULLSBURG Town	11/11/2003	11		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	80
SHULLSBURG Town	11/18/2003	11		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	47

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calendar date on which the crash occurred	ONS1R - the local street (or road) name on which the crash took place.	AT1SR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	alcohol involved	greatest crash severity - FAT fatality(ies) - INJ injury(ies) - PD property damage only	total number of fatalities	total number injured	crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	number of vehicles involved	posted speed	age of driver or primary vehicle
SHULLSBURG Town	12/17/2003	O								
SHULLSBURG Town	12/29/2003	11	JACKSON RD				0 TREE	1	55	48
SHULLSBURG Town	1/7/2004	U	APPLE RD	PD			0 OT ANML	1	55	31
SHULLSBURG Town	1/16/2004	11	BIG CUT RD	PD			0 DEER	1	55	30
SHULLSBURG Town	1/16/2004	11	BIG CUT RD	PD			0 DITCH	1	55	39
SHULLSBURG Town	1/31/2004		BUNCOMBE RD	PD			0	2	55	40
SHULLSBURG Town	2/7/2004	U		PD			0 FENCE	1	55	18
SHULLSBURG Town	2/10/2004	O	RENNICK RD	PD			0 TFSIGN	1	55	26
SHULLSBURG Town	2/17/2004	O	SILVERTHORNE RD	PD			0	2	55	36
SHULLSBURG Town	2/20/2004		BIG CUT RD	PD			0 DEER	1	55	16
SHULLSBURG Town	2/23/2004	U	11	PD			0 TFSIGN	1	55	45
SHULLSBURG Town	3/9/2004		JACKSON RD	PD			0 TFSIGN	2	55	17
SHULLSBURG Town	4/22/2004	11	E	INJ			0 DITCH	1	55	40
SHULLSBURG Town	5/23/2004	O	W	INJ			0 DITCH	1	55	43
SHULLSBURG Town	5/28/2004	11		PD			0 UTPOLE	1	55	17
SHULLSBURG Town	6/19/2004	11	BIG CUT RD	PD			0 OVTRN	1	55	57
SHULLSBURG Town	7/19/2004	P	11	PD			0 DEER	1	55	67
SHULLSBURG Town	10/27/2004	P	DUNBARTON RD	PD			0 DEER	1	55	55
SHULLSBURG Town	11/19/2004	11	BIG CUT RD	PD			0 DEER	1	55	42
SHULLSBURG Town	12/1/2004	O		PD			0 DEER	1	55	49
SHULLSBURG Town	12/8/2004	11	E	INJ			0 DITCH	1	55	37
SHULLSBURG Town	1/1/2005	11	23	PD			0 EMBKIT	1	55	72
SHULLSBURG Town	1/15/2005	O	11	PD			0 DEER	1	55	50
SHULLSBURG Town	1/27/2005	11	COPELAND RD	FAT			1 UTPOLE	1	55	32
SHULLSBURG Town	1/29/2005	O	BIG CUT RD	PD			0 OT ANML	1	55	40
SHULLSBURG Town	3/21/2005		SILVERTHORN RD	PD			0 DEER	1	55	19
SHULLSBURG Town	3/27/2005	11	AETNA RD	PD			0 DEER	1	55	19
SHULLSBURG Town	4/11/2005	A	JOHNSON RD	PD			0 FENCE	1	55	25
SHULLSBURG Town	5/31/2005		LAVERY RD	INJ			0 DITCH	1	55	52
SHULLSBURG Town	6/11/2005	O	WHITE OAK CEMETARY RD	PD			0 FIRE	1	0	62
SHULLSBURG Town	7/19/2005		JACKSON RD	PD			0	2	55	61
SHULLSBURG Town	8/30/2005	11	B & C RD	INJ			3	2	55	16
SHULLSBURG Town	9/17/2005		BIG CUT RD	INJ			1 OVTRN	1	55	34
SHULLSBURG Town	10/11/2005	11	AETNA RD	PD			0 DEER	1	55	46
SHULLSBURG Town	10/21/2005	11	COPELAND RD	PD			0 OT ANML	1	55	42
SHULLSBURG Town	11/8/2005	11	BIG CUT RD	PD			0 DEER	1	55	33
SHULLSBURG Town	11/19/2005		JOHNSON RD	INJ			0	1	55	52
SHULLSBURG Town	11/25/2005	A	MARTIN RD	INJ			1 TREE	1	55	54
SHULLSBURG Town	12/13/2005		JOHNSON RD	PD			0 DITCH	1	55	50
SHULLSBURG Town	12/19/2005	11		INJ			1 OVTRN	1	55	55
SHULLSBURG Town	12/21/2005	O	23	PD			0	2	45	25
SHULLSBURG Town	12/22/2005	P	E	PD			0	2	55	23
SHULLSBURG Town	1/3/2006	11	JACKSON RD	PD			0 DEER	1	55	42
SHULLSBURG Town	1/13/2006	11	COPELAND RD	PD			0 FENCE	1	55	52
SHULLSBURG Town	1/22/2006	P	W AND P RD	INJ			1 DITCH	1	55	24
WAYNE Town	1/23/2001	11	WAYNE CENTER RD	PD			0 DEER	1	55	44
WAYNE Town	1/30/2001		MEIER RD	PD			0 DEER	1	55	26
WAYNE Town	2/15/2001	11	B	PD			0 DEER	1	45	42
WAYNE Town	2/18/2001	11	MEIER RD	INJ			2 TFSIGN	2	55	26
WAYNE Town	3/7/2001	D		PD			0 DEER	1	55	40
WAYNE Town	3/9/2001	11	STATE LINE RD	INJ			1 UTPOLE	1	55	34
WAYNE Town	3/20/2001		WAYNE CENTER RD	PD			0 DEER	1	55	35
WAYNE Town	3/26/2001		MC KNIGHT RD	INJ			2 EMBKIT	1	77	18
WAYNE Town	5/9/2001	D	B	PD			0 DEER	1	45	40
WAYNE Town	5/25/2001		RIVERBEND RD	PD			0 DEER	1	55	37
WAYNE Town			RIVERBEND RD	INJ			2	2	55	74

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calendar date on which the crash occurred	ONS1R - the local street (or road) name on which the crash took place.	AT1SR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	alcohol involved	greatest crash severity • FAT fatality(ies) • INJ injury(ies) • PD property damage only	total number of fatalities	total number injured	crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	number of vehicles involved	posted speed	age of driver or primary vehicle
WAYNE Town	6/8/2001	N								
WAYNE Town	6/9/2001	11	WAYNE CENTER RD	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	29
WAYNE Town	7/11/2001		WEHINGER RD	INJ		0	3	2	55	82
WAYNE Town	7/21/2001	11	MEIER RD	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	56
WAYNE Town	8/11/2001		11	INJ		0	2CILVRT	1	55	19
WAYNE Town	8/26/2001	11	MAU RD	INJ		0	1EMBKMT	1	55	19
WAYNE Town	11/3/2001	11	WAYNE CENTER RD	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	54
WAYNE Town	11/24/2001	DD	DEETZ LN	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	26
WAYNE Town	12/16/2001	N	D	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	19
WAYNE Town	12/27/2001	11	WAYNE CENTER RD	INJ		0	1TFSIGN	1	55	33
WAYNE Town	1/3/2002		WEHINGER RD	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	17
WAYNE Town	1/13/2002	11	WAYNE CENTER RD	INJ		0	1	2	55	18
WAYNE Town	2/12/2002	DD	TOLLACKSON RD	PD		0	0TREE	1	55	26
WAYNE Town	2/26/2002	D	MCKNIGHT RD	PD		0	0UTPOLE	1	55	18
WAYNE Town	3/14/2002	11	DEETZ LN	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	25
WAYNE Town	3/26/2002	DD	TOLLACKSON RD	INJ		0	1DITCH	1	55	55
WAYNE Town	4/23/2002		MAYER RD	INJ		0	1MAILBOX	1	55	16
WAYNE Town	4/25/2002	D	SWANSON RD	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	17
WAYNE Town	5/23/2002	11	DEETZ LN	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	37
WAYNE Town	5/25/2002	11	WAYNE CENTER RD	INJ		0	1OVRTRN	1	55	51
WAYNE Town	5/30/2002	N	D	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	67
WAYNE Town	6/1/2002	11	DEETZ LN	INJ		0	1DEER	1	55	33
WAYNE Town	6/15/2002		WEHINGER RD	INJ		0	0	2	55	18
WAYNE Town	10/19/2002	11	ANDREWS RD	INJ		0	1TREE	1	55	30
WAYNE Town	10/19/2002	11	DEETZ LN	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	17
WAYNE Town	10/20/2002	11	WAYNE CENTER RD	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	18
WAYNE Town	10/24/2002	N	WAYNE CENTER RD	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	17
WAYNE Town	10/28/2002		D	INJ		0	2DITCH	1	55	33
WAYNE Town	10/30/2002	11	MEIER RD	PD		0	0TREE	1	55	48
WAYNE Town	10/31/2002	11	DEETZ LN	PD		0	0OT ANML	1	55	45
WAYNE Town	11/2/2002	11	PHILLIPS LN	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	48
WAYNE Town	11/2/2002		11	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	53
WAYNE Town	11/3/2002	11	WAYNE CENTER RD	INJ		0	1DEER	1	55	45
WAYNE Town	11/9/2002	11	MEIER RD	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	24
WAYNE Town	12/2/2002	11	DEETZ LN	PD		0	0TREE	1	55	17
WAYNE Town	12/2/2002	11	DEETZ LN	INJ		0	1	2	55	31
WAYNE Town	12/2/2002	11	DEETZ LN	PD		0	0TREE	1	55	25
WAYNE Town	12/17/2002		ANDREWS RD	PD		0	0TREE	1	55	46
WAYNE Town	12/18/2002	WAYNE CENTER RD	DD	PD		0	0GR FAC	1	55	58
WAYNE Town	12/23/2002	11	WAYNE CENTER RD	INJ		0	1DEER	2	55	38
WAYNE Town	12/29/2002	D	E SARGENT RD	PD		0	0OVRTN	1	55	18
WAYNE Town	12/30/2002	11	SOUTHBOUND	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	52
WAYNE Town	1/10/2003		D	PD		0	0UTPOLE	1	55	33
WAYNE Town	1/24/2003	11	MAU RD	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	52
WAYNE Town	1/27/2003	11	WAYNE CENTER RD	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	45
WAYNE Town	1/27/2003	11	DEETZ LA	PD		0	0SIGN	1	55	45
WAYNE Town	2/24/2003	11	OLD HWY 11	PD		0	0DITCH	1	55	29
WAYNE Town	2/28/2003		11	PD		0	0EMBKMT	1	55	38
WAYNE Town	3/21/2003		WAYNE CENTER RD	PD		0	0OVRTN	1	55	20
WAYNE Town	4/10/2003	N	MINK FARM RD	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	27
WAYNE Town	4/13/2003	B	D	INJ		0	1FENCE	1	55	32
WAYNE Town	4/19/2003		WAYNE CENTER RD	PD		0	0DITCH	1	55	17
WAYNE Town	6/5/2003	B	D	PD		0	0TFSIGN	1	55	18
WAYNE Town	7/14/2003	11	DEETZ LN	INJ		0	1DEER	1	55	34
WAYNE Town	8/21/2003	N	D	INJ		0	2DITCH	1	55	16
WAYNE Town	9/14/2003		WAYNE CENTER RD	INJ		0	2GR FAC	1	55	19
WAYNE Town	10/3/2003	D	11	PD		0	0TREE	1	55	42

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				greatest crash severity • FAT fatality(ies) • INJ injury(ies) • PD property damage only	total number of fatalities	total number injured	crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	number of vehicles involved	posted speed	age of driver or primary vehicle
WAYNE Town	3/26/2005	DD		INJ	0	0	1 BRRAIL	1	55	41
WAYNE Town	4/14/2005	N	TOLLAKSON RD	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	23
WAYNE Town	5/6/2005	11	WAYNE CENTER RD	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	51
WAYNE Town	7/2/2005		DD	INJ	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	23
WAYNE Town	7/5/2005	D	11	INJ	0	0	1 OVRTRN	1	55	19
WAYNE Town	9/25/2005	B		PD	0	0	0 TFSIGN	1	55	31
WAYNE Town	9/27/2005		MINK FARM RD	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	55	24
WAYNE Town	10/16/2005	11		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	21
WAYNE Town	11/1/2005	11	WAYNE CENTER RD	INJ	0	0	1 DEER	1	55	27
WAYNE Town	11/5/2005	11	DEETZ LANE	INJ	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	40
WAYNE Town	11/5/2005	D	MEIER RD	INJ	0	0	3	2	55	17
WAYNE Town	11/10/2005	11	MEIER RD	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	73
WAYNE Town	11/18/2005	11	WAYNE CENTER RD	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	56
WAYNE Town	11/20/2005		11	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	25
WAYNE Town	12/1/2005	11	WAYNE CENTER RD	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	67
WAYNE Town	12/1/2005		MEIER RD	PD	0	0	0 OT ANML	1	55	67
WAYNE Town	12/23/2005	11		PD	0	0	0	2	55	17
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	5/15/2001	W		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	34
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	5/16/2001	O	WHITE OAK CEMTERY RD	INJ	0	0	1	2	55	38
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	6/22/2001		W	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	55
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	8/24/2001		O	PD	0	0	0 FENCE	1	55	14
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	9/29/2001	W	11	PD	0	0	0 DITCH	1	55	16
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	10/18/2001	W		INJ	0	0	5	2	55	17
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	11/8/2001	W	MULLEN RD	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	50
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	1/2/2002	O		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	55
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	2/8/2002	O	BLACKHAWK RD	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	46
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	4/9/2002	O	BALES RD	PD	0	0	0 TREE	1	55	17
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	4/19/2002	O		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	26
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	4/19/2002	O	W	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	22
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	10/13/2002	O	W	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	20
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	11/4/2002	W		INJ	0	0	1	2	55	20
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	11/8/2002	W	A	PD	0	0	0 DITCH	1	55	25
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	11/9/2002	W		FAT	2	2	1 OVRTRN	3	55	54
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	3/21/2003		MEYLOE LN	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	35
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	3/23/2003	O		INJ	0	0	1 TFSIGN	1	55	39
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	4/4/2003	W	MULLEN RD	PD	0	0	0 TREE	1	55	20
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	4/13/2003	W		INJ	0	0	2 EMBKMIT	1	55	54
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	5/25/2003	W	O	INJ	0	0	2 DITCH	1	55	54
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	5/29/2003	O	W	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	20
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	6/15/2003	W	O	INJ	0	0	1 DITCH	1	55	55
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	9/2/2003	O		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	42
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	11/10/2003	W		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	62
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	11/13/2003	U	W	INJ	0	0	1 DITCH	1	55	48
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	2/10/2004	O		INJ	0	0	1 DITCH	1	55	42
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	2/21/2004		WHITE OAK RD	INJ	0	0	1 DITCH	1	55	41
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	3/12/2004		BURKE RD	INJ	0	0	1 TFSIGN	1	55	17
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	4/4/2004	W		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	42
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	4/23/2004	W		PD	0	0	0 FIRE	1	55	18
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	7/25/2004		11	PD	0	0	0 TREE	1	55	35
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	9/8/2004	O		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	26
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	9/26/2004	W		INJ	0	0	2 OVRTRN	2	55	53
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	10/23/2004	W	U	PD	0	0	0 OTHFX	1	55	76
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	10/29/2004	O		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	44
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	11/11/2004		E	PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	59
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	2/8/2005		WHITE OAK CEMETERY	PD	0	0	0 OVRTRN	1	55	41
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	4/1/2005	O	W	PD	0	0	0 OT ANML	1	55	74
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	4/20/2005	O		PD	0	0	0 DEER	1	55	47

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WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	6/23/2005	BERRY RD	N	INJ	0	0	5BRRAIL	1	55	18
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	8/21/2005		N	INJ	0	0	2OVRTN	1	55	52
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	9/19/2005	BLACKHAWK RD	N	INJ	0	0	1OVRTN	1	55	19
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	9/21/2005		U	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	60
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	10/29/2005		O	INJ	0	0	4	3	55	21
WHITE OAK SPRINGS Town	11/29/2005	STATE LINE RD	N	PD	0	0	0UTPOLE	1	55	56
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	1/10/2001	IVEY RD	N	INJ	0	0	2	2	55	21
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/4/2001	MT PLEASANT RD	N	PD	0	0	0GR END	1	55	35
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/4/2001	IVEY RD	N	INJ	0	0	1OTHFX	1	55	35
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/16/2001	FURNACE HILL RD	N	INJ	0	0	3OVRTN	1	55	16
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/18/2001	GODFREY RD	N	PD	0	0	0TREE	1	55	36
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/21/2001	FERNDAL RD	N	PD	0	0	0THFX	1	55	17
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	3/18/2001	ONEIL RD	N	PD	0	0	0LPOLE	1	55	34
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	3/24/2001	SHORT CUT RD	N	INJ	0	0	1OVRTN	1	55	19
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	5/8/2001		N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	43
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	5/27/2001	SHORT CUT RD	N	PD	0	0	0OVRTN	1	55	16
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	6/9/2001	RIELLY RD	N	PD	0	0	0FIRE	1	55	45
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	6/20/2001		C	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	55
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	6/27/2001		C	PD	0	0	0BRRAIL	1	55	76
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	8/2/2001	STONE RD	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	66
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	8/6/2001	SHORT CUT RD	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	85
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	8/9/2001	STONE RD	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	47
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	9/8/2001	OLSON LN	N	INJ	0	0	1OVRTN	1	55	45
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	9/30/2001	FERNDAL RD	N	PD	0	0	0FIRE	1	55	16
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	10/5/2001	CRIST LN	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	28
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	10/13/2001	REILLY LN	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	44
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	10/25/2001	FORT DEFIANCE RD	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	38
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	10/30/2001	STONE RD	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	51
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	10/30/2001	FERRELL	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	57
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	11/4/2001	NEILSON LN	N	INJ	0	0	1OT PST	1	55	39
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	11/7/2001	MEYLO LN	N	PD	0	0	0OT ANML	2	55	66
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	11/8/2001	REILLY RD	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	31
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	11/19/2001	MEYLO LN	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	25
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	11/24/2001	23	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	45
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	12/13/2001	GODFREY RD	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	69
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	1/10/2002	OLSON LA	N	PD	0	0	0FENCE	1	55	26
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	1/10/2002	OLSON LA	N	PD	0	0	0MAILBOX	1	55	21
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	1/20/2002	23	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	31
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	1/21/2002	G	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	51
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	1/30/2002		G	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	31
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/6/2002			PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	63
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/7/2002	GODFREY RD	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	47
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/21/2002	GODFREY RD	N	PD	0	0	0	2	55	18
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/24/2002	WOODBERRY RD	N	PD	0	0	0DITCH	1	55	19
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/26/2002	SHORTCUT RD	N	INJ	0	0	1FENCE	1	55	38
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/26/2002	DEERY RD	N	PD	0	0	0UTPOLE	1	55	31
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/27/2002	FORT DEFIANCE RD	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	50
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	3/1/2002	STONE RD	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	36
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	3/15/2002	GODFREY RD	Y	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	49
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	3/16/2002	REILLY RD	N	PD	0	0	0DITCH	1	55	0
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	3/21/2002	MEYLO LA	N	PD	0	0	0OBEX	2	55	40
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	3/21/2002	MEYLO LA	N	PD	0	0	0OBEX	2	55	40
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	3/25/2002	STONE RD	N	PD	0	0	0DEER	1	55	21
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	4/2/2002	IVEY RD	N	PD	0	0	0OVRTN	1	55	61
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	4/13/2002	CRIST LN	N	PD	0	0	0DITCH	1	55	19
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	4/29/2002	SHORT CUT RD	N	PD	0	0	0FENCE	1	55	24

	1. ACCDATE calendar date on which the crash occurred	2. ONHWY - the name of the highway on which the crash took place. ONSTR - the local street (or road) name on which the crash took place.	3. ATHWY - name of the intersecting or nearest highway on which the crash took place. ATSTR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	4. ALCFLAG alcohol involved	5. ACCDSVR greatest crash severity - FAT fatality(ies) - INJ injury(ies) - PD property damage only	6. TOTFATL total number of fatalities	7. TOTINI total number injured	8. ACCDTYPE crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	9. TOTVEH number of vehicles involved	10. POSTSPD posted speed	11. AGE1 age of driver of primary vehicle
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	5/18/2002	KING RD	FERDALE RD	N	PD	0	0	BRRAIL	1	55	22
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	5/21/2002	23	NIELSON LN	N	INJ	0	2		2	55	16
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	5/25/2002	23	REILLY RD	N	PD	0	0	FENCE	1	55	40
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	5/26/2002 G		23	N	PD	0	0	TREE	1	55	16
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	5/31/2002 G	C		Y	INJ	0	0	DITCH	1	55	38
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	7/4/2002 F		HIRSBRUNNER RD	N	INJ	0	2	OVTRN	1	55	17
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	8/15/2002	23	FORT DEFIANCE RD	N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	47
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	8/17/2002	23	GODFREY RD	N	PD	0	0		2	55	19
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	8/19/2002	23	FT DEFIANCE RD	N	INJ	0	1	OVTRN	1	55	38
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	9/21/2002	23	STONE RD	N	INJ	0	0	CLVRT	1	55	23
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	9/28/2002 Z		DEERY RD	N	PD	0	0	DITCH	1	55	16
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	9/28/2002	23	OLSON LA	N	INJ	0	1	MAILBOX	1	55	41
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	10/7/2002	23	NIELSON LN	N	PD	0	0	OT ANML	1	55	17
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	10/12/2002		23	Y	INJ	0	1	EMBKMT	1	55	17
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	10/16/2002	23	CRIST LN	N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	24
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	10/24/2002	23	FT DEFIANCE RD	N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	26
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	10/28/2002		23	N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	24
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	1/14/2002	REILLY RD		N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	30
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	1/14/2002	SHORTCUT RD	23	N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	30
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	1/15/2002	23	MEYLOL LA	N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	79
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	11/12/2002	G		N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	63
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	11/16/2002	23		N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	25
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	11/17/2002	G	REILLY RD	N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	19
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	11/17/2002	23	ONEIL RD	N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	53
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	11/28/2002 Z		HOLLAND RD	N	PD	0	0	FENCE	1	55	16
WILLOW SPRINGS Town		ONEIL RD		N	INJ	0	3	TREE	1	55	57
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	12/13/2002 Z	G	DEERY RD	N	INJ	0	0	TFSGN	1	55	47
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	12/24/2002 F		MT PLEASANT RD	N	INJ	0	2	EMBKMT	1	55	34
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	1/17/2003			N	PD	0	0	FENCE	1	55	41
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	1/25/2003	23	REILLY RD	Y	INJ	0	1	OVTRN	1	55	46
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	1/27/2003	23	STONE RD	N	PD	0	0	OVTRN	1	55	27
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/16/2003	23	FORT DEFIANCE RD	N	INJ	0	1	DEER	2	55	19
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/16/2003 G	C		N	INJ	0	0	DEER	1	55	20
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/23/2003		23	N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	22
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/23/2003	SHORTCUT RD		N	PD	0	0	OT PST	1	55	22
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	2/28/2003 G		SHORT CUT RD	N	INJ	0	1	PED	1	30	16
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	3/7/2003 G		DEERY RD	N	PD	0	0	UTPOLE	1	55	27
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	3/7/2003	FURNACE HILL RD	OAK GROVE LN	N	PD	0	0		2	55	16
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	3/9/2003	23	G	N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	78
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	3/29/2003		G	N	PD	0	0	FENCE	1	55	18
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	4/5/2003 F		WOODBERRY RD	N	INJ	0	0	OVTRN	1	55	22
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	4/5/2003 G	23	PARK ST	N	PD	0	0	OVTRN	1	55	0
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	4/24/2003		OLSON RD	N	PD	0	0	OVTRN	2	55	44
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	4/29/2003 G		DEERY RD	N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	49
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	5/1/2003 Z	23		Y	PD	0	0	OVTRN	1	55	17
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	5/5/2003 G		FURNACE HILL RD	N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	19
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	6/30/2003	23	REILLY RD	N	INJ	0	2		2	55	25
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	6/30/2003	23	FT DEFIANCE RD	N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	68
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	6/30/2003		FERDALE RD	Y	PD	0	0	GR END	1	55	24
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	7/2/2003	KING RD	STONE RD	N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	34
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	8/6/2003	23	FORT DEFIANCE RD	N	INJ	0	1	OVTRN	1	55	22
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	8/7/2003 C		FERDALE RD	N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	52
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	8/6/2003	FURNACE HILL RD	REILLY RD	N	FAT	1	0	TREE	1	55	53
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	8/25/2003	23	G	N	INJ	0	1		2	55	57
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	8/29/2003	23	KING RD	N	PD	0	0	DEER	1	55	28
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	8/31/2003	23	G	N	INJ	0	1	OVTRN	1	55	21
WILLOW SPRINGS Town	9/21/2003	23	KING RD	N	PD	0	0	FENCE	1	55	54
WILLOW SPRINGS Town		100	KING RD	N	PD	0	0	TFSGN	1	55	21

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1. ACCDATE	2. ONHWY - the name of the highway on which the crash took place. ONS ITR - the local street (or road) name on which the crash occurred	3. AT HWY - name of the intersecting or nearest highway on which the crash took place. AT ISTR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	4. ALCFLAG alcohol involved	5. ACCDSVR greatest crash severity • FAT fatality(ies) • INJ injury(ies) • PD property damage only	6. TOTFATL total number of fatalities	7. TOTINJ total number injured	8. ACCDTYPE crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	9. TOTVEH number of vehicles involved	10. POSTSPD1 posted speed	11. AGE1 age of driver or primary vehicle
WIOTA Town	8/14/2001	SPRING BROOK RD	N	FAT		1	2	2		
WIOTA Town	8/15/2001	SOUTH RD	N	INJ		0	1	1	55	40
WIOTA Town	8/20/2001	NORTH RD	N	PD		0	1	1	55	36
WIOTA Town	10/5/2001	M	N	PD		0	0	1	30	16
WIOTA Town	10/7/2001	SPRING BROOK RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	34
WIOTA Town	10/10/2001	PARKING LOT	N	PD		0	0	1	55	21
WIOTA Town	10/11/2001	78	N	PD		0	0	2	30	41
WIOTA Town	10/28/2001	SPRING BROOK RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	22
WIOTA Town	12/5/2001	M	N	PD		0	0	1	55	56
WIOTA Town	12/14/2001	LARSE RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	16
WIOTA Town	12/31/2001	D	N	PD		0	0	1	55	46
WIOTA Town	1/12/2002	M	N	PD		0	0	1	55	33
WIOTA Town	1/26/2002	M	N	PD		0	0	1	55	62
WIOTA Town	2/10/2002	78	N	PD		0	0	1	55	26
WIOTA Town	2/22/2002	78	N	PD		0	0	1	55	49
WIOTA Town	3/13/2002	M	N	PD		0	0	1	55	22
WIOTA Town	5/16/2002	78	N	PD		0	0	1	55	17
WIOTA Town	7/17/2002	D	N	PD		0	0	2	55	40
WIOTA Town	7/14/2002	JENNINGS RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	28
WIOTA Town	7/26/2002	78	N	PD		0	0	1	55	30
WIOTA Town	8/31/2002	CISSERVILLE RD	M	INJ		0	0	1	55	20
WIOTA Town	9/26/2002	M	N	PD		0	0	1	55	17
WIOTA Town	10/3/2002	M	N	PD		0	0	1	55	18
WIOTA Town	10/11/2002	RIVERSIDE RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	19
WIOTA Town	11/6/2002	78	N	PD		0	0	1	55	40
WIOTA Town	11/19/2002	RED ROCK RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	46
WIOTA Town	11/22/2002	M	N	PD		0	0	1	55	23
WIOTA Town	12/1/2002	M	N	PD		0	0	1	55	54
WIOTA Town	12/2/2002	SPRING BROOK RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	58
WIOTA Town	1/1/2003	M	N	PD		0	0	1	55	21
WIOTA Town	2/24/2003	Y	N	INJ		0	0	1	55	19
WIOTA Town	2/26/2003	RIVERSIDE RD	N	PD		0	0	2	55	41
WIOTA Town	3/1/2003	78	N	PD		0	0	1	55	19
WIOTA Town	3/4/2003	APPLE BRANCH RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	18
WIOTA Town	3/6/2003	78	N	PD		0	0	1	55	17
WIOTA Town	3/16/2003	W CHURCH RD	N	INJ		0	0	1	55	17
WIOTA Town	3/29/2003	78	N	PD		0	0	1	55	36
WIOTA Town	4/8/2003	WALNUT RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	46
WIOTA Town	4/26/2003	M	N	INJ		0	0	1	55	19
WIOTA Town	5/21/2003	M	N	PD		0	0	2	55	42
WIOTA Town	6/17/2003	78	N	PD		0	0	1	55	24
WIOTA Town	7/12/2003	78	N	INJ		0	0	1	55	52
WIOTA Town	9/8/2003	TROTTER RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	40
WIOTA Town	10/8/2003	78	N	INJ		0	0	1	55	51
WIOTA Town	10/9/2003	M	N	INJ		0	0	1	55	63
WIOTA Town	10/10/2003	D	N	INJ		0	0	1	55	53
WIOTA Town	10/12/2003	M	Y	PD		0	0	1	55	32
WIOTA Town	10/14/2003	78	N	PD		0	0	1	55	39
WIOTA Town	11/11/2003	M	N	PD		0	0	1	55	39
WIOTA Town	11/19/2003	78	N	PD		0	0	1	55	55
WIOTA Town	11/22/2003	M	N	PD		0	0	2	55	81
WIOTA Town	12/4/2003	78	N	INJ		0	0	1	55	22
WIOTA Town	12/9/2003	WALNUT RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	35
WIOTA Town	12/12/2003	M	N	PD		0	0	1	55	46
WIOTA Town	1/3/2004	M	Y	PD		0	0	1	55	24

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calendar date on which the crash occurred	ONSIR - the local street (or road) name on which the crash took place.	ATSTR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	alcohol involved	greatest crash severity • FAT fatality(ies) • INJ injury(ies) • PD property damage only	total number of fatalities	total number injured	crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	number of vehicles involved	posted speed	age of driver or primary vehicle
WIOTA Town	1/5/2004	N								
WIOTA Town	1/8/2004			PD		0	0THFX	1	55	18
WIOTA Town	1/10/2004	TROTTER RD	N	PD		0	0	2	55	67
WIOTA Town	78	WHITESIDE RD	N	PD		0	0	1	55	19
WIOTA Town	1/16/2004	JENNINGS RD	N	PD		0	0OVRTN	1	55	33
WIOTA Town	2/18/2004	FOX RD	N	PD		0	0FENCE	1	55	23
WIOTA Town	3/6/2004	SPORE RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	47
WIOTA Town	3/18/2004	JORDAN WIOTA RD	N	PD		0	0THFX	1	30	20
WIOTA Town	3/22/2004	SPRING BROOK RD	Y	PD		0	0FENCE	1	55	40
WIOTA Town	4/15/2004		N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	55
WIOTA Town	6/8/2004	HIGH RIDGE RD	N	PD		0	0CILT	1	55	21
WIOTA Town	6/11/2004	NORTH RD	N	FAT		1	0	2	30	24
WIOTA Town	6/21/2004	SPRINGBROOK RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	74
WIOTA Town	8/23/2004	WALNUT RD	N	PD		0	0	2	55	16
WIOTA Town	7/5/2004	SOUTH RD	N	PD		0	0THFX	1	55	28
WIOTA Town	8/10/2004	WALNUT RD	N	PD		0	0OVRTN	1	55	27
WIOTA Town	8/28/2004	SPORE RD	N	PD		0	0OT ANML	1	55	24
WIOTA Town	9/16/2004	WILDLIFE RD	N	INJ		0	1DITCH	1	55	16
WIOTA Town	9/19/2004	WALNUT RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	53
WIOTA Town	10/30/2004	WALNUT RD	N	INJ		0	1OVRTN	1	55	19
WIOTA Town	11/2/2004	WILDLIFE RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	44
WIOTA Town	11/2/2004	WILDLIFE RD	N	PD		0	0OT ANML	1	55	49
WIOTA Town	11/6/2004	MILLER LN	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	53
WIOTA Town	11/13/2004	PORTER RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	46
WIOTA Town	11/29/2004	WILLS LN	N	PD		0	0FENCE	1	55	47
WIOTA Town	12/4/2004	OWEGO RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	0
WIOTA Town	78	OWEGO RD	N	PD		0	0FENCE	1	55	35
WIOTA Town	12/9/2004	PORTER RD	N	PD		0	0FENCE	1	55	71
WIOTA Town	12/17/2004	STUART RD	N	PD		0	0FENCE	1	55	18
WIOTA Town	12/18/2004	WALNUT RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	39
WIOTA Town	1/3/2005	WALNUT RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	51
WIOTA Town	1/18/2005	CISSERVILLE RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	45
WIOTA Town	1/28/2005	SPRINGBROOK RD	M	PD		0	0DITCH	1	55	26
WIOTA Town	2/17/2005	WALNUT RD	M	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	41
WIOTA Town	3/4/2005	WALNUT RD	N	PD		0	0CILT	1	55	35
WIOTA Town	3/5/2005	81	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	47
WIOTA Town	3/9/2005	JENNINGS RD	N	INJ		0	2UTPOLE	1	55	45
WIOTA Town	3/11/2005	DOBS RD	N	INJ		0	1CILT	1	55	83
WIOTA Town	3/20/2005	SPORE RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	40
WIOTA Town	5/28/2005	N RIVER BEND RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	31
WIOTA Town	6/10/2005	ROUND RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	45
WIOTA Town	7/22/2005	SPORE RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	28
WIOTA Town	7/31/2005	PHILLIPINE RD	M	INJ		0	1DITCH	1	55	18
WIOTA Town	8/4/2005	WILDLIFE RD	M	PD		0	0TFISGN	1	55	0
WIOTA Town	8/10/2005	STUART RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	74
WIOTA Town	8/30/2005	JENNINGS RD	N	PD		0	0	2	55	78
WIOTA Town	9/2/2005	WILLIE LA	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	47
WIOTA Town	9/11/2005	78	N	INJ		0	2FENCE	1	55	39
WIOTA Town	10/6/2005	TROTTER RD	N	PD		0	0TFISGN	2	55	31
WIOTA Town	10/22/2005	TROTTER RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	29
WIOTA Town	10/23/2005	78	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	51
WIOTA Town	12/1/2005	CHERRY RD	N	INJ		0	1UTPOLE	1	55	17
WIOTA Town	12/1/2005	CISSERVILLE RD	N	INJ		0	1DITCH	1	55	31
WIOTA Town	12/12/2005	SPRINGBROOK RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	32
WIOTA Town	12/13/2005	DOG HOLLOW RD	N	PD		0	0DEER	1	55	45

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calendar date on which the crash occurred	ONS ITR - the local street (or road) name on which the crash took place.	AT ISTR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	alcohol involved	greatest crash severity • FAT fatality(ies) • INJ injury(ies) • PD property damage only	total number of fatalities	total number injured	crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	number of vehicles involved	posted speed	age of driver or primary vehicle
BELMONT Village	126	G	N	PD	0	0	0	2	30	42
BELMONT Village	151		N	PD	0	0	0	2	35	17
BELMONT Village	7/25/2003	MOUND AVE	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	25
BELMONT Village	8/4/2003		N	INJ	0	1	1	2	55	75
BELMONT Village	10/20/2003	MOUND AVE	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	25
BELMONT Village	12/29/2003	CHESTNUT ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	0	60
BELMONT Village	12/31/2003	CHESTNUT ST	Y	INJ	0	1	1 PK VEH	3	25	37
BELMONT Village	1/5/2004		N	INJ	0	0	2	2	25	65
BELMONT Village	2/21/2004	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	77	0
BELMONT Village	2/22/2004	CHESTNUT ST	N	PD	0	0	0	3	25	0
BELMONT Village	12/26/2004	COMMERCE ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	23
BELMONT Village	12/29/2004	PLATTEVILLE AVE	N	INJ	0	3	0	2	30	32
BELMONT Village	1/12/2005	HIGHLAND ST	N	PD	0	0	0 EMBKMT	1	25	26
BELMONT Village	1/29/2005	CO LINE RD	Y	PD	0	0	0 OT ANML	1	55	55
BELMONT Village	2/27/2005	W COMMERCE	Y	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	20
BELMONT Village	3/11/2005		N	PD	0	0	0 OTHFX	1	65	43
BELMONT Village	3/11/2005	W COMMERCE ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	43
BELMONT Village	12/18/2005	1 ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	77	0
BELMONT Village	4/3/2001	PARKING LOT	N	INJ	0	0	1	2	0	18
BENTON Village	7/14/2001	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	77	40
BENTON Village	11/1/2001		N	PD	0	0	0 CURB	1	25	39
BENTON Village	11/4/2001	GALENA ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	24
BENTON Village	12/19/2001	2 AVE	Y	INJ	0	0	1 PK VEH	2	25	25
BENTON Village	12/21/2001	GALENA ST	Y	INJ	0	0	0	2	25	18
BENTON Village	12/23/2001	S BEAN ST	N	PD	0	0	1 EMBKMT	1	25	38
BENTON Village	3/3/2002	CROSS ST	N	INJ	0	0	1 UTPOLE	1	25	16
BENTON Village	4/27/2002	GALENA ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	27
BENTON Village	6/6/2002	JENKYNVILLE RD	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	17
BENTON Village	6/21/2002	MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	17
BENTON Village	10/23/2002	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	77	56
BENTON Village	11/15/2002	PARK ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	69
BENTON Village	1/30/2003		N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	54
BENTON Village	4/13/2003	FIRST AVE	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	0
BENTON Village	4/14/2003	COUNTY HIGHWAY J	Y	INJ	0	0	1 DITCH	1	25	40
BENTON Village	5/3/2003	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	77	16
BENTON Village	6/22/2003	CTH J	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	0
BENTON Village	12/4/2003	MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0 CURB	1	25	67
BENTON Village	1/14/2004	2 AVE	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	16
BENTON Village	1/27/2004		N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	38
BENTON Village	1/30/2004		N	PD	0	0	0	2	35	42
BENTON Village	2/13/2004	2 ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	0
BENTON Village	2/22/2004	PRIVATE PROPERTY	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	77	18
BENTON Village	3/4/2004	MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	77	0
BENTON Village	5/17/2004	ALMA ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	55
BENTON Village	5/28/2004	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	15	0
BENTON Village	8/12/2004	1 AVE	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	17
BENTON Village	10/8/2004	BEAN ST RD	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	18
BENTON Village	5/15/2005	WATER ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	0
BENTON Village	6/9/2005	WATER ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	79
BENTON Village	6/16/2005	VAN BUREN ST	N	INJ	0	1	1 PK VEH	4	25	72
BENTON Village	6/19/2005	VAN BUREN ST	Y	PD	0	0	0 DITCH	1	25	23
BENTON Village	9/16/2005	2 AVE	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	0
BENTON Village	10/1/2005	2 AVE	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	16
BENTON Village	10/19/2005	PARK ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	77	0
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	1/19/2001	SCHOOL ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	45
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	2/21/2001	W OLSON ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	17

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BLANCHARDVILLE Village	3/9/2001	CURVE ST	EAST ST	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	0	16
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	5/31/2001	HILL ST	NMAIN ST	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	26
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	8/24/2001	W ELM ST	78 S MAIN ST	PD	0	0	0	2	0	0
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	9/19/2001	MADISON ST	78 WATER ST	PD	0	0	0	2	0	17
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	12/14/2001	78 S MAIN ST	MILLS ST	INJ	0	1	0	2	25	42
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	2/21/2002	78 S MAIN ST	ELM ST	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	0	0
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	4/17/2002	78	MILL ST	INJ	0	1	0	2	25	48
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	6/29/2002	PARKING LOT	W ELM ST	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	0	20
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	9/6/2002	78	FAIRVIEW ST	PD	0	0	0	3	25	16
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	9/13/2002	78 MAIN ST	ALVIN ST	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	3	25	80
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	9/18/2002	PARKING LOT	S MAIN ST	PD	0	0	0THFX	1	77	21
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	12/26/2002	PARKING LOT	MAIN ST	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	77	0
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	3/6/2003	OLSON ST	MAIN ST	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	0
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	3/6/2003	PARKING LOT	78 MAIN ST	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	48
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	5/2/2003	78 SCHOOL ST	W ELM ST	PD	0	0	0	2	13	45
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	7/16/2003	MEADOW ST	S MAIN ST	PD	0	0	0OT PST	1	25	25
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	7/19/2003	N MAIN ST	EAST ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	73
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	8/7/2003	MADISON ST	CHURCH ST	PD	0	0	0GR FAC	1	25	21
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	8/10/2003	PARKING LOT	E CHURCH ST	INJ	0	1	0OVRTN	1	25	16
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	9/2/2003	PARKING LOT	307 S MAIN ST	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	77	32
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	10/5/2003	78	H	PD	0	0	0	2	10	16
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	11/27/2003	78	H	PD	0	0	0GR FAC	1	25	19
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	12/3/2003	BLAKE ST	BURNS ST	PD	0	0	0GR END	1	25	26
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	12/3/2003	HILL ST	W OLSON ST	PD	0	0	0UTPOLE	1	0	22
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	2/17/2004	PARKING LOT	MOUND ST	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	0
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	3/10/2004	SCHOOL ST	S MAIN ST	INJ	0	0	1OTHFX	1	77	0
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	3/30/2004	PARKING LOT	MAPLE ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	16
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	4/21/2004	78 OAK ST	H	INJ	0	0	0THFX	1	77	77
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	6/19/2004	N MAIN ST	Y	PD	0	1	0GR FAC	1	25	50
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	6/25/2004	SCHOOL ST	CROSS ST	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	78
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	9/16/2004	BURNS ST	BLAKE ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	33
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	9/22/2004	PARKING LOT	S MAIN ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	44
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	12/21/2004	BURNS ST	BLAKE ST	PD	0	0	0	2	0	68
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	6/16/2005	MADISON ST	E CHURCH ST	INJ	0	0	1BIKE	1	77	17
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	7/10/2005	78 SOUTH MAIN ST	ELM STREET	PD	0	0	0	1	25	20
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	7/28/2005	78 S MAIN ST	MILL ST	PD	0	0	0	3	25	25
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	8/17/2005	PARKING LOT	BURNS ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	17
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	8/27/2005	78	PINE ST	PD	0	0	0THFX	1	25	41
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	10/7/2005	PARKING LOT	S MAIN ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	0
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	10/8/2005	PARKING LOT	401 S MAIN ST	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	0	68
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	10/20/2005	S MAIN ST	W ELM ST	PD	0	0	0THFX	1	0	49
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	12/4/2005	CROSS ST	78 SCHOOL ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	25
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	12/10/2005	MAIN ST	PINE ST	PD	0	0	0TFSIGN	1	25	13
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	12/15/2005	BLAKE ST	SCHOOL ST	PD	0	0	0THFX	1	25	43
BLANCHARDVILLE Village	12/19/2005	78 OAK ST	78 WATER ST	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	16
GRATIOT Village	3/16/2001	11	SHELDON ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	28
GRATIOT Village	5/19/2001	78	11	PD	0	0	0	2	30	31
GRATIOT Village	4/23/2002	SHELDON ST	GRATIOT ST	INJ	0	1	0PK VEH	2	25	0
GRATIOT Village	12/18/2002	BRIDGE ST	NOBLE ST	INJ	0	1	0	2	25	22
GRATIOT Village	4/18/2003	SHELDON ST	OAK ST	PD	0	0	3	2	55	62
GRATIOT Village	9/6/2003	PARKING LOT	78 MAIN ST	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	0
GRATIOT Village	2/7/2004	SHELDON ST	VILLAGE RD	INJ	0	0	0PK VEH	2	77	0
GRATIOT Village	4/18/2004	SHELDON ST	COLE ST	PD	0	0	1TREE	1	25	16
GRATIOT Village	5/16/2004	SHELDON ST	COLE ST	INJ	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	22
GRATIOT Village	5/16/2004	SHELDON ST	COLE ST	INJ	0	0	1PK VEH	2	25	41

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calendar date on which the crash occurred	ONS ITR - the local street (or road) name on which the crash took place.	AT ISTR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	alcohol involved	greatest crash severity • FAT fatality(ies) • INJ injury(ies) • PD property damage only	total number of fatalities	total number injured	crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	number of vehicles involved	posted speed	age of driver or primary vehicle
	11	78	N	INJ	0	0	2	2	30	47
GRATIOT Village	S MAIN ST	VILLAGE RD	N	PD	0	0	0VTRN	1	25	72
GRATIOT Village		SHELDON ST	N	PD	0	0	0CURB	2	35	32
GRATIOT Village	PARKING LOT	MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	77	0
GRATIOT Village	SCHOOL ST	NOBLE ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	39
SOUTH WAYNE Village	DIVISION ST	E HIGH ST	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	0
SOUTH WAYNE Village	PARKING LOT	E CENTER ST	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	77	18
SOUTH WAYNE Village	W PLEASANT	W MCKNIGHT ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	85
SOUTH WAYNE Village	SOUTH ST	VARNUM	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	35
SOUTH WAYNE Village	PARKING LOT	11 SOUTH WAYNE MART	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	77	0
SOUTH WAYNE Village	4/4/2001	MCKNIGHT ST	N	INJ	0	0	2	2	40	18
SOUTH WAYNE Village	4/7/2001	GALENA ST	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	0	0
SOUTH WAYNE Village	6/9/2001	PRIVATE PROPERTY	N	PD	0	0	0OTEX	1	77	49
SOUTH WAYNE Village	7/14/2001	DIVISION ST	N	INJ	0	0	2OVRTRN	1	40	36
SOUTH WAYNE Village	8/10/2001	WARREN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	3	40	36
SOUTH WAYNE Village	11	11	N	0	0	0	1	1	40	40
SOUTH WAYNE Village	8/16/2001	GALENA ST	N	INJ	0	0	0VTRN	1	25	16
SOUTH WAYNE Village	11/20/2001	CENTER ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	41
SOUTH WAYNE Village	12/15/2001	S VERLEY ST	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	17
SOUTH WAYNE Village	3/28/2002	CENTER ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	77	20
SOUTH WAYNE Village	6/13/2002	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	3	25	84
SOUTH WAYNE Village	9/21/2002	S VERLEY ST	N	INJ	0	0	1PK VEH	1	0	0
SOUTH WAYNE Village	10/20/2002	D	N	PD	0	0	0VTRN	1	25	0
SOUTH WAYNE Village	12/19/2002	CENTER ST	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	0
SOUTH WAYNE Village	1/29/2003	D	N	INJ	0	0	1ENBKMT	1	55	27
SOUTH WAYNE Village	2/7/2003	CENTER ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	67
SOUTH WAYNE Village	3/23/2003	S MCKNIGHT ST	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	29
SOUTH WAYNE Village	5/22/2003	D	N	PD	0	0	0	2	55	36
SOUTH WAYNE Village	5/16/2003	11	N	INJ	0	0	1	2	40	42
SOUTH WAYNE Village	6/20/2003	11	N	PD	0	0	0	2	30	16
SOUTH WAYNE Village	7/21/2003	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	77	40
SOUTH WAYNE Village	9/13/2003	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	77	0
SOUTH WAYNE Village	2/28/2004	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	0	0
SOUTH WAYNE Village	3/2/2004	DIVISION ST	N	INJ	0	0	1	2	25	31
SOUTH WAYNE Village	3/10/2004	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0OT PST	1	77	65
SOUTH WAYNE Village	5/31/2004	PROSPECT ST	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	0
SOUTH WAYNE Village	6/4/2004	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	10	0
SOUTH WAYNE Village	6/5/2004	S WARREN ST	N	PD	0	0	0UTPOLE	1	25	28
SOUTH WAYNE Village	9/2/2004	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	50	0
SOUTH WAYNE Village	1/24/2005	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	77	51
SOUTH WAYNE Village	3/3/2005	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	77	0
SOUTH WAYNE Village	5/4/2005	N WARREN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	79
SOUTH WAYNE Village	11/5/2005	11	N	PD	0	0	0	2	40	29
DARLINGTON City	81	N DIVISION ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	72
DARLINGTON City	1/9/2001	OHIO ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	26
DARLINGTON City	1/19/2001	MARY ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	77
DARLINGTON City	1/20/2001	ANN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	59
DARLINGTON City	1/24/2001	WASHINGTON ST	N	INJ	0	0	3OTEX	2	25	18
DARLINGTON City	1/28/2001	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	41
DARLINGTON City	2/14/2001	OHIO ST	N	PD	0	0	0	3	45	16
DARLINGTON City	3/20/2001	23 GALENA ST	N	INJ	0	0	1	3	45	57
DARLINGTON City	3/21/2001	23	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	24
DARLINGTON City	3/28/2001	E MINERVA ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	15	48
DARLINGTON City	4/18/2001	PARKING LOT	N	INJ	0	0	1 TREE	1	25	32
DARLINGTON City	5/8/2001	KEEP ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	77	18
DARLINGTON City	5/10/2001	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	77	0
DARLINGTON City	5/11/2001	MAIN ST	N	INJ	0	0	2	3	77	18

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DARLINGTON CIV	5/15/2001	23	ANN ST	INJ	0	0	1 PK VEH	3	25	0
DARLINGTON CIV	5/17/2001	23	ALICE ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	74
DARLINGTON CIV	5/19/2001	LUCY ST	DIVISION ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	72
DARLINGTON CIV	6/8/2001	23	K	PD	0	0	0	2	45	43
DARLINGTON CIV	6/10/2001	E CORNELIA ST	MAIN ST	PD	0	0	0	2	0	0
DARLINGTON CIV	6/16/2001	WELLS ST	LACY ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	47
DARLINGTON CIV	7/9/2001	23 MAIN ST	ALICE ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	57
DARLINGTON CIV	7/9/2001	KEEP ST	NORTH ST	PD	0	0	0	2	0	0
DARLINGTON CIV	7/18/2001	23 MAIN ST	CATHERINE ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	48
DARLINGTON CIV	7/25/2001	MAIN ST E ALLEY	E ANN ST	INJ	0	0	1 BIKE	1	15	62
DARLINGTON CIV	7/31/2001	PARKING LOT		PD	0	0	0	2	77	68
DARLINGTON CIV	8/4/2001	23 GALENA ST	HILL STa	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	30	57
DARLINGTON CIV	8/27/2001	23 MAIN ST	ALICE ST	INJ	0	1	0	1	25	17
DARLINGTON CIV	8/31/2001	PRIVATE PROPERTY	EAST ST	INJ	0	0	2 OBFX	1	0	74
DARLINGTON CIV	9/3/2001	23 MAIN ST	81 LOUISA ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	16
DARLINGTON CIV	9/4/2001	PARKING LOT		PD	0	0	0	2	15	0
DARLINGTON CIV	9/6/2001	23 MAIN ST	ALICE ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	18
DARLINGTON CIV	9/6/2001	WISCONSIN ST	23 GALENA ST	INJ	0	0	1	2	25	16
DARLINGTON CIV	9/17/2001	MAIN ST	LOUISA ST	PD	0	0	0	2	0	29
DARLINGTON CIV	9/23/2001	MAIN ST	LUCY ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	69
DARLINGTON CIV	11/19/2001	23 GALENA ST	KENNEDY DR	PD	0	0	0	2	30	29
DARLINGTON CIV	11/21/2001	23 MAIN ST	81 LOUISA ST	PD	0	0	0	3	25	17
DARLINGTON CIV	11/22/2001	GALENN ST	CENTER HILL RD	PD	0	0	0	2	30	19
DARLINGTON CIV	11/26/2001	23	WISCONSIN ST	PD	0	0	0	2	0	19
DARLINGTON CIV	11/30/2001	23	COUNTY SHOP RD	PD	0	0	0	2	45	54
DARLINGTON CIV	12/4/2001	CLAY ST	81 LOUISA ST	PD	0	0	0 CURB	1	25	23
DARLINGTON CIV	12/6/2001	23	F	PD	0	0	0	2	30	31
DARLINGTON CIV	12/10/2001	23 MAIN ST	81 LOUISA	PD	0	0	0 LTPOLE	1	25	49
DARLINGTON CIV	12/11/2001	PARKING LOT	WELLS ST	PD	0	0	0 OT PST	1	25	74
DARLINGTON CIV	12/13/2001	E RIVER ST	23 GALENA ST	INJ	0	0	1 PED	1	25	19
DARLINGTON CIV	12/15/2001	E MINERVA ST	WELLS ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	64
DARLINGTON CIV	12/26/2001	CENTER HILL RD	COUNTY SHOP RD	PD	0	0	0	2	25	74
DARLINGTON CIV	1/11/2002	EAST ST	MINERVA	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	0	0
DARLINGTON CIV	1/20/2002	E CATHERINE ST	CLAY ST	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	44
DARLINGTON CIV	1/24/2002	ALICE ST	WELLS ST	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	70
DARLINGTON CIV	2/1/2002	OHIO ST	FRANK ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	16
DARLINGTON CIV	2/6/2002	23 MAIN ST	81 LOUISA ST	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	70
DARLINGTON CIV	2/8/2002	MARY ST	GLAY ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	17
DARLINGTON CIV	2/11/2002	23	81	PD	0	0	0	3	45	17
DARLINGTON CIV	2/17/2002	ANN ST	WELL ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	33
DARLINGTON CIV	3/1/2002	OHIO ST	CATHERINE ST	PD	0	0	0 TFSIGN	2	25	60
DARLINGTON CIV	3/7/2002	PARKING LOT	STATE RT 82E	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	77	0
DARLINGTON CIV	3/8/2002	23	81	INJ	0	0	2	2	55	16
DARLINGTON CIV	3/22/2002	23 MAIN ST	LOUISA ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	41
DARLINGTON CIV	3/30/2002	MAIN ST	ALICE ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	0
DARLINGTON CIV	4/8/2002	MAIN ST	CORNELIA ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	17
DARLINGTON CIV	4/10/2002	PARKING LOT		PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	16
DARLINGTON CIV	4/19/2002	23 MAIN ST	CORNELIA ST	INJ	0	0	1	2	25	19
DARLINGTON CIV	6/1/2002	PARKING LOT	23	PD	0	0	0	2	77	19
DARLINGTON CIV	6/7/2002	23 MAIN	ANN ST	INJ	0	0	1	2	25	16
DARLINGTON CIV	6/7/2002	PARKING LOT		PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	0	0
DARLINGTON CIV	6/9/2002	MAIN ST	HARRET ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	24
DARLINGTON CIV	6/30/2002	PRIVATE PROPERTY	E CORNELIA ST	PD	0	0	0	2	0	0
DARLINGTON CIV	7/12/2002	PARKING LOT	FAIR GROUNDS	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	41
DARLINGTON CIV	7/13/2002	23 MAIN ST	CORNELIA ST	PD	0	0	0	2	25	17
DARLINGTON CIV	7/17/2002	PARKING LOT	MAIN S	PD	0	0	0	2	0	16

1. ACCDATE	2. ONHWY - the name of the highway on which the crash took place.	3. ATHWY - name of the intersecting or nearest highway on which the crash took place.	4. ALCLAG	5. ACCDSVR	6. TOTFATL	7. TOTINJ	8. ACCDTYPE	9. TOTVEH	10. POSTSPD	11. AGE1
calendar date on which the crash occurred	ONSIR - the local street (or road) name on which the crash took place.	ATSTR - name of street (or road) which intersects with the street (or road) on which the crash took place.	alcohol involved	greatest crash severity • FAT fatality(ies) • INJ injury(ies) • PD property damage only	total number of fatalities	total number injured	crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	number of vehicles involved	posted speed	age of driver or primary vehicle
DARLINGTON CIV	7/25/2002	SHERMAN ST	N	PD	0	0	0 OT PST	1	77	34
DARLINGTON CIV	8/2/2002	LUCY ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	19
DARLINGTON CIV	8/3/2002	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	77	87
DARLINGTON CIV	8/24/2002	KEEP ST	N	INJ	0	0	1	1	25	48
DARLINGTON CIV	9/4/2002	E LOUISA ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	0	17
DARLINGTON CIV	9/7/2002	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	0	0
DARLINGTON CIV	9/13/2002	E LOUISA ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	25
DARLINGTON CIV	9/22/2002	ANN ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	77	0
DARLINGTON CIV	9/23/2002	WASHINGTON ST	N	INJ	0	0	1 OTHFX	2	25	36
DARLINGTON CIV	9/28/2002	23 GALENA ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	0	0
DARLINGTON CIV	9/28/2002	MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	0	42
DARLINGTON CIV	10/18/2002	EAST ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	0	0
DARLINGTON CIV	10/26/2002	23	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	19
DARLINGTON CIV	10/28/2002	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	77	0
DARLINGTON CIV	11/14/2002	81 LOUISA ST	N	INJ	0	0	0	2	25	82
DARLINGTON CIV	11/18/2002	CLAY ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	77	0
DARLINGTON CIV	11/20/2002	PRIVATE PROPERTY	Y	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	0	0
DARLINGTON CIV	11/30/2002	23	N	PD	0	0	0	2	55	34
DARLINGTON CIV	12/2/2002	UNION GROVE LA	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	48
DARLINGTON CIV	1/6/2003	23 MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	73
DARLINGTON CIV	1/10/2003	ALICE ST	Y	PD	0	0	0	2	0	0
DARLINGTON CIV	1/16/2003	LUCY ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	0	22
DARLINGTON CIV	1/16/2003	MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	16
DARLINGTON CIV	1/17/2003	ANN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	60
DARLINGTON CIV	1/26/2003	23 MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	31
DARLINGTON CIV	1/29/2003	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	15	50
DARLINGTON CIV	2/14/2003	E ANN ST	N	PD	0	0	0 FIRE	1	25	73
DARLINGTON CIV	2/24/2003	23 MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	0	85
DARLINGTON CIV	3/4/2003	GALENA ST	N	PD	0	0	0 TF SIG	2	30	70
DARLINGTON CIV	3/8/2003	23 MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	68
DARLINGTON CIV	3/11/2003	LOUISA ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	34
DARLINGTON CIV	3/12/2003	PARKING LOT	N	INJ	0	0	1 OTH NC	1	25	79
DARLINGTON CIV	3/18/2003	23 MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	63
DARLINGTON CIV	3/21/2003	23	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	18
DARLINGTON CIV	4/11/2003	81 LOUISA ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	30	75
DARLINGTON CIV	4/24/2003	E ALICE ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	86
DARLINGTON CIV	4/25/2003	81 LOUISA ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	33
DARLINGTON CIV	4/26/2003	CTH F MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	68
DARLINGTON CIV	4/27/2003	CLAY ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	0	16
DARLINGTON CIV	4/28/2003	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0 OTHFX	1	77	31
DARLINGTON CIV	5/21/2003	23	N	INJ	0	0	2	3	35	87
DARLINGTON CIV	5/22/2003	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0 OTHFX	1	15	19
DARLINGTON CIV	5/27/2003	PRIVATE PROPERTY	N	PD	0	0	0	2	15	16
DARLINGTON CIV	6/4/2003	23 GALENA ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	45	33
DARLINGTON CIV	6/6/2003	MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	16
DARLINGTON CIV	6/14/2003	OHIO ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	0
DARLINGTON CIV	6/24/2003	MINERVA ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	25
DARLINGTON CIV	6/27/2003	23	N	INJ	0	0	1	2	45	35
DARLINGTON CIV	7/13/2003	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	10	0
DARLINGTON CIV	7/17/2003	23 MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	39
DARLINGTON CIV	7/20/2003	W RIVER ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	65
DARLINGTON CIV	7/26/2003	MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	19
DARLINGTON CIV	8/17/2003	MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	18
DARLINGTON CIV	8/29/2003	PRIVATE PROPERTY	N	PD	0	0	0	2	77	18
DARLINGTON CIV	9/18/2003	WISCONSIN ST	N	INJ	0	0	1 UTPOLE	1	25	18
DARLINGTON CIV	10/7/2003	S GALENA ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	35	41

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DARLINGTON CIV	23 MAIN ST	CORNELIA ST	Y	PD	0	0	0 TFSIGN	3	25	49
DARLINGTON CIV	23 HARRIET ST	WASHINGTON ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	32
DARLINGTON CIV	23 MAIN ST	CORNELIA ST	N	INJ	0	0	1	2	25	17
DARLINGTON CIV	PARKING LOT	WELLS ST	N	PD	0	0		2	0	50
DARLINGTON CIV	PARKING LOT	CENTER HILL RD	N	PD	0	0		2	15	0
DARLINGTON CIV	MAIN ST	ANN ST	N	INJ	0	0	1	1	25	49
DARLINGTON CIV	23	MINERVA ST	N	INJ	0	0	1	2	45	77
DARLINGTON CIV	OHIO ST	LUCY ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	22
DARLINGTON CIV	23 GALENA ST	HILL ST	N	PD	0	0	UTPOLE	1	25	43
DARLINGTON CIV	23 GALENA ST	N HILL ST	N	PD	0	0		3	25	18
DARLINGTON CIV	23 MAIN ST	CORNELIA ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	16
DARLINGTON CIV	HARRIET ST	WELLS ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	17
DARLINGTON CIV	23	COUNTY SHOP RD	N	PD	0	0		2	35	16
DARLINGTON CIV	21/2/2004	CATHERINE ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	0
DARLINGTON CIV	21/9/2004	ALICE ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	61
DARLINGTON CIV	21/23/2004	WELL ST	N	INJ	0	0	1	2	25	87
DARLINGTON CIV	PARKING LOT		N	PD	0	0		2	15	78
DARLINGTON CIV	CTH F	GALENA ST	N	PD	0	0	0 TREE	1	25	19
DARLINGTON CIV	3/26/2004	ARTHUR ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	53
DARLINGTON CIV	4/6/2004	E MARY ST	N	PD	0	0	0 OTHFX	1	25	22
DARLINGTON CIV	4/9/2004	ANN ST	N	PD	0	0		2	77	0
DARLINGTON CIV	4/17/2004	LOUISA ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	0
DARLINGTON CIV	4/25/2004	ANN ST	Y	PD	0	0		2	25	20
DARLINGTON CIV	5/17/2004	ERVIN JOHNSON ST	N	INJ	0	0	2	2	45	28
DARLINGTON CIV	5/18/2004	OHIO ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	30
DARLINGTON CIV	PARKING LOT	KEEP ST	N	PD	0	0		2	15	70
DARLINGTON CIV	5/31/2004	CATHERINE ST	N	INJ	0	0	1 BIKE	1	25	59
DARLINGTON CIV	6/2/2004	PIARGROUNDS WEST GATE	N	INJ	0	0	1	1	15	30
DARLINGTON CIV	6/13/2004	PRIVATE PROPERTY	N	PD	0	0		2	77	57
DARLINGTON CIV	6/14/2004	WASHINGTON ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	87
DARLINGTON CIV	6/30/2004	CORNELIA ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	34
DARLINGTON CIV	7/13/2004	HARRIET ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	0
DARLINGTON CIV	7/14/2004	CATHERINE ST	N	PD	0	0		2	0	81
DARLINGTON CIV	8/8/2004	LOUISA ST	N	INJ	0	0	1 BIKE	1	25	26
DARLINGTON CIV	8/20/2004	ALICE ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	20
DARLINGTON CIV	8/20/2004	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0		2	15	16
DARLINGTON CIV	9/3/2004	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0 FIRE	1	25	42
DARLINGTON CIV	9/11/2004	OHIO ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	48
DARLINGTON CIV	9/18/2004		N	PD	0	0		2	45	48
DARLINGTON CIV	10/12/2004	23	N	PD	0	0		2	0	45
DARLINGTON CIV	10/15/2004	LOUISA ST	N	PD	0	0	0 OTHFX	1	25	64
DARLINGTON CIV	10/25/2004	CORNELIA ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	41
DARLINGTON CIV	11/3/2004	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0		6	25	56
DARLINGTON CIV	11/13/2004	LOUISA ST	N	PD	0	0		2	0	39
DARLINGTON CIV	11/19/2004	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0		2	77	53
DARLINGTON CIV	11/28/2004	DRIVER ST	N	PD	0	0		2	77	51
DARLINGTON CIV	12/6/2004	23 MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	68
DARLINGTON CIV	12/15/2004	23 MAIN ST	N	INJ	0	0	1	2	25	18
DARLINGTON CIV	12/19/2004	CATHERINE ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	82
DARLINGTON CIV	12/23/2004	SPRING ST	N	PD	0	0	0 FIRE	1	25	57
DARLINGTON CIV	12/24/2004	ANN ST	N	PD	0	0		2	77	0
DARLINGTON CIV	12/31/2004	23	K	INJ	0	0	1 MAILBOX	1	55	17
DARLINGTON CIV	1/16/2005	GALENA ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	27
DARLINGTON CIV	1/21/2005	MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	0
DARLINGTON CIV	2/5/2005	CENTER HILL RD	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	0	0
DARLINGTON CIV	2/17/2005	GALENA ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	21
DARLINGTON CIV	2/17/2005	CATHERINE ST	N	PD	0	0		2	25	26

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				severity - FAT fatality(ies) - INJ injury(ies) - PD property damage only	total number of fatalities	total number injured	crash type - based on first harmful event (see below)	number of vehicles involved	posted speed	age of driver or primary vehicle
DARLINGTON City	2/20/2005	GALENA ST	N	PD	0	0	0 GR FAC	1	35	20
DARLINGTON City	2/24/2005	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0 OT PST	1	15	37
DARLINGTON City	3/1/2005	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	15	55
DARLINGTON City	4/6/2005	CATHERINE ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	33
DARLINGTON City	4/12/2005	81	N	INJ	0	0	1	2	25	48
DARLINGTON City	4/27/2005	23	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	57
DARLINGTON City	5/7/2005	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	15	49
DARLINGTON City	5/13/2005	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	15	16
DARLINGTON City	5/27/2005	AVON ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	46
DARLINGTON City	6/23/2005	23	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	36
DARLINGTON City	7/15/2005	GALENA ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	44
DARLINGTON City	7/30/2005	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	0	48
DARLINGTON City	8/5/2005	ANN ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	59
DARLINGTON City	8/5/2005	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	0	0
DARLINGTON City	8/6/2005	MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	19
DARLINGTON City	8/17/2005	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0 OT PST	1	15	42
DARLINGTON City	8/18/2005	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0 O SIGN	1	15	27
DARLINGTON City	8/19/2005	ALICE ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	74
DARLINGTON City	8/26/2005	CTH F	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	88
DARLINGTON City	8/26/2005	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	77	88
DARLINGTON City	8/26/2005	SUNSET CT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	23
DARLINGTON City	9/17/2005	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	15	55
DARLINGTON City	9/20/2005	ANN ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	22
DARLINGTON City	11/1/2005	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	0	0
DARLINGTON City	11/11/2005	23	N	PD	0	0	0	2	35	50
DARLINGTON City	11/21/2005	23	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	0
DARLINGTON City	11/29/2005	CENTER HILL RD	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	15
DARLINGTON City	12/5/2005	SPRING ST	N	PD	0	0	0	1	25	55
DARLINGTON City	12/27/2005	CLAY ST	N	PD	0	0	0 MAIL BOX	1	25	0
SHULLSBURG City	2/3/2001	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	2	77	19
SHULLSBURG City	3/18/2001	W MAIN ST	N	INJ	0	0	1 PK VEH	3	25	33
SHULLSBURG City	4/8/2001	JUDGEMENT ST	N	PD	0	0	0 FIRE	1	25	37
SHULLSBURG City	5/12/2001	11	N	PD	0	0	0 ENBKMT	1	55	40
SHULLSBURG City	6/8/2001	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	77	16
SHULLSBURG City	7/9/2001	FRANCIS ST	N	INJ	0	0	1 OTH NC	1	25	45
SHULLSBURG City	7/14/2001	E WATER ST	N	INJ	0	0	1 OVTRN	1	25	33
SHULLSBURG City	7/21/2001	W WATER ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	25
SHULLSBURG City	9/20/2001	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0	3	25	22
SHULLSBURG City	11/8/2001	W HARRISON ST	N	INJ	0	0	1 PK VEH	3	25	0
SHULLSBURG City	12/7/2001	BLACKSTONE ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	0	60
SHULLSBURG City	12/16/2001	JUDGEMENT ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	0	58
SHULLSBURG City	12/31/2001	TRUTH ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	77	45
SHULLSBURG City	2/13/2002	W TRUTH ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	24
SHULLSBURG City	4/20/2002	WESTY ST	N	PD	0	0	0 UTPOLE	1	25	20
SHULLSBURG City	5/2/2002	CARNAK CLUN	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	23
SHULLSBURG City	6/2/2002	W WATER ST	N	PD	0	0	0 LTPOLE	1	25	22
SHULLSBURG City	6/27/2002	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0 FIRE	1	77	0
SHULLSBURG City	7/3/2002	CLINTON ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	2	25	18
SHULLSBURG City	7/19/2002	W WATER ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	39
SHULLSBURG City	8/30/2002	11	N	PD	0	0	0	2	40	23
SHULLSBURG City	11/4/2002	MINERAL ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	0
SHULLSBURG City	12/2/2002	N CHARITY ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	4	25	16
SHULLSBURG City	12/13/2002	W MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0 PK VEH	3	25	25
SHULLSBURG City	12/29/2002	N JUDGEMENT ST	Y	INJ	0	0	3	2	25	19
SHULLSBURG City	2/26/2003	N JUDGEMENT ST	Y	INJ	0	0	1 PK VEH	3	25	39
SHULLSBURG City	4/26/2003	JUDGEMENT ST	N	INJ	0	0	1 OT ANVL	1	25	40

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SHULLSBURG City	5/27/2003	JUDGEMENT ST								
SHULLSBURG City	7/7/2003	N MINERAL ST		PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	37
SHULLSBURG City	8/23/2003	W TRUTH ST	N	PD	0	0	0 TREE	1	25	16
SHULLSBURG City	10/7/2003	11	N JUDGEMENT ST	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	0	40
SHULLSBURG City	10/9/2003	N JUDGEMENT ST	N	INJ	0	0	1	2	40	20
SHULLSBURG City	11/14/2003	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	25
SHULLSBURG City	11/26/2003	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	77	91
SHULLSBURG City	12/5/2003	CHARITY	11	PD	0	0	0	2	0	54
SHULLSBURG City	12/8/2003	CTH O	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	60
SHULLSBURG City	12/13/2003	ESTY ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	44
SHULLSBURG City	12/16/2003	TRUTH ST	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	63
SHULLSBURG City	1/5/2004	N CHARITY ST	N	PD	0	0	0MAILBOX	1	25	25
SHULLSBURG City	1/9/2004	N JUDGEMENT ST	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	55
SHULLSBURG City	1/17/2004	W MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	77	0
SHULLSBURG City	1/29/2004	MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	0THFX	1	25	23
SHULLSBURG City	3/6/2004	MAIN ST	N	INJ	0	0	1PK VEH	3	25	25
SHULLSBURG City	3/26/2004	CTH A E WATER ST	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	0
SHULLSBURG City	3/27/2004	ALLEY	N	INJ	0	0	2 TREE	1	0	30
SHULLSBURG City	5/21/2004	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0UTPOLE	1	25	16
SHULLSBURG City	6/18/2004	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	77	30
SHULLSBURG City	8/3/2004	MINERAL ST	Y	INJ	0	0	1 PED	1	77	30
SHULLSBURG City	8/8/2004	11	N	PD	0	0	0	2	55	35
SHULLSBURG City	9/23/2004	MAIN ST	O	INJ	0	0	1 EMBKMT	1	40	71
SHULLSBURG City	9/25/2004	E WATER ST	Y	INJ	0	0	1 PED	1	25	21
SHULLSBURG City	10/21/2004	WATER ST	N	PD	0	0	0THFX	1	25	22
SHULLSBURG City	11/11/2004	S IOWA ST	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	29
SHULLSBURG City	12/24/2004	E CHURCH ST	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	0	0
SHULLSBURG City	1/25/2005	11	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	70
SHULLSBURG City	2/12/2005	CTH O	N	PD	0	0	0	2	25	51
SHULLSBURG City	3/20/2005	CTH O	Y	INJ	0	0	1 UTPOLE	1	25	33
SHULLSBURG City	4/18/2005	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0MAILBOX	1	55	33
SHULLSBURG City	9/2/2005	S KENNEDY	N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	77	17
SHULLSBURG City	9/5/2005	PARKING LOT	N	PD	0	0	0THFX	1	0	0
SHULLSBURG City	9/17/2005	WATER ST	N	INJ	0	0	0	3	0	43
SHULLSBURG City	9/18/2005	E MAIN ST	N	PD	0	0	1	2	15	36
SHULLSBURG City			N	PD	0	0	0PK VEH	2	25	61

2004-2005 LRIP Project Reports -- Lafayette County

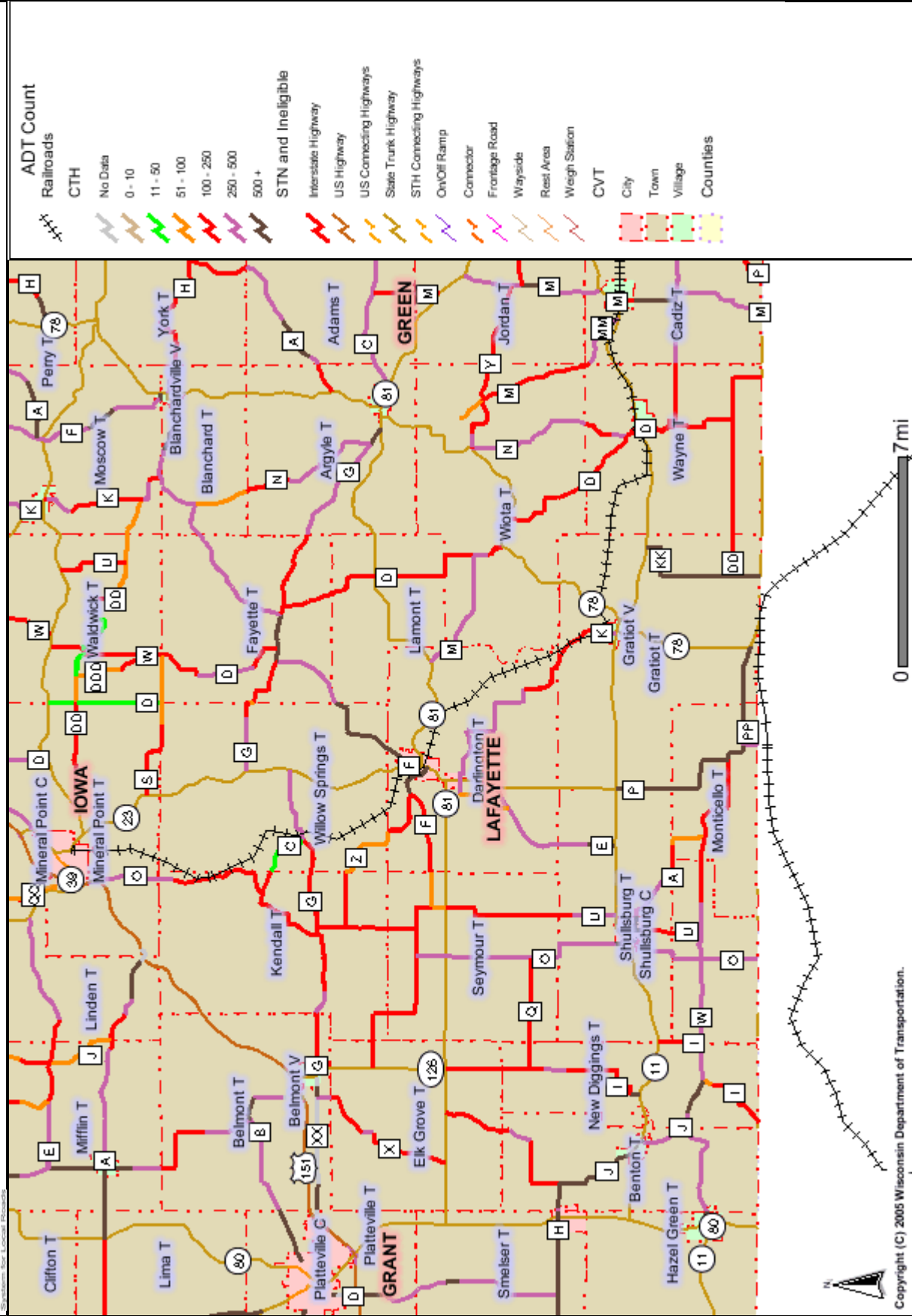
Muni Name Component Name	Project No	Road Description From To	Project Type	Total Cost	Reimbursement
Lafayette County CHIP	7913	CTH "E" [3.34 miles] STH 11 STH 23	Hot Mix Asph	\$371,270.00	\$97,324.76
Village of Argyle MSIPLT	7637	Grant St. [700'] State St. Green St.	Reconstruction	\$22,410.00	\$11,205.00
Village of South Wayne MSIPLT	7638	South St. [639'] Wyota St. Division St.	Reconstruction	\$35,000.00	\$11,482.00
Town of Argyle TRIP	8070	Spore Rd. [.75 mile] STH 78 Wiota Township [.75 mile]	Reconstruction	\$20,000.00	\$8,000.00
Town of Darlington TRIP	8069	Ames Rd. [.64 mile] County Shop Rd. CTH "K"	Reconstruction	\$60,000.00	\$24,199.00

2004-2005 LRIP Project Reports -- Lafayette County

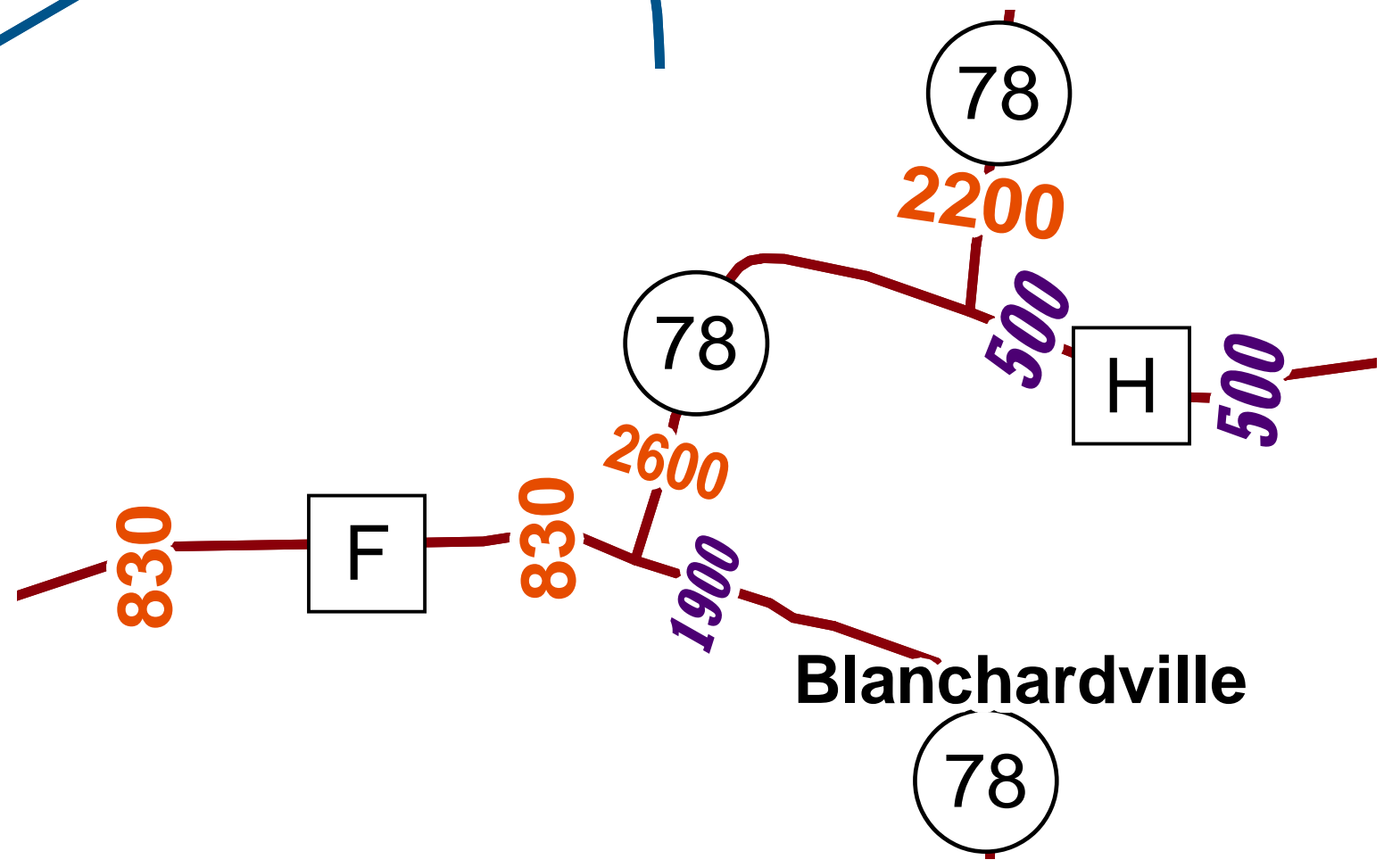
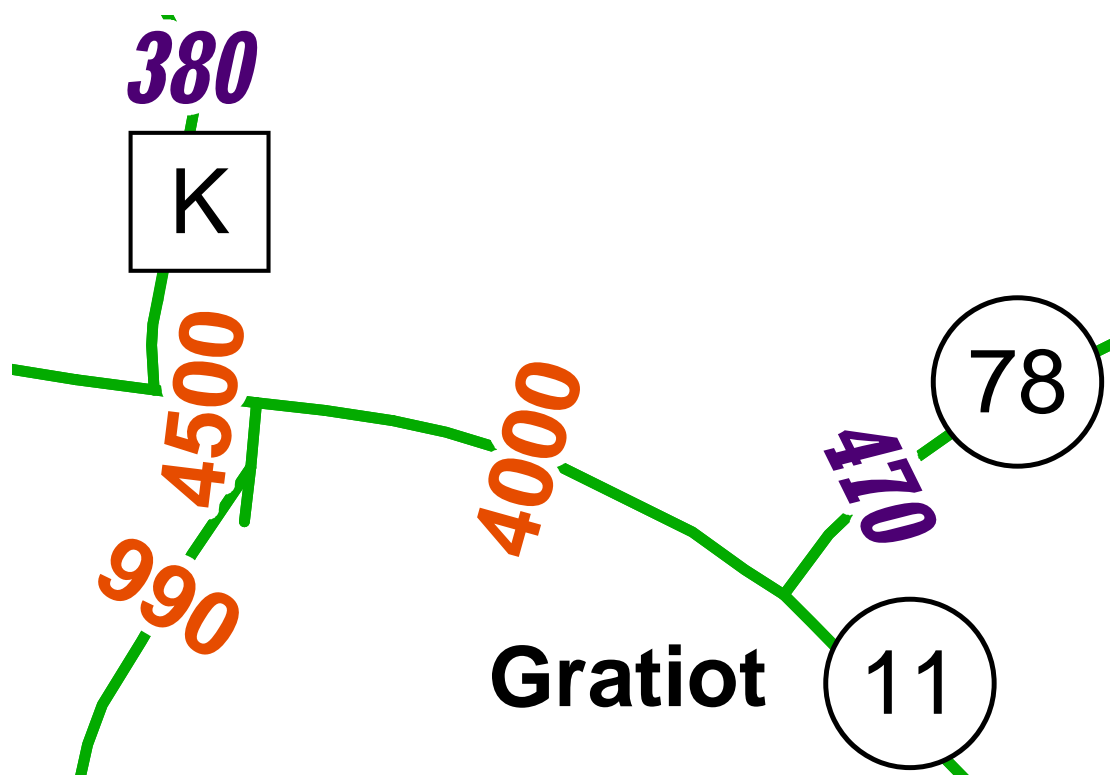
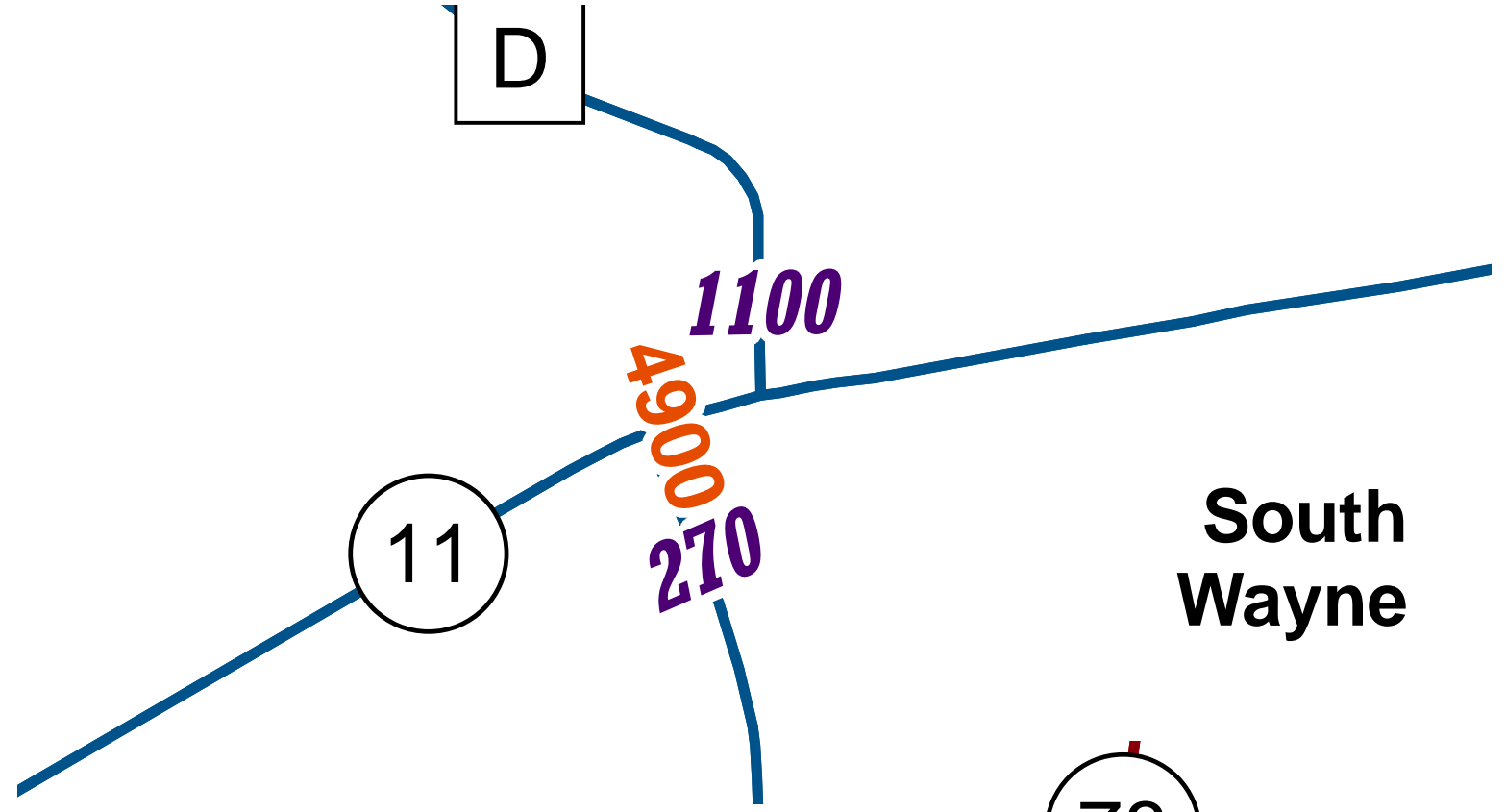
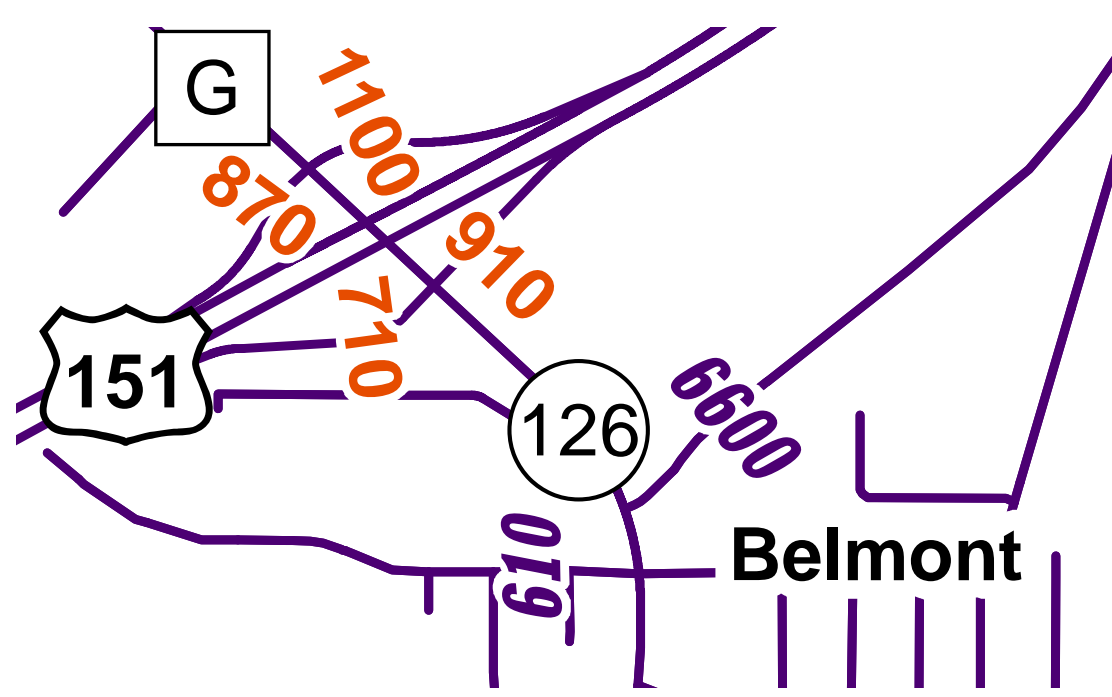
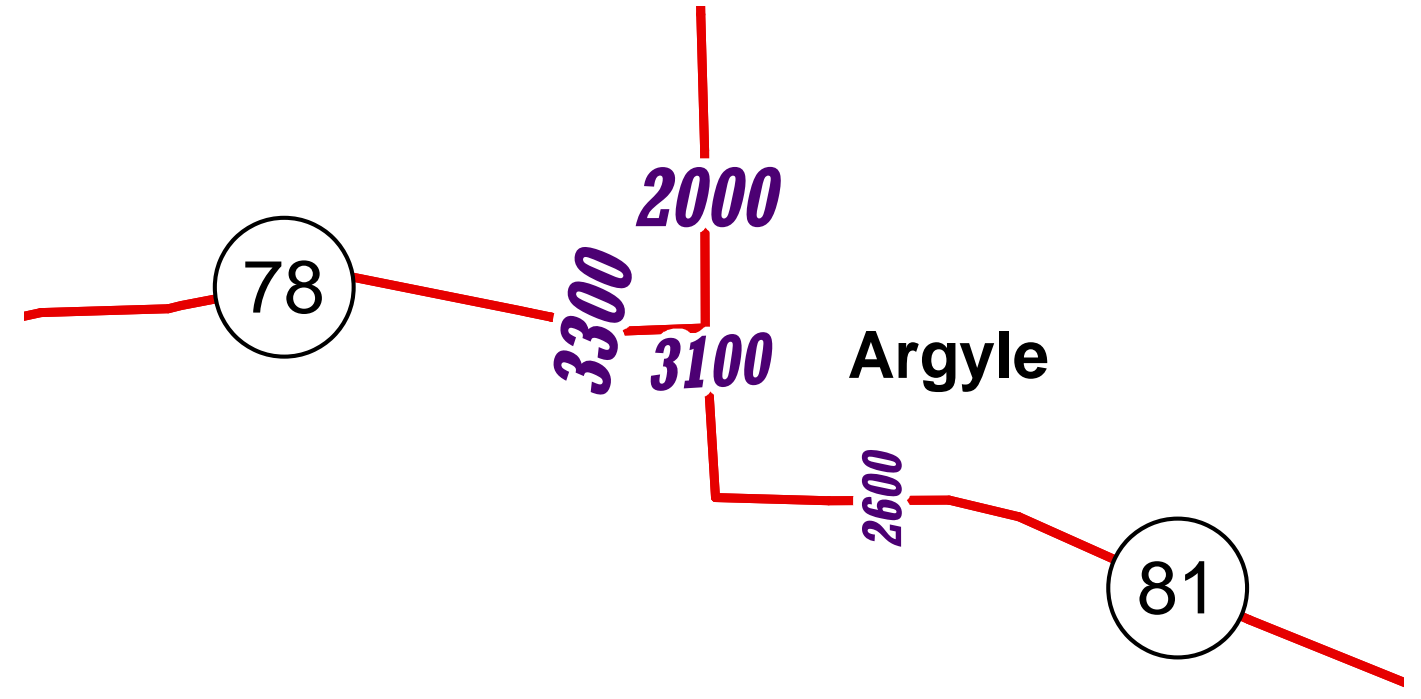
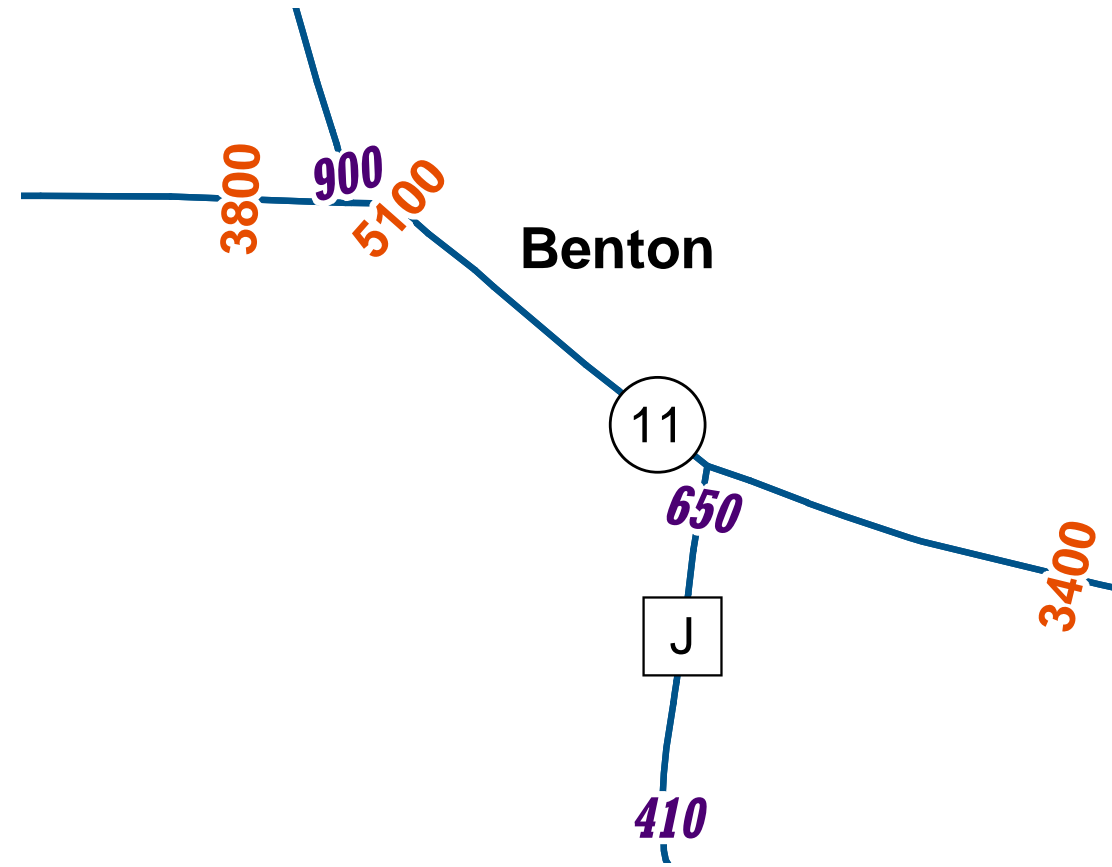
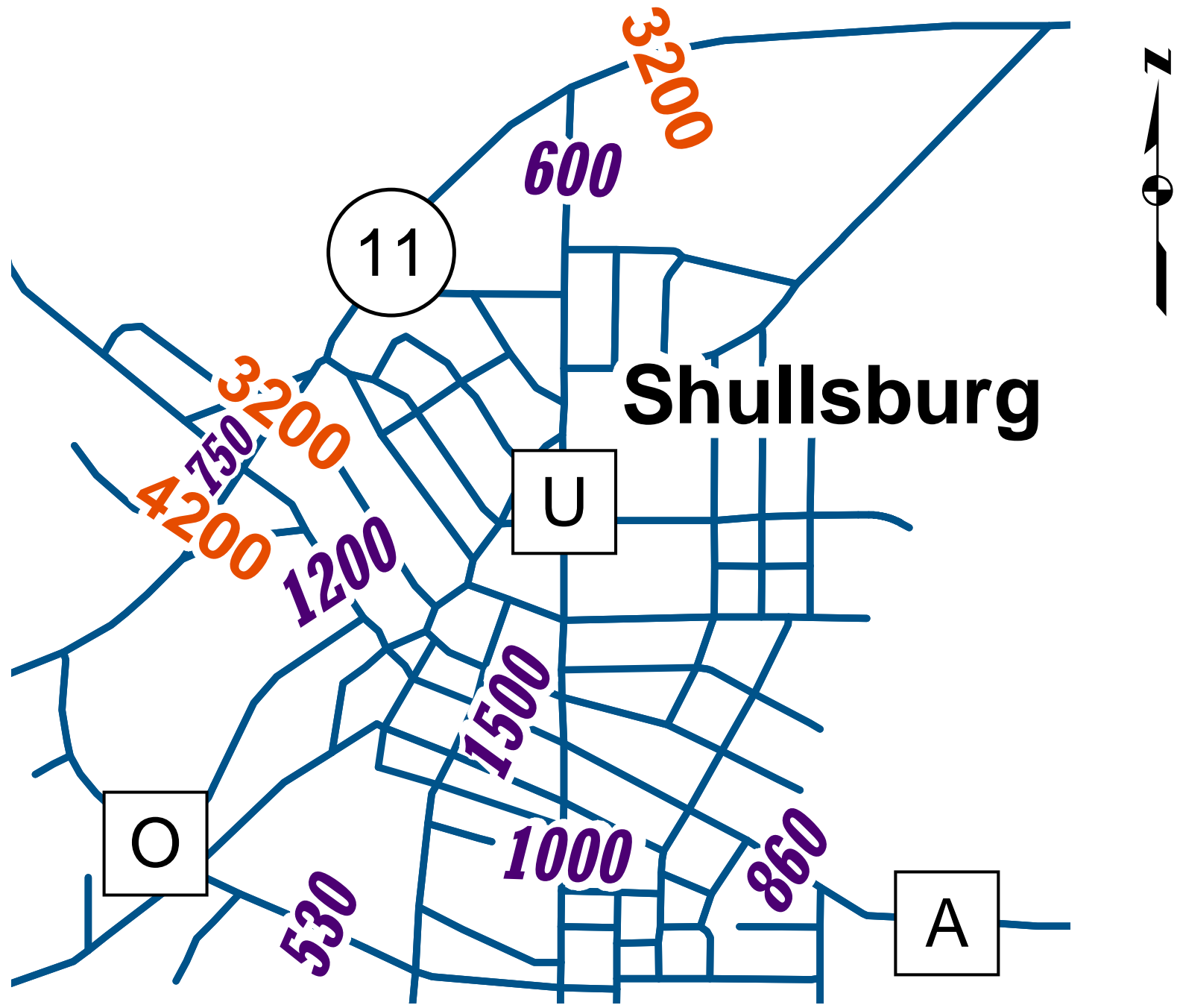
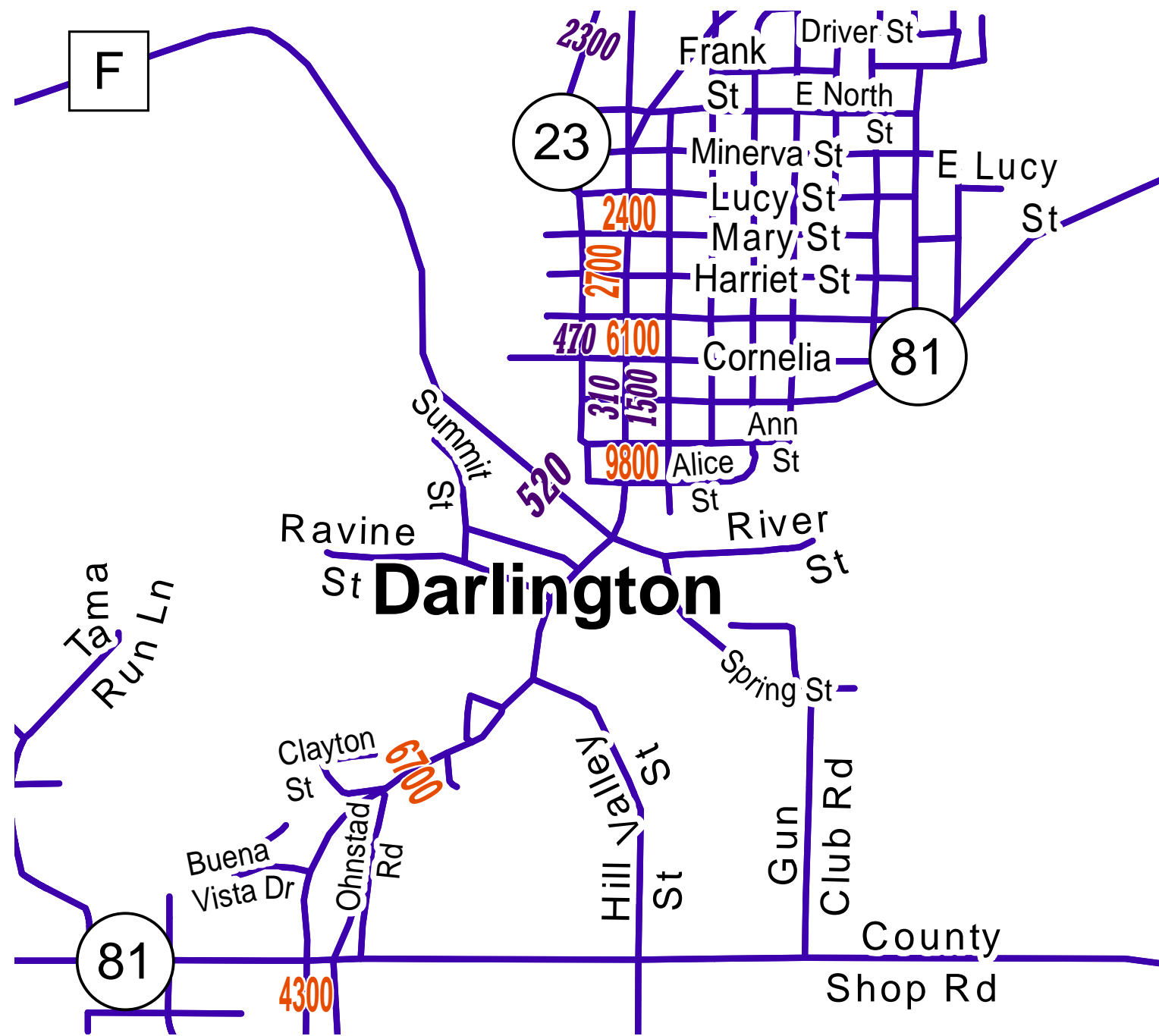
Muni Name Component Name	Project No	Road Description From To	Project Type	Total Cost	Reimbursement
Town of Elk Grove TRIP	8074	College Farm Rd. [100'] Ipswitch Rd. [.2 mile] CTH "X"	Structures	\$33,000.00	\$13,440.00
Town of Gratiot TRIP	8073	Dunbarton Rd. [100'] STH 78 [1.2 miles] Hicks Rd.	Structures	\$4,000.00	\$1,600.00
Town of Seymour TRIP	8071	Wardsville [30'] Prairie Rd. CTH "O" [-.25 mile]	Structures	\$40,000.00	\$16,000.00
Town of Shullsburg TRIP	8072	Leahy Rd. [100'] CTH "A" [.2 mile] Martin Rd.	Structures	\$40,000.00	\$16,000.00
Town of Wayne TRIP	8075	Andrews Rd. [10'] Fritzges [.7 mile] Tollakson	Structures	\$40,000.00	\$16,000.00
Total for Lafayette County				\$665,680.00	\$215,250.76



Map 5.2A ADT Map for Lafayette County - CTH



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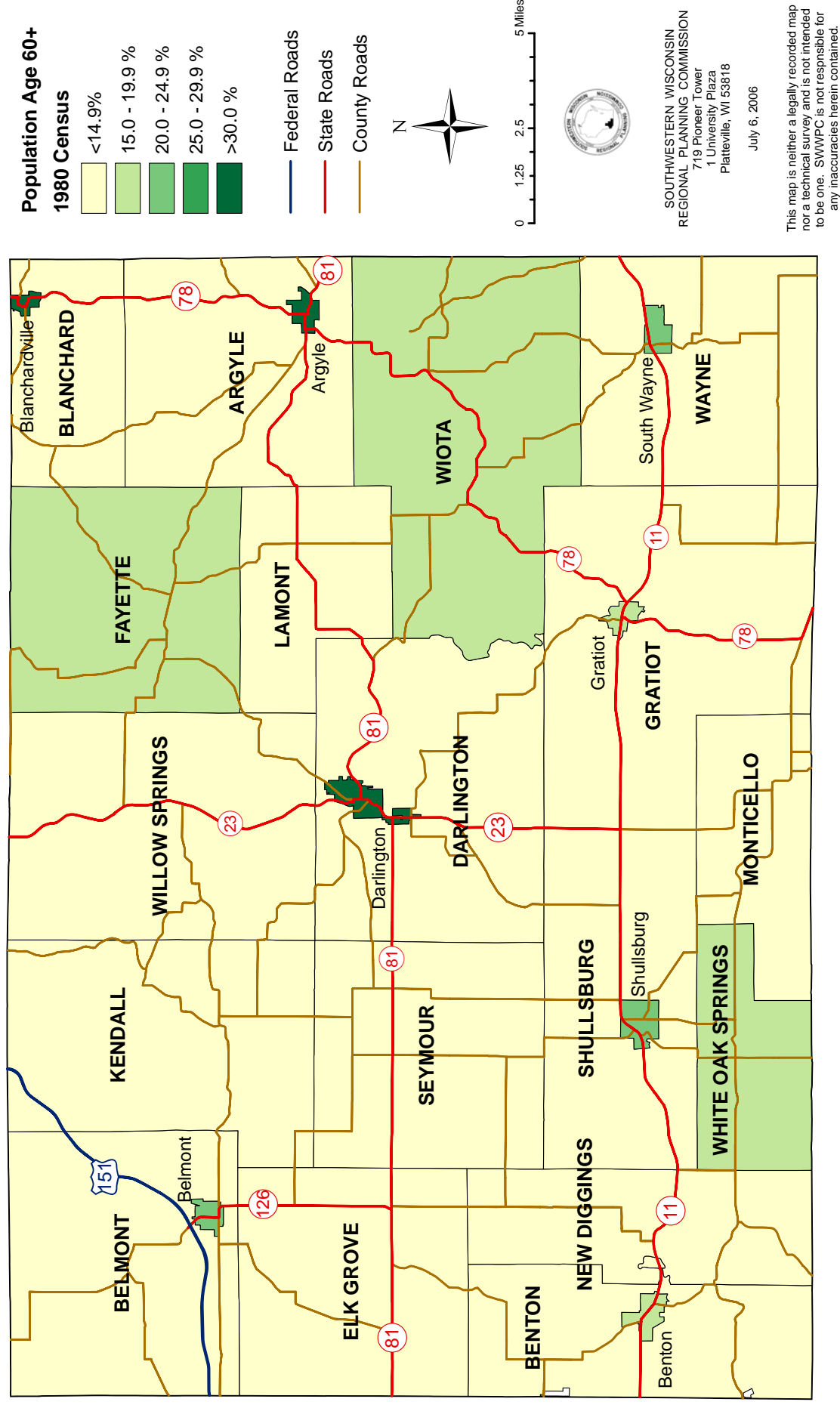


2005
Insets

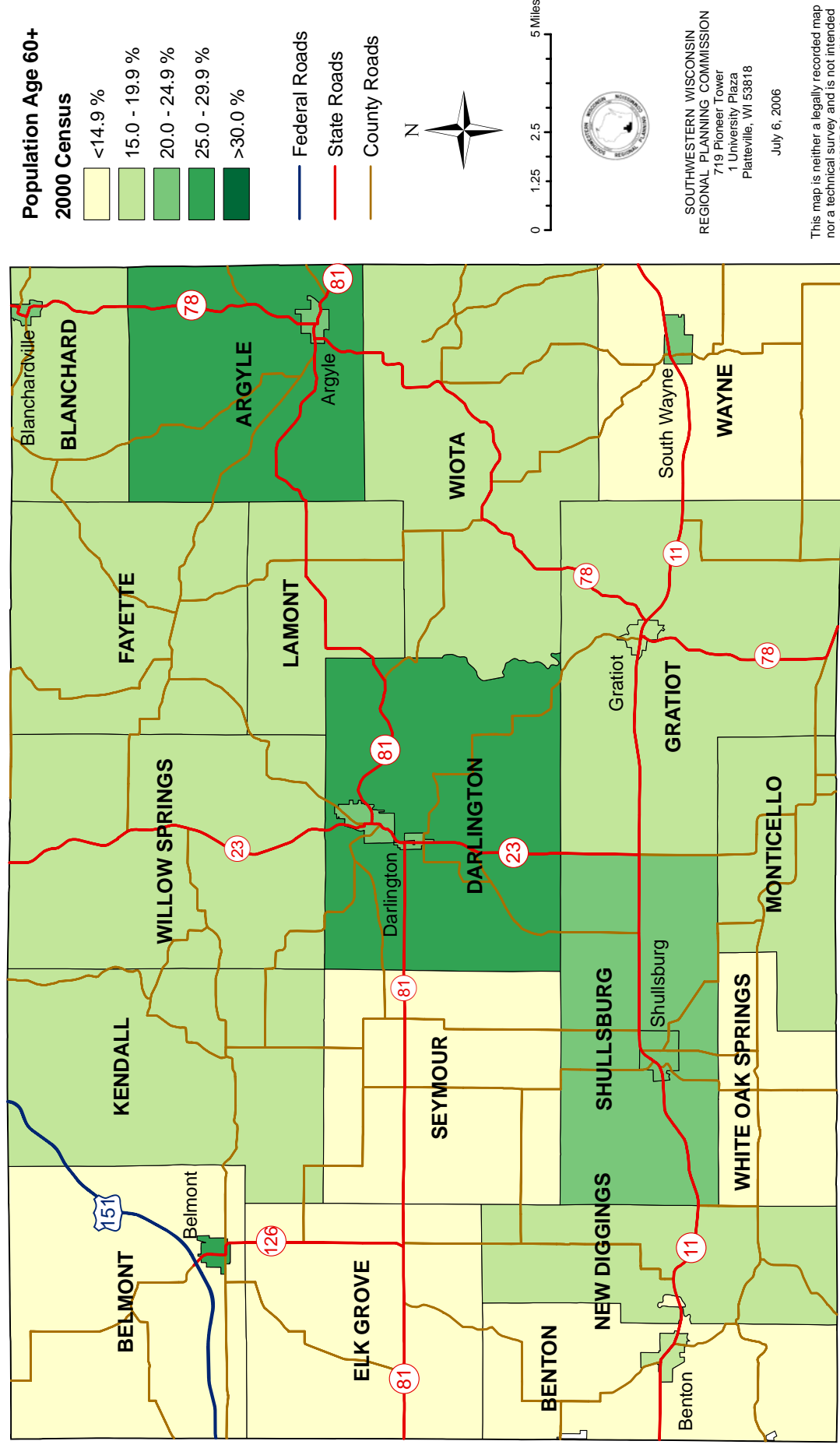
Lafayette County
Annual Average Daily Traffic

9999 - 2005 AADT
9999 - AADT prior to 2005

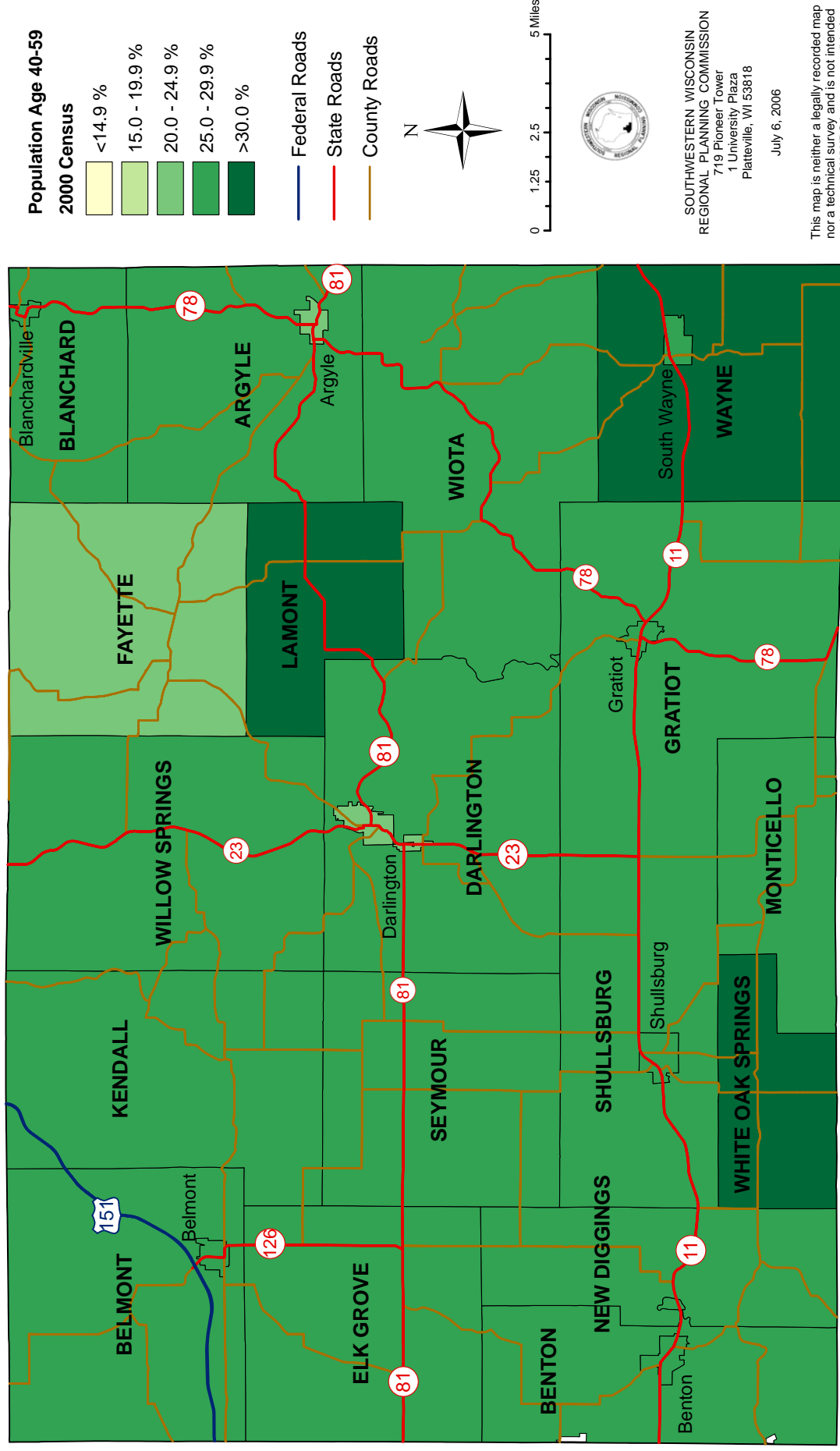
Lafayette County Population Age 60+ (1980 Census)



Lafayette County Population Age 60+ (2000 Census)

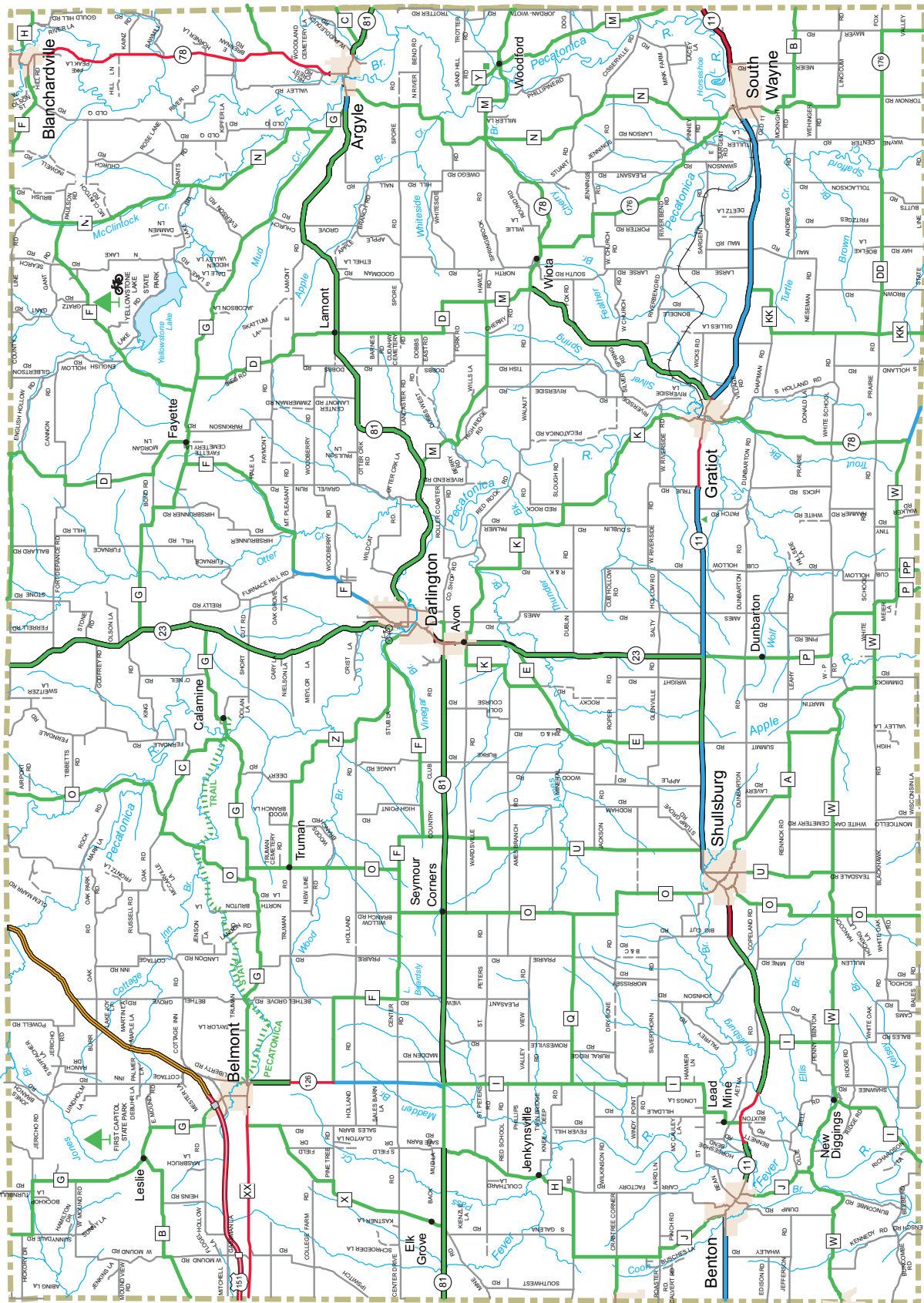


Lafayette County Population Age 40-59 (2000 Census)



This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SWWPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

MAP 5.4 LAFAYETTE COUNTY BICYCLING CONDITIONS



- Unpaved
- Paved
- Paved shoulder
- Highway
- Highway shoulder
- Town Roads
- Best Conditions for Bicycling
- Moderate Conditions for Bicycling
- Higher Volume, Wider Paved Shoulders
- High Volume, Undesirable Conditions
- Bicyclists Prohibited
- Bicycle Touring Trails
- Urban Escape Routes
- Major Urban Streets
- Local Road with Higher Traffic Volume

Note: paved shoulder information is provided for state highways only.

- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- State Park
- Public Campground
- County Park with Facilities
- County Park without Facilities
- Wayside
- Mountain Bike Trail
- Highway Interchange
- Bridge

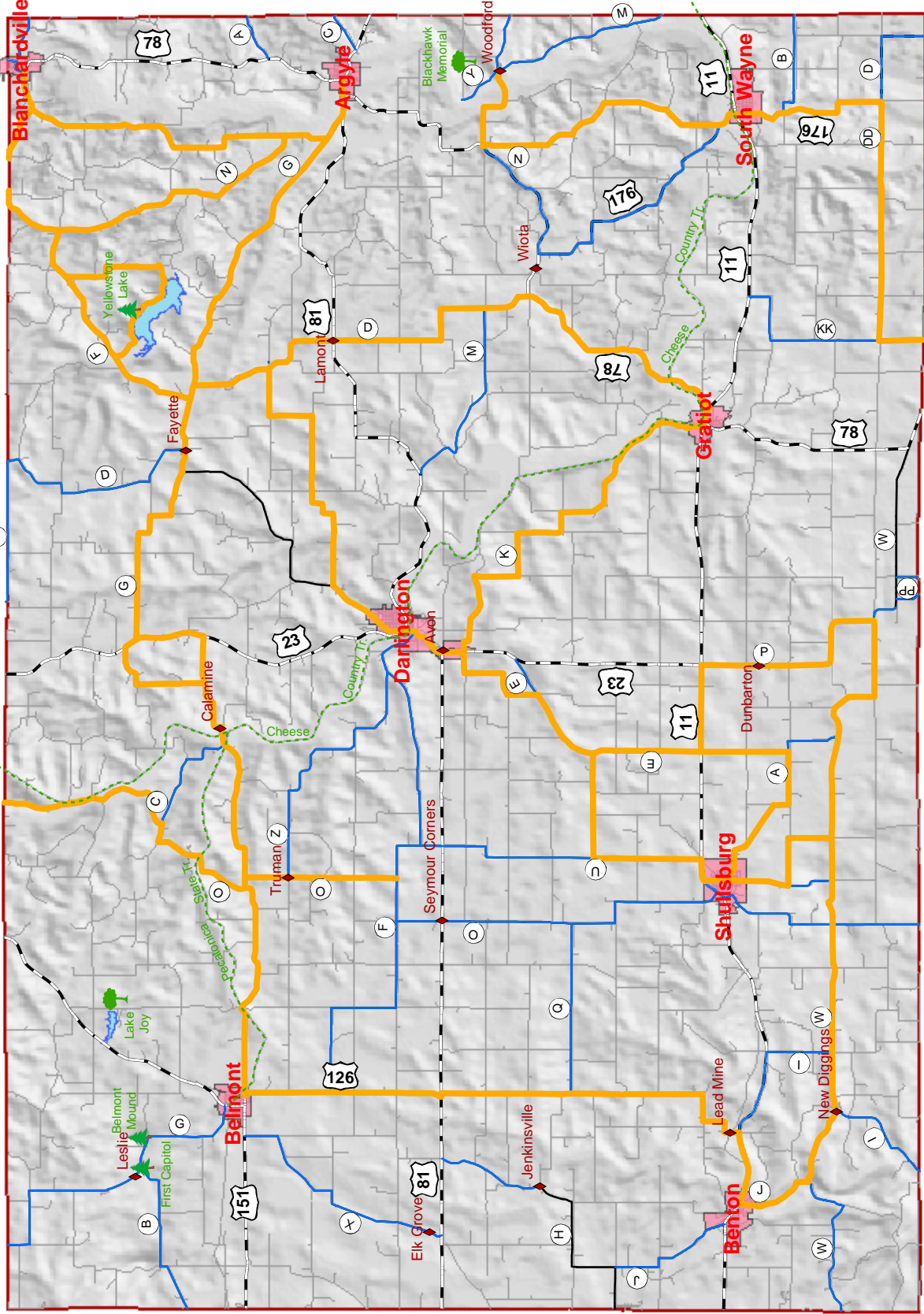
See [full legend](#) for complete descriptions of road classifications.

Locally Identified

Bike Routes

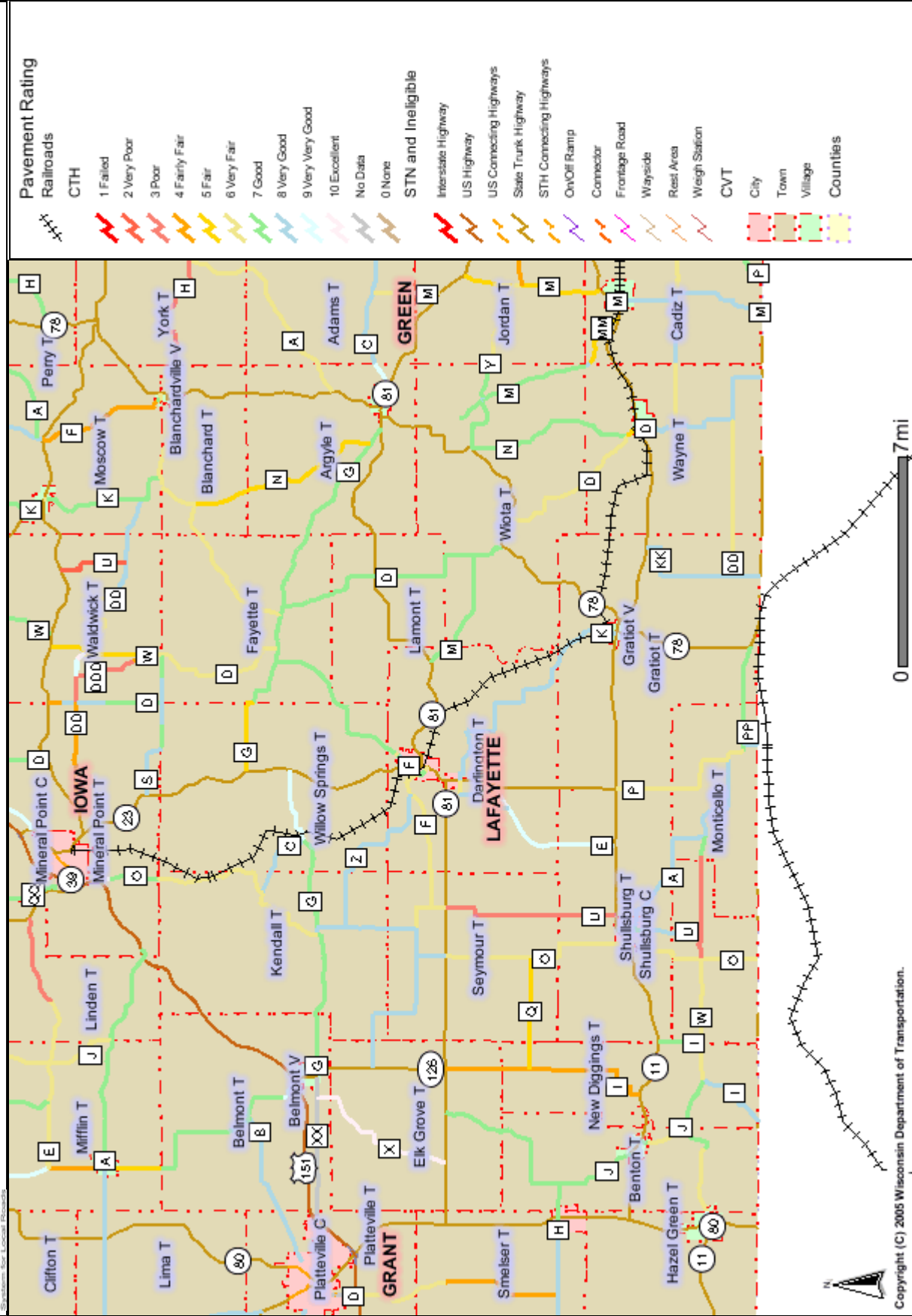
Legend

- State Parks
- County Parks
- Unincorporated Villages
- Identified Bike Routes
- BFA Best Conditions
- Recreation Trails
- U.S. or State Highway
- County Highway
- Town Road
- Major Lakes
- Cities & Villages
- Lafayette County





Map 5.6 2005 Pavement Rating Map for Lafayette County - CTH



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6.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

6.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

Economic development is about working together to retain and create jobs that provide a good standard of living for individuals. Increased personal income and wealth increases the tax base and allows the community to provide services that residents want. A balanced, healthy economy is essential to an areas long-term well-being.

As our economy becomes more global, local workers must advance their knowledge to keep up with technology advancements. As the demand for skilled labor increases, this region may face a shortage of skilled workers as baby boomers retire. Business owners want to locate in a community where they will attract enough workers with the right skills. This chapter summarizes the local economic situation for Lafayette County. It also identifies policies, goals, objectives and resources to help guide your community economic well-being over the next twenty years.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(f)

(f) Economic Development

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to promote the stabilization, retention or expansion, of the economic base and quality employment opportunities in the local governmental unit, including an analysis of the labor force and economic base of the local governmental unit. The element shall assess categories or particular types of new businesses and industries that are desired by the local governmental unit. The element shall assess the local governmental unit's strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting and retaining businesses and industries, and shall designate an adequate number of sites for such businesses and industries. The element shall also evaluate and promote the use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial or industrial uses. The element shall also identify county, regional and state economic development programs that apply to the local governmental unit.

6.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Five goals and objectives that relate to economic development are among the 14 goals of Wisconsin's comprehensive planning law. They are

1. Promote the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities.
2. Provide adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.
3. Promote the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial and industrial structures.
4. Build community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.
5. Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.

Note: The Towns of Darlington, Seymour, and Willow Springs, the Villages of Argyle and Blanchardville, and the Cities of Darlington and Shullsburg did not participate in the Lafayette County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning project. However, their data is included in information collected for the County as a whole. Polices for participating villages are not included, as the County does not have jurisdiction in cities and villages.

6.3 POLICY AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

Lafayette County's Economic Development policies are as follows:

- 1. Join other municipalities and the county to support a countywide economic development organization that uses an agreed on formula to set annual budget contributions.**
- 2. Actively work to attract new employment opportunities through using available economic development tools such as Tax Increment Financing (TIF) that can also be used by a town to attract tourism, agriculture, or forestry related businesses.**
- 3. Encourage efforts to provide broadband internet service throughout the county to enable people to work from home.**
- 4. Encourage home-based entrepreneurial activities that have minimal impact on adjacent properties.**
- 5. Encourage commercial development other than 'strip development' at sites along a highway extending into rural areas.**
- 6. Encourage businesses that add value to agricultural products through processing, packaging and marketing as a local economic development strategy.**
- 7. Encourage entrepreneurial activity such as the sale of locally grown and created products and services from roadside markets and home-based sales.**
- 8. Encourage entrepreneurial activity that seeks to market local recreational and cultural resources and is compatible with identified resource protection goals.**
- 9. Encourage job-training programs at area schools and local colleges that help local workers and employers develop the work skills necessary to stay competitive in a global economy.**
- 10. Encourage programs and groups that work to preserve historic buildings and cultural resources as a way to develop tourism and enable the community to better attract new residents.**
- 11. Encourage efforts to attract jobs by marketing empty buildings and property sites designated for commercial, light manufacturing or other business use.**
- 12. Whenever possible, encourage the location of businesses in existing commercial areas, existing buildings, or brown-field sites before developing green-field sites.**
- 13. Whenever possible, encourage economic development projects to locate infrastructure where such utilities, services and road capacity already exists.**
- 14. Encourage development in identified centers or corridors, and work with utility companies and developers to improve telecommunications, sewer, water, and other utilities in those locations.**
- 15. Encourage development in identified centers or corridors, and work with WisDOT and developers to improve transportation infrastructure in those locations.**

The following are the Economic Development objectives and policy recommendations as indicated by each town, supporting the above goals and guiding economic development over the next 20 years.

Table 6.1a Economic Development Policies – Town of Argyle

Argyle	
1.	Encourage crop and livestock production farming as a local economic development strategy.
2.	Encourage businesses that add value to agricultural products through processing, packaging and marketing as a local economic development strategy.

Table 6.1b Economic Development Policies – Town of Belmont

Belmont	
1.	Encourage home-based entrepreneurial activities that have minimal impact on adjacent properties.
2.	Encourage crop and livestock production farming as a local economic development strategy.
3.	Encourage businesses that add value to agricultural products through processing, packaging and marketing as a local economic development strategy.
4.	Encourage entrepreneurial activity such as the sale of locally grown and created products and services from roadside markets and home-based sales.
5.	Encourage one or more annual local events, such as a community festival, to attract visitors and support local civic groups and entrepreneurs.
6.	Encourage efforts to attract jobs by marketing empty buildings and property sites designated for commercial, light manufacturing or other business use.
7.	Whenever possible, encourage the location of businesses in existing commercial areas, existing buildings, or brown-field sites before developing green-field sites.
8.	Whenever possible, encourage economic development projects to locate infrastructure where such utilities, services and road capacity already exists.
9.	Establish a local ordinance regulating the location, size and design of very-large retail stores known as 'big box' commercial developments.

Table 6.1c Economic Development Policies – Town of Benton

Benton	
1.	Encourage crop and livestock production farming as a local economic development strategy.
2.	Encourage businesses that add value to agricultural products through processing, packaging and marketing as a local economic development strategy.
3.	Encourage entrepreneurial activity such as the sale of locally grown and created products and services from roadside markets and home-based sales.
4.	Encourage job-training programs at area schools and local colleges that help local workers and employers develop the work skills necessary to stay competitive in a global economy.
5.	Encourage one or more annual local events, such as a community festival, to attract visitors and support local civic groups and entrepreneurs.

Table 6.1d Economic Development Policies – Town of Blanchard

Blanchard	
1.	Encourage efforts to provide broadband internet service throughout the county to enable people to work from home.
2.	Encourage job-training programs at area schools and local colleges that help local workers and employers develop the work skills necessary to stay competitive in a global economy.
3.	To aid in the economic growth of Blanchard Township, the Town of Blanchard will encourage the efforts of the Towns of Perry and Blue Mounds in gaining assistance to improve STH 78 from Mt. Horeb south to the Village of Gratiot.

Table 6.1e Economic Development Policies – Town of Elk Grove

Elk Grove	
1.	Join other municipalities and the county to support a countywide economic development organization that uses an agreed on formula to set annual budget contributions.
2.	Encourage home-based entrepreneurial activities that have minimal impact on adjacent properties.
3.	Encourage crop and livestock production farming as a local economic development strategy.
4.	Encourage businesses that add value to agricultural products through processing, packaging and marketing as a local economic development strategy.
5.	Encourage entrepreneurial activity such as the sale of locally grown and created products and services from roadside markets and home-based sales.
6.	Encourage job-training programs at area schools and local colleges that help local workers and employers develop the work skills necessary to stay competitive in a global economy.
7.	Whenever possible, encourage economic development projects to locate infrastructure where such utilities, services and road capacity already exists.

Table 6.1f Economic Development Policies – Town of Fayette

Fayette	
1.	Encourage crop and livestock production farming as a local economic development strategy.
2.	Encourage businesses that add value to agricultural products through processing, packaging and marketing as a local economic development strategy.
3.	Encourage entrepreneurial activity such as the sale of locally grown and created products and services from roadside markets and home-based sales.
4.	Encourage entrepreneurial activity that seeks to market local recreational and cultural resources and is compatible with identified resource protection goals.
5.	Encourage job-training programs at area schools and local colleges that help local workers and employers develop the work skills necessary to stay competitive in a global economy.
6.	Encourage one or more annual local events, such as a community festival, to attract visitors and support local civic groups and entrepreneurs.
7.	Help attract tourists to the community and local businesses, through local or joint effort marketing, a web site, advertising and other methods.
8.	Encourage programs and groups that work to preserve historic buildings and cultural resources as a way to develop tourism and enable the community to better attract new residents.
9.	Encourage efforts to attract jobs by marketing empty buildings and property sites designated for commercial, light manufacturing or other business use.

Table 6.1g Economic Development Policies – Town of Gratiot

Gratiot	
1.	Consider joining other municipalities and the county to support a countywide economic development and tourism organizations that uses an agreed on formula to set annual budget contributions.
2.	Encourage efforts to provide broadband internet service throughout the county to enable people to work from home.
3.	Encourage home-based entrepreneurial activities that have minimal impact on adjacent properties.
4.	Encourage crop and livestock production farming as a local economic development strategy.
5.	Encourage businesses that add value to agricultural products through processing, packaging and marketing as a local economic development strategy.
6.	Encourage entrepreneurial activity such as the sale of locally grown and created products and services from roadside markets and home-based sales.
7.	Encourage entrepreneurial activity that seeks to market local recreational and cultural resources and is compatible with this Comprehensive Plan.
8.	Encourage job-training programs at area schools and local colleges that help local workers and employers develop the work skills necessary to stay competitive in a global economy.
9.	Encourage one or more annual local events, such as a community festival, to attract visitors and support local civic groups and entrepreneurs.
10.	Encourage programs and groups that work to preserve historic buildings and cultural resources as a way to develop tourism and enable the community to better attract new residents.
11.	Whenever possible, encourage economic development projects to locate infrastructure where such utilities, services and road capacity already exists.

Table 6.1h Economic Development Policies – Town of Kendall

Kendall	
1.	Join other municipalities and the County to support a countywide economic development organization that uses an agreed on formula to set annual budget contributions.
2.	Encourage crop and livestock production farming as a local economic development strategy.
3.	Encourage businesses that add value to agricultural products through processing, packaging and marketing as a local economic development strategy.
4.	Encourage entrepreneurial activity such as the sale of locally grown and created products and services from roadside markets and home-based sales.

Table 6.1i Economic Development Policies – Town of Lamont

Lamont	
1.	Encourage efforts to provide broadband internet service throughout the county to enable people to work from home.
2.	Encourage home-based entrepreneurial activities that have minimal impact on adjacent properties.
3.	Encourage crop and livestock production farming as a local economic development strategy.
4.	Encourage businesses that add value to agricultural products through processing, packaging and marketing as a local economic development strategy.
5.	Encourage entrepreneurial activity such as the sale of locally grown and created products and services from roadside markets and home-based sales.
6.	Encourage entrepreneurial activity that seeks to market local recreational and cultural resources and is compatible with identified resource protection goals.
7.	Encourage job-training programs at area schools and local colleges that help local workers and employers to develop the work skills necessary to stay competitive in a global economy.
8.	Whenever possible, encourage economic development projects to locate infrastructure where such utilities, services and road capacity already exists.

Table 6.1j Economic Development Policies – Town of Monticello

Monticello	
1.	Encourage efforts to provide broadband internet service throughout the county to enable people to work from home.
2.	Encourage home-based entrepreneurial activities that have minimal impact on adjacent properties.
3.	Encourage crop and livestock production farming as a local economic development strategy.
4.	Encourage businesses that add value to agricultural products through processing, packaging and marketing as a local economic development strategy.
5.	Encourage entrepreneurial activity such as the sale of locally grown and created products and services from roadside markets and home-based sales.
6.	Encourage job-training programs at area schools and local colleges that help local workers and employers develop the work skills necessary to stay competitive in a global economy.
7.	Whenever possible, encourage economic development projects to locate infrastructure where such utilities, services and road capacity already exists.

Table 6.1k Economic Development Policies – Town of New Diggings

New Diggings	
1.	Encourage efforts to provide broadband internet service throughout the county to enable people to work from home.
2.	Encourage home-based entrepreneurial activities that have minimal impact on adjacent properties.
3.	Encourage crop and livestock production farming as a local economic development strategy.
4.	Encourage entrepreneurial activity such as the sale of locally grown and created products and services.
5.	Encourage programs and groups that work to preserve historic buildings and cultural resources as a way to develop tourism.

Table 6.1l Economic Development Policies – Town of Shullsburg

Shullsburg	
1.	Join other municipalities and the county to support a countywide economic development organization that uses an agreed on formula to set annual budget contributions.
2.	Encourage commercial development other than 'strip development' at sites along a highway extending into rural areas.
3.	Encourage crop and livestock production farming as a local economic development strategy.
4.	Encourage businesses that add value to agricultural products through processing, packaging and marketing as a local economic development strategy.
5.	Encourage development in identified centers or corridors.

Table 6.1m Economic Development Policies – Town of Wayne

Wayne	
1.	Encourage home-based entrepreneurial activities that have minimal impact on adjacent properties.
2.	Encourage commercial development other than 'strip development' at sites along a highway extending into rural areas.
3.	Encourage crop and livestock production farming as a local economic development strategy.
4.	Encourage businesses that add value to agricultural products through processing, packaging and marketing as a local economic development strategy.
5.	Encourage entrepreneurial activity such as the sale of locally grown and created products and services from roadside markets and home-based sales.
6.	Encourage job-training programs at area schools and local colleges which help local workers and employers develop the work skills necessary to stay competitive in a global economy.
7.	Encourage one or more annual local events, such as a community festival, to attract visitors and support local civic groups and entrepreneurs.
8.	Encourage efforts to attract jobs by marketing empty buildings and property sites designated for commercial, light manufacturing or other business use.
9.	Whenever possible, encourage economic development projects to locate infrastructure where such utilities, services and road capacity already exists.
10.	Encourage development in identified centers or corridors, and work with utility companies and developers to improve telecommunications, sewer, water, and other utilities in those locations.
11.	Encourage commercial activities to develop in existing commercial locations where public roads, facilities, and services have capacity to accommodate high volumes of traffic, parking, and other public needs.

Table 6.1n Economic Development Policies – Town of White Oak Springs

White Oak Springs	
1.	Join other municipalities and the county to support a countywide economic development organization that uses an agreed on formula to set annual budget contributions.
2.	Encourage efforts to provide broadband internet service throughout the county to enable people to work from home.
3.	Encourage home-based entrepreneurial activities that have minimal impact on adjacent properties.
4.	Encourage crop and livestock production farming as a local economic development strategy.
5.	Encourage entrepreneurial activity such as the sale of locally grown and created products and services from roadside markets and home-based sales.

Table 6.1o Economic Development Policies – Town of Wiota

Wiota	
1.	Consider joining other municipalities and the county to support a countywide economic development organization that uses an agreed on formula to set annual budget contributions.
2.	Actively work to attract new employment opportunities through using available economic development tools such as Tax Agricultural Financing (TAF) that can also be used by a town to attract tourism, agriculture, or forestry related businesses.
3.	Encourage efforts to provide broadband internet service throughout the County to enable people to work from home.
4.	Encourage home-based entrepreneurial activities that have minimal impact on adjacent properties.
5.	Encourage crop and livestock production farming as a local economic development strategy.
6.	Encourage businesses that add value to agricultural products through processing, packaging and marketing as a local economic development strategy.
7.	Encourage entrepreneurial activity such as the sale of locally grown and created products and services from roadside markets and home-based sales.
8.	Encourage entrepreneurial activity that seeks to market local recreational and cultural resources and is compatible with identified resource protection goals.
9.	Encourage job-training programs at area schools and local colleges that help local workers and employers develop the work skills necessary to stay competitive in a global economy.
10.	Encourage one or more annual local events, such as a community festival, to attract visitors and support local civic groups and entrepreneurs.
11.	Help attract tourists to the community and local businesses, through local or joint effort marketing, a web site, advertising and other methods.
12.	Encourage programs and groups that work to preserve historic buildings and cultural resources as a way to develop tourism and enable the community to better attract new residents.
13.	Whenever possible, encourage economic development projects to locate infrastructure where such utilities, services and road capacity already exists.
14.	Encourage development in identified centers or corridors, and work with utility companies and developers to improve telecommunications, sewer, water, and other utilities in those locations.

6.4 ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC BASE AND LABOR FORCE

One of the most important aspects in doing an analysis of the economic base and labor force in the County starts with basic labor statistics. As indicated in Table 6.2 below, Lafayette County has 8,986 persons available within the workforce. As indicated, 369 are unemployed, giving Lafayette County an unemployment rate of 4.1%.

Table 6.2 SSWRPC Labor Force Statistics

	Available Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Lafayette	8,986	8,617	369	4.1 %
Grant	26,866	25,704	1,162	4.3 %
Green	20,298	19,413	885	4.4 %
Iowa	14,355	13,757	598	4.2 %
Richland	9,892	9,470	422	4.3 %

Source: Wisconsin WorkNet 2005

Directly correlated with the above labor force statistics are the industries in which these persons are employed. Table 6.3 below outlines all industries and the percent of the population employed by each industry. The table shows the number of persons and percent population of Lafayette County working in a particular industry. The same information is also included for surrounding Wisconsin counties. As indicated below, Lafayette County leads the other counties in the industry of agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining. This is not surprising, considering the importance of agriculture in the County.

Table 6.3 Percent Population Employed by Industry

	Lafayette	Grant	Green	Iowa	Richland
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	16.4	10.1	7.8	10.4	11.4
Construction	5.5	5.4	6.5	9.2	7.5
Manufacturing	17.8	17.3	22.8	13.6	25.7
Wholesale trade	3.9	3	3.2	2.4	2.1
Retail trade	13.8	13.9	14.4	23.7	12.4
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5.1	4	4	3.3	4
Information	1.3	2	2.1	1.2	1.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	4.1	3.6	4.6	4.3	3.5

Table 6.3 (cont.) Percent Population Employed by Industry

	Lafayette	Grant	Green	Iowa	Richland
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	3.5	4.1	5	3.9	2.6
Educational, health and social services	17	21.3	17.5	17	18.1
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	4.9	8	5.2	5.5	5.5
Other services (except public administration)	4	4.5	3.7	2.8	3.4
Public administration	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.5

Source: 2000 US Census

Another industry of note is the educational, health and social services. In Lafayette County, the largest employer is the County of Lafayette along with several school districts. The top five industries of employment in the County include the following:

- Manufacturing (17.8%)
- Educational, health and social services (17.0%)
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting and Mining (16.4%)
- Retail trade (13.8%)
- Construction (5.5%)

Table 6.4 indicates the educational attainment in Lafayette County. This closely correlates with the employment of workers in particular industries as indicated in Table 6.3. Education levels also closely correlate with income levels (indicated in Table 6.4). As indicated in Table 6.4, Lafayette County, when compared to other surrounding counties, has the third highest percentage of the population with a high school diploma or higher (85.5%), but has the lowest percentage of all five counties in the southwest Wisconsin region when it comes to a bachelor's degree or higher (only 13.3%).

Table 6.4 Percent Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over

	Lafayette	Grant	Green	Iowa	Richland
High School Diploma or Higher	85.5%	83.5%	84.1%	88.5%	82.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	13.3%	17.2%	16.7%	18.5%	14.1%

Source: 2000 US Census

As indicated above, income levels often directly correlate with educational attainment. However, this is not to imply that all individuals need to have some form of advanced education.

As indicated in Table 6.5, Lafayette County has a lower per capita personal income than surrounding counties at \$24,429 in 2004. Per capita personal income is the income that is received by persons from all sources. It is calculated as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and personal current transfer receipts, less contributions for government social insurance.

Table 6.5 Per Capita Personal Income

	Lafayette	Grant	Green	Iowa	Richland
2004 Per Capita Personal Income	\$24,429	\$26,200	\$30,275	\$29,343	\$24,557
Rank in State (out of 72 Counties)	56 th	44 th	23 rd	27 th	54 th

Source: 2005 Bureau of Economic Analysis and 2000 US Census

Table 6.6 pertains to the percent of the labor force working within the County of Residence. In Lafayette County, 54% of the available County workforce works in Lafayette County. The other 46% of available workforce are seeking employment outside the County. This can be seen as an opportunity for Lafayette County, as there is an ample supply of workers residing within the County.

Table 6.6 Percent of Local Labor Force Working Within the County of Residence

	Lafayette	Grant	Green	Iowa	Richland
% of Labor Force Working Within the County of Residence	54%	70%	66%	64%	67%

Source: Wisconsin WorkNet 2005

Tourism is another aspect of economic development that needs to be addressed. As indicated in Table 6.7, Lafayette County ranks 70th of 72 counties in the State for tourism spending. In 2005, travelers spent 17 million dollars within Lafayette County. Ten million dollars of that supported employee wages. There were also 429 jobs supported by tourism spending.

Table 6.7 Tourism Spending

County	Dollars Spent by Travelers in 2005	County Rank in State for Traveler Spending (72 WI Counties)	Employee Wages from Tourism Spending	Full Time Equivalent Jobs Supported from Tourism Spending
Lafayette	17 Million	70 th	10 Million	429
Grant	72 Million	42 nd	45 Million	1,856
Green	43 Million	57 th	18 Million	1,279
Iowa	55 Million	51 st	34 Million	1,397
Richland	24 Million	67 th	14 Million	605

Source: Wisconsin Department of Tourism 2005

Since agriculture is one of the top industries in Lafayette County, it is important to include some basic agricultural statistics in the economic development chapter. Please note that there is more detailed information available in Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources. Table 6.8 below includes information from the 2002 US Agricultural Census. As indicated, Lafayette County has 1,205 farms comprised of a total acreage of 342,800 acres. The average farm size in Lafayette County is 284 acres. As Table 6.8 shows, of the counties included in the table, Lafayette County has the largest average farm size.

Table 6.8 Agricultural Statistics

	Lafayette	Grant	Green	Iowa	Richland
Acres of Farmland	342,800	605,836	306,946	367,373	257,807
Number of Farms	1,205	2,490	1,490	1,686	1,358
Average Farm Size	284	243	206	218	190

Source: 2002 US Agricultural Census

6.5 ANALYSIS OF NEW BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DESIRED

6.5.1 STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The recognition of the need and necessary support to retain existing jobs and attract new business is strong in Lafayette County. For economic development success, a community needs to identify its strengths and weaknesses, then leverage the strengths, and minimize the affects of the weaknesses. The Planning and Zoning Committee did not note any strengths in attracting business to the County but said that its main weaknesses in attracting or retaining business are a NIMBY attitude (“Not In My Backyard”), not enough good roads, and no large capacity cities for sewer and water availability.

6.6 ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY PARKS

6.6.1 EXISTING BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY PARKS

An industrial park or business park is an area of land set aside for development. A business park is a more “lightweight” version of the industrial park, having offices and light industry, rather than heavy industry which has high intensity truck traffic, noise, odor, etc. (for simplicity sake, the rest of this section will refer to both business and industrial parks as industrial parks). Industrial parks are usually located close to transport facilities, especially where multiple transportation modes such as highways, railroads, airports, and navigable rivers are available.

The idea of setting land aside through this type of zoning is based on several concepts:

- To be able to concentrate dedicated infrastructure in a delimited area to reduce the per-business expense of that infrastructure. Such infrastructure includes roadways, railroad sidings, ports, high-power electric supplies (often including three-phase power), high-end communications cables, large-volume water supplies, and high-volume gas lines.
- To be able to attract new business by providing an integrated infrastructure in one location.
- To set aside industrial uses from urban areas to try to reduce their environmental and social impact.
- To provide for localized environmental controls specific to the needs of an industrial area.

Different industrial parks fulfill these criteria to differing degrees. Many small communities have established industrial parks with only access to a nearby highway, and with only the basic utilities and roadways, and with few or no special environmental safeguards.

Industrial parks have also been criticized because of their frequent remoteness of urban areas, one of the characteristics that had been touted as a benefit. One reason for this specific criticism is that industrial parks often destroy productive and valuable agricultural land. Another is that industrial parks become remote to their employee pool, requiring longer commutes and limiting employment accessibility for poorer employees. Another reason is that many urban areas have extensive areas of brownfield land that many feel should be the first priority in redeveloping as industrial sites.

Currently, Lafayette County has four established industrial parks, in the City of Darlington, the Village of Benton, Belmont, and the City of Shullsburg. The industrial park in Darlington is at the intersection of State Highways 23 and 81. The industrial park in the Village of Benton is along State Highway 11. Both of the Benton and Darlington parks have easy access onto State highways and have sites available. Of Shullsburg's 8 acres, only 2 acres remain for development.

Historically, there has been some concern about creating additional business or industrial parks in other communities in the County, as there has been a focus on the downtown retail businesses. For example, the City of Shullsburg, has spent a great deal of their focus on recreating the downtown as a tourism destination.

6.6.2 FUTURE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY PARKS

The County's industrial parks include Belmont's which is 60 acres with 55 acres remaining. It is a zoned business park in a TIF district. Benton's is 33.3 acres with 25 acres remaining available. It is zoned a business park district in a TIF district. Darlington has two parks: Park I is zoned business park, is 20 acres in size with no space available. Park II is zoned business park, is in a TIF district and of its 38 acres, 35 are available. Shullsburg's park is zoned commercial and is in a TIF district.

To find where participating towns felt that future business and industry parks should be located (or if appropriate locations for such even exist within their borders), refer to each town's Chapter 6, Economic Development. Participating towns were also asked if they had buildings or building sites suitable for commercial or light manufacturing and if the town had consensus on whether to establish or expand such businesses if they exist. Again, to see their responses, go to each town's Chapter 6, Economic Development.

When asked if there were appropriate locations in the County for commercial development, the Planning and Zoning Committee suggested an area in the south half of Section 34 T1N R4E in Gratiot Township that is very close to an active rail line. Commercial development needing rural services should investigate development potential in this area. The Committee also said that there are both buildings and building sites available in the County for commercial or light manufacturing businesses and that there is consensus support in the County to establish or expand places where such commercial or light manufacturing businesses can locate.

6.7 ENVIRONMENTALLY CONTAMINATED SITES

Programs through the state of Wisconsin can often make it financially feasible for the owners or a municipality to remediate contaminations on a LUST or ERP site and prepare the site for redevelopment. The Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) is maintained by the WI-DNR for the purpose of documenting and tracking spill and contaminated sites. The BRRTS list is important to economic development as it may lead to potential redevelopment opportunities. Table 6.9 indicates the location of Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) and Environmental Repair (ERP) sites in municipalities in Lafayette County as listed in BRRTS. The list omits properties where no action is required, general spills, and minor contaminations.

Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST)

A LUST site has contaminated soil and/or groundwater with petroleum, which includes toxic and cancer causing substances. However, given time, petroleum contamination naturally breaks down in the environment (biodegradation). Some LUST sites may emit potentially explosive vapors. LUST activities in BRRTS have an activity number prefix of '03'.

Environmental Repair (ERP)

ERP sites are sites other than LUSTs that have contaminated soil and/or groundwater. Examples include industrial spills (or dumping) that need long term investigation, buried containers of hazardous substances, and closed landfills that have caused contamination. The ERP module includes petroleum contamination from above ground (but not from underground) storage tanks. ERP activities in BRRTS have an activity number prefix of '02'.

Table 6.9 Lafayette County LUST and ERP Sites

Jurisdiction	No. of LUST Sites	No. of ERP Sites
City of Darlington	6	4
City of Shullsburg	2	2
Village of Argyle	2	0
Village of Belmont	1	0
Village of Benton	2	1
Village of Blanchardville	1	2
Village of Gratiot	2	0

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (BRRTS)

6.8 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

Providers of services can be a partner for the goals and objectives identified in this chapter. Local government and business agencies can be contacted at:

LAFAYETTE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (LDC)

Web site: <http://www.lafayettecounty.org/>

Lafayette Development Corporation is a private not-for-profit 501(c)(6) development corporation in Darlington. LDC focuses on all aspects of economic development including business retention and expansion, site location, tourism, etc.

SOUTHWEST WISCONSIN SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER (SWSBDC)

Web site: www.uwplatt.edu/swsbdc/

SWSBDC provides low-cost training and no-cost counseling to Wisconsin's entrepreneurs and small business owners and managers located in Green, Grant, Iowa, Crawford, Richland, and Lafayette counties. Our Mission -- to facilitate economic growth in Wisconsin by providing low-cost training and no-cost programming to the local small business community. We offer services in cooperation with UW-Extension, UW-Platteville, and the Small Business Administration.

SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION (SWWRPC)

Website: www.swwrpc.org

The Mission of the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission is to serve the needs of the people of our five-county region in the areas of community development planning, economic development, and transportation. The economic development program of SWWRPC works with stakeholders throughout the region for a regional approach to economic development.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC)

Web site: www.commerce.state.wi.us

The Department has a broad array of programs to assist a full spectrum of economic development strategies. Programs range from help to start a business to assisting large employer projects. Several new programs target the development of dairying and other agriculture. Other programs target businesses in rural areas. Programs include grants, loans and assistance with financing, labor training and cleaning up brownfield sites.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (DATCP)

Web site: www.datcp.state.wi.us

DATCP inspects and licenses more than 100,000 businesses and individuals, analyze millions of laboratory samples, conduct hundreds of hearings and investigations, educates businesses and consumers about best practices, adopts rules that have the force of law, and promotes Wisconsin agriculture at home and abroad.

WISCONSIN HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (WHEDA)

Web site, www.wheda.com

WHEDA is an economic development program that targets agricultural development, businesses owned by women and minorities, small businesses and construction projects. WHEDA helps find creative financing resources for business and residences.

USDA - RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Web site: www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi

Rural Development programs help a rural community or business with economic development through loan guarantees, loans and grants. Rural Development achieves its mission by helping rural individuals, communities and businesses obtain the financial and technical assistance needed to address their diverse and unique needs. Rural Development works to make sure that rural citizens can participate fully in the global economy.

7.0 INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

7.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

Many cities, towns, villages, and counties begin cooperative arrangements to lower costs and promote efficiency. Intergovernmental cooperation is an effective way for local governments to respond to changing and diverse needs by working with neighbors, while maintaining their own identity. Most arrangements involve only two governmental units, but there are also agreements among multiple units.

Intergovernmental cooperation may range from formal joint power agreements to unwritten understandings. For instance, two communities may have an unwritten agreement about sharing fire or EMT services, road repair equipment, or a cluster of cities and towns may have a written agreement concerning snow removal or economic development. If an agreement is reached among two or more units of government, services can often be provided with substantial cost savings. Cooperation can also help eliminate unnecessary duplication of services or equipment purchases.

Intergovernmental cooperation opportunities are endless. This section examines what intergovernmental cooperation Lafayette County jurisdictions are engaged in today and what they may consider in the future.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(g)

(g) Intergovernmental cooperation element.

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs for joint planning and decision making with other jurisdictions, including school districts and adjacent local governmental units, for siting and building public facilities and sharing public services. The element shall analyze the relationship of the local governmental unit to school districts and adjacent local governmental units, and to the region, the state and other governmental units. The element shall incorporate any plans or agreements to which the local governmental unit is a party under [s. 66.0301](#), [66.0307](#) or [66.0309](#). The element shall identify existing or potential conflicts between the local governmental unit and other governmental units that are specified in this paragraph and describe processes to resolve such conflicts.

7.2 GOALS

The following is the Intergovernmental Cooperation Goal, one of the fourteen Smart Growth Planning Goals required by the planning grant contract.

1. Encourage coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.

Note: The Towns of Darlington, Seymour, and Willow Springs, the Villages of Argyle and Blanchardville, and the Cities of Darlington and Shullsburg did not participate in the Lafayette County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning project. However, their data is included in information collected for the County as a whole. Polices for participating villages are not included as the County does not have jurisdiction in cities and villages.

7.3 OBJECTIVES AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the Intergovernmental Cooperation objectives and policy recommendations (in order of frequency) that support the above goal and will guide intergovernmental cooperation decisions in the Lafayette County over the next 20 years.

Table 7.1a Intergovernmental Cooperation Policies by Jurisdiction

Work with local governments, state and federal agencies, the regional planning commission, and local school districts to identify and coordinate land use and community development policies and initiatives by exchanging information about items of mutual concern.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Town of Argyle | • Town of Monticello |
| • Town of Belmont | • Town of New Diggings |
| • Town of Benton | • Town of Wayne |
| • Town of Elk Grove | • Town of White Oak Springs |
| • Town of Kendall | • Town of Wiota |
| • Town of Lamont | |

Table 7.1b Intergovernmental Cooperation Policies by Jurisdiction

Explore new opportunities to cooperate with other local units of government to utilize shared public services (staff, or equipment where appropriate*).

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Belmont • Town of Blanchard • Town of Elk Grove • Town of Fayette • Town of Monticello | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of New Diggings • Town of Shullsburg • Town of Wayne • Town of White Oak Springs |
|--|--|

Table 7.1c Intergovernmental Cooperation Policies by Jurisdiction

When appropriate, intergovernmental agreements with other local units of government should be created through written contracts / agreements.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Argyle • Town of Belmont • Town of Elk Grove • Town of Gratiot • Town of Kendall | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Monticello • Town of Shullsburg • Town of Wayne • Town of White Oak Springs |
|--|--|

7.4 EXISTING AND POTENTIAL AREAS OF COOPERATION

7.4.1 EXISTING AREAS OF COOPERATION

An inventory of existing areas of cooperation between jurisdictions can be seen by going to each participating town's Chapter 7, Intergovernmental Cooperation.

7.4.2 POTENTIAL AREAS OF COOPERATION

An inventory of potential areas of cooperation between jurisdictions can be reviewed by going to each participating town's Chapter 7, Intergovernmental Cooperation.

7.5 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS

7.5.1 EXISTING AND POTENTIAL CONFLICTS AND SOLUTIONS

Unfortunately, sometimes conflicts are unavoidable but with communication and cooperation, jurisdictions can work through conflicts. An inventory of existing and/or potential conflicts (and solutions) between jurisdictions can be seen by going to each participating town's Chapter 7, Intergovernmental Cooperation, as can the town's estimation of the quality of relationship they share with a variety of intergovernmental bodies and agencies.

7.6 INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

A number of available state agencies and programs assist communities with intergovernmental projects. Below are brief descriptions of various agencies and programs. Contact information is provided.

WISCONSIN TOWNS ASSOCIATION

Wisconsin Towns Association (WTA) is a non-profit, non-partisan statewide organization created under s. 60.23(14) of the Wisconsin Statutes to protect the interests of the state's 1,264 towns and to improve town government. In 2002 WTA celebrated its 55th year of service to town governments and the state's 1.6 million town residents. The association is organized into six districts and is headquartered in Shawano. WTA relies on regular district meetings, an annual statewide convention, publications, participation in cooperative training programs and other means to support the goal of keeping grassroots government strong and efficient in Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN TOWNS ASSOCIATION

**W7686 County Road MMM
Shawano, WI 54166-6086**

**Phone: 715-526-3157
Fax: 715-524-3917**

<http://www.wisctowns.com/>

LEAGUE OF WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES

The League of Wisconsin Municipalities is a not-for-profit association of municipalities. First established in 1898, the League acts as an information clearinghouse, lobbying organization and legal resource for Wisconsin municipalities. Its membership consists of 386 villages and all of the 190 cities in the state.

LEAGUE OF WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES

**202 State Street, Suite 300
Madison, WI 53703-2215**

Phone: 608-267-2380

<http://www.lwm-info.org/>

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS – WI**DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION**

The Wisconsin Land Council was created to gather and analyze land use and planning related information, coordinate high priority state initiatives including the development of a Wisconsin land information system and provide recommendations to the Governor for improvements to the existing statewide planning framework. The Council is dedicated to identifying ways to enhance and facilitate planning efforts of Wisconsin's local governments and to improve the coordination and cooperation of state agencies in their land use activities.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS – WIDOA

**101 E. Wilson St.
Madison, WI 53702**

<http://www.doa.state.wi.us/dhir/>

WISCONSIN COUNTIES ASSOCIATION

WCA is an association of county governments assembled for the purpose of serving and representing counties. The direction of this organization is one that is determined by the membership and the WCA Board of Directors consistent with the parameters set forth by the WCA Constitution. The organization's strength remains with the dedicated county-elected official.

WISCONSIN COUNTIES ASSOCIATION

**22 E. Mifflin St., Suite 900
Madison, WI 53703**

Phone: 608-663-7188

Fax: 608-663-7189

<http://www.wicounties.org/>

SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

The SWWRPC is the area-wide planning and development agency serving the five counties of Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland. It was created in 1970, formed by executive order of the governor. Wisconsin statutes specify that regional planning commissions are to provide intergovernmental planning and coordination for the physical, social, and economic development of the region. Under Wisconsin law, RPC's have the following functions:

- They may conduct all types of research studies; collect and analyze data; prepare maps, charts and tables, and conduct necessary studies.
- They may make and adopt plans for the physical, social, and economic development of the region.
- They may publish and advertise their purposes, objectives, and findings, and may distribute reports thereon.
- They may provide advisory services on planning problems to the local governmental units within the region and to other public and private agencies in matters relative to its functions and objectives.

SWWRPC

**719 Pioneer Tower
One University Plaza
Platteville, WI 53818**

Phone: 608-342-1214

Fax: 608-342-1220

<http://www.swwrpc.org/>

8.0 LAND USE

8.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

In the past, a community's land use decisions were made with little regard to limitations on development or the interests of the community as a whole. Today, with better knowledge of these limitations, communities have an opportunity to make better choices as to where development should occur. However, instead of working with a clean slate, jurisdictions must contend with existing uses and how new development might affect or be affected by them. The purpose of this chapter is to look at past trends, acknowledge present development patterns, analyze how land in the County is used, and decide how to direct development in the future.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(h)

(h) Land Use

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development and redevelopment of public and private property. The element shall contain a listing of the amount, type, intensity and net density of existing uses of land in the local governmental unit, such as agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial and other public and private uses. The element shall analyze trends in the supply, demand and price of land, opportunities for redevelopment and existing and potential land-use conflicts. The element shall contain projections, based on the background information specified in [par. \(a\)](#), for 20 years, in 5-year increments, of future residential, agricultural, commercial and industrial land uses including the assumptions of net densities or other spatial assumptions upon which the projections are based. The element shall also include a series of maps that shows current land uses and future land uses that indicate productive agricultural soils, natural limitations for building site development, floodplains, wetlands and other environmentally sensitive lands, the boundaries of areas to which services of public utilities and community facilities, as those terms are used in [par. \(d\)](#), will be provided in the future, consistent with the timetable described in [par. \(d\)](#), and the general location of future land uses by net density or other classifications.

8.2 GOALS

The State of Wisconsin passed a comprehensive planning law in 2000 to compel municipalities to create comprehensive plans. The plans include nine basic chapters: Issues and Opportunities, Utilities and Community Facilities, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources, Housing, Transportation, Economic Development, Intergovernmental Cooperation, Land Use, and Implementation. In addition to these basic nine elements, fourteen Local Comprehensive Planning Goals were established which are more general in nature. Below are the Land Use Goals that are a compilation of all the other element goals of this plan.

1. Promote the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial and industrial structures.
2. Encourage neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.
3. Protect natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces and groundwater resources.
4. Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.
5. Encourage land-uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs.
6. Preserve cultural, historic and archaeological sites.
7. Encourage coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.

8. Build community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.
9. Provide an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout each community.
10. Provide adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.
11. Promote the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities at the state, regional and local levels.
12. Balance individual property rights with community interests and goals.
13. Plan and develop land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities.
14. Provide an integrated, efficient and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent and disabled citizens.

Note: The Towns of Darlington, Seymour, and Willow Springs, the Villages of Argyle and Blanchardville, and the Cities of Darlington and Shullsburg did not participate in the Lafayette County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning project. However, their data is included in information collected for the County as a whole. Policies for participating villages are not included, as the County does not have jurisdiction in cities and villages.

8.3 OBJECTIVES, POLICY, AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the Land Use Development objectives and policy recommendations as indicated by each town, supporting the above goals and guiding land use decisions over the next 20 years.

Table 8.1a Land Use Policies – Town of Argyle

Argyle	
1.	Maintain the small-town character of the jurisdiction by avoiding developments that would alter its character.
2.	Encourage new development to be harmonious with the surrounding natural landscape.
3.	Support land uses, densities, and regulations that result in efficient development patterns.
4.	Recognize the critical role that farmland, open space, historical architecture, scenic vistas, land-and riverscapes, natural resources and designated features, scenic roads, archeological, and cultural features play in defining and enhancing the community's distinctive rural character.
5.	Encourage the protection of active agricultural lands and forestry in the community as this land use helps realize the vision for the future.
6.	Encourage the preservation of agricultural fields in the community from encroachment.
7.	Explore the establishment of a Town density standard.
8.	Encourage the preservation of green space and environmentally sensitive areas.
9.	Avoid disturbance to wetlands, shorelands, and floodplains and discourage disturbance to other environmentally sensitive areas and corridors.
10.	Development including roadways, driveways, and buildings on steep slopes should be avoided to minimize soil erosion, disruption of important wildlife habitat, and to keep maintenance costs for foundations, roads, utilities, and waste disposal systems to a minimum.
11.	Recognize that sensitive environmental features such as lowlands, floodplains, wetlands, and steep slopes are extremely important in helping to define the distinctive character and scenic beauty of the community.
12.	Recognize that ridge tops are important groundwater recharge areas. Concentrated sources of pollution such as landfills and truck yards will not be allowed in these areas.
13.	Recognize that while flat valley bottoms are often the most desirable areas for new development, these areas frequently contain highly productive and irreplaceable agricultural soils. Therefore, care must be taken to ensure that development occurs on the least productive valley soils.
14.	Building placement and lot layout should be designed to provide a functional relationship to the site's topography, existing vegetation, and other natural features. The conservation of mature plant species, hedgerows, prairies/oak savannas, and woodlots should be encouraged to preserve the rural character of the community.

Table 8.1a (cont.) Land Use Policies – Town of Argyle

Argyle	
15.	Building placement and lot layout should be designed to provide a functional relationship to the site's topography, existing vegetation, and other natural features. The conservation of mature plant species, hedgerows, prairies/oak savannas, and woodlots should be encouraged to preserve the rural character of the community.
16.	Discourage new development from areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards or contamination, unless these sites can be remediated to an acceptable condition.
17.	For new development in the community, surface water run-off shall be minimized and detained on site if possible or practicable. If it is not possible to detain water on site, down stream improvements to the channel may be required of the developer to prevent flooding caused by the project. The natural state of watercourses, swales, floodways, wetlands, or right-of-way should be maintained as nearly as possible.
18.	Encourage development in areas where adequate utilities and community services exist or can be provided in a cost efficient manner.
19.	Assure that the pace of development does not exceed the capacity of utilities, roads, and community facilities.
20.	Require detailed neighborhood development plans and phasing plans prior to zoning, platting, and development of planned residential areas.
21.	Encourage the use of clustering design strategies for rural residential development in appropriate areas.
22.	Direct rural residential development toward existing platted subdivisions.

Table 8.1b Land Use Policies – Town of Belmont

Belmont	
1.	Maintain the small-town character of the jurisdiction by avoiding developments that would alter its character.
2.	Encourage new development to be harmonious with the surrounding natural landscape.
3.	Support land uses, densities, and regulations that result in efficient development patterns.
4.	Recognize the critical role that farmland, open space, historical architecture, scenic vistas, land-and riverscapes, natural resources and designated features, scenic roads, archeological, and cultural features play in defining and enhancing the community's distinctive rural character.
5.	Protect active agricultural lands and forestry in the community as this land use helps realize the vision for the future.
6.	Preserve agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development (limit fragmentation of crop fields).
7.	Encourage the preservation of green space and environmentally sensitive areas.
8.	Avoid disturbance to Lake Joy and discourage disturbance to other environmentally sensitive areas and corridors.
9.	Development including roadways, driveways, and buildings on steep slopes should be avoided to minimize soil erosion, disruption of important wildlife habitat, and to keep maintenance costs for foundations, roads, utilities, and waste disposal systems to a minimum.
10.	Recognize that sensitive environmental features such as lowlands, floodplains, wetlands, and steep slopes are extremely important in helping to define the distinctive character and scenic beauty of the community.
11.	Recognize that while flat valley bottoms are often the most desirable areas for new development, these areas frequently contain highly productive and irreplaceable agricultural soils. Therefore, care must be taken to ensure that development occurs on the least productive valley soils.
12.	Building placement and lot layout should be designed to provide a functional relationship to the site's topography, existing vegetation, and other natural features. The conservation of mature plant species, hedgerows, prairies/oak savannas, and woodlots should be encouraged to preserve the rural character of the community.
13.	The community will require all proposed public recreational development to conform to all of the policies in this Comprehensive Plan, particularly those aimed at protecting the agricultural character and farm vitality of the community.
14.	Discourage new development from areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards or contamination, unless these sites can be remediated to an acceptable condition.
15.	For new development in the community, surface water run-off shall be minimized and detained on site if possible or practicable. If it is not possible to detain water on site, down stream improvements to the channel may be required of the developer to prevent flooding caused by the project. The natural state of watercourses, swales, floodways, wetlands, or right-of-ways should be maintained as nearly as possible. The design period is the 100-year storm.
16.	Encourage development in areas where adequate utilities and community services exist or can be provided in a cost effective manner.
17.	Assure that the pace of development does not exceed the capacity of utilities, roads, and community facilities.
18.	Encourage the use of conservation neighborhood design strategies for rural residential development in appropriate areas.
19.	Encourage commercial activities to develop in existing commercial locations where public roads/facilities and services have capacity to accommodate high volumes of traffic, parking, and other public needs.
20.	Discourage heavy industrial and commercial businesses in the community except in designated areas.
21.	Consider adopting a Town sign ordinance to help preserve the visual quality of the community.
22.	Building placement and lot layout should be designed to provide a functional relationship to the site's topography, existing vegetation, and other natural features. Natural land features should be recognized and integrated into the site design to minimize their disruption.
23.	In order to prevent excessive washout onto roads, adjoining properties, etc, a setback distance of 50 feet from the upper point of any area which has a 45% slope or greater is required for all building sites located within the Town of Belmont.
24.	Site design should consider the impact of new structure on views from off-site.

Table 8.1b (cont.) Land Use Policies – Town of Belmont

Belmont	
25.	The Town may retain the services of professional consultants to assist in the Town's review of a proposal coming before the Planning Commission. This review shall approved by the petitioner prior to consideration of the proposal if there are concerns that need to be addressed. Review fees which are applied to a petitioner, but which are not paid, may be assigned by the Town as a special assessment to the subject property.
26.	On slopes less than 45%, setbacks are designated as follows: from highway center line for State roads – minimum setback is 110 feet, maximum is 210 feet, for County roads - minimum setback is 75 feet, maximum is 175 feet, for Town roads – minimum setback is 63 feet, maximum is 163 feet.
27.	The development activity will not convert to other land uses that has been devoted primarily to agricultural use.
28.	The development activity will not have an undue impact on existing properties in the vicinity.

Table 8.1c Land Use Policies – Town of Benton

Benton	
1.	Recognize the critical role that farmland, open space, historical architecture, scenic vistas, land-and riverscapes, natural resources and designated features, scenic roads, archeological, and cultural features play in defining and enhancing the community's distinctive rural character.
2.	Encourage the protection of active agricultural lands and forestry in the community as this land use helps realize our vision for the future.
3.	Encourage the preservation of agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development (limit fragmentation of crop fields).
4.	Development including roadways, driveways, and buildings on steep slopes should be avoided to minimize soil erosion, disruption of important wildlife habitat, and to keep maintenance costs for foundations, roads, utilities, and waste disposal systems to a minimum.
5.	Recognize that sensitive environmental features such as lowlands, floodplains, wetlands, and steep slopes are extremely important in helping to define the distinctive character and scenic beauty of the community.
6.	Recognize that while flat valley bottoms are often the most desirable areas for new development, these areas frequently contain highly productive and irreplaceable agricultural soils. Therefore, care must be taken to ensure that development occurs on the least productive valley soils.
7.	The community will require all proposed public recreational development to conform to all of the policies in this Comprehensive Plan, particularly those aimed at protecting the agricultural character and farm vitality of the community.
8.	For new development in the community, surface water run-off shall be minimized and detained on site if possible or practicable. If it is not possible to detain water on site, downstream improvements to the channel may be required of the developer to prevent flooding caused by the project. The natural state of watercourses, swales, floodways, wetlands, or right-of-ways should be maintained as nearly as possible.
9.	Encourage infill development and redevelopment on lands that are vacant, blighted, or underutilized.
10.	Require detailed neighborhood development plans and phasing plans prior to zoning, platting, and development of planned residential areas.
11.	Encourage the direction of rural residential development toward existing platted subdivisions.

Table 8.1d Land Use Policies – Town of Blanchard

Blanchard	
1.	Encourage new development to be harmonious with the surrounding natural landscape.
2.	Encourage development in areas where adequate utilities and community services exist or can be provided in a cost efficient manner.
3.	Require detailed development plans and phasing plans prior to zoning, platting, and development of planned residential areas.

Table 8.1e Land Use Policies – Town of Elk Grove

Elk Grove	
1.	Maintain the small-town character of the jurisdiction by encouraging ag related developments that would not alter its character.
2.	Encourage ag related development to be harmonious with the surrounding natural landscape.
3.	Recognize the critical role that farmland, open space, historical architecture, scenic vistas, land-and riverscapes, natural resources and designated features, scenic roads, archeological, and cultural features play in defining and enhancing the community's distinctive rural character.
4.	Protect active agricultural lands and forestry in the community as this land use helps realize the vision for the future.
5.	Preserve agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development (limit fragmentation of crop fields).
6.	Encourage the preservation of green space and environmentally sensitive areas.
7.	Avoid disturbance to wetlands, shorelands, and floodplains and discourage disturbance to other environmentally sensitive areas and corridors.
8.	Development including roadways, driveways, and buildings on steep slopes should be avoided to minimize soil erosion, disruption of important wildlife habitat, and to keep maintenance costs for foundations, roads, utilities, and waste disposal systems to a minimum.
9.	Recognize that sensitive environmental features such as lowlands, floodplains, wetlands, and steep slopes are extremely important in helping to define the distinctive character and scenic beauty of the community.

Table 8.1e (cont.) Land Use Policies – Town of Elk Grove

Elk Grove	
10.	Recognize that ridge tops are important groundwater recharge areas. Concentrated sources of pollution such as landfills and truck yards will not be allowed in these areas.
11.	Recognize that while flat valley bottoms are often the most desirable areas for new development, these areas frequently contain highly productive and irreplaceable agricultural soils. Therefore, care must be taken to ensure that development occurs on the least productive valley soils.
12.	Building placement and lot layout should be designed to provide a functional relationship to the site's topography, existing vegetation, and other natural features. The conservation of mature plant species, hedgerows, prairies/oak savannas, and woodlots should be encouraged to preserve the rural character of the community.
13.	The community will require all proposed public recreational development to conform to all of the policies in this Comprehensive Plan, particularly those aimed at protecting the agricultural character and farm vitality of the community.
14.	Discourage new development from areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards or contamination, unless these sites can be remediated to an acceptable condition.
15.	For new development in the community, surface water run-off shall be minimized and detained on site if possible or practicable. If it is not possible to detain water on site, downstream improvements to the channel may be required of the developer to prevent flooding caused by the project. The natural state of watercourses, swales, floodways, wetlands, or right-of-ways should be maintained as nearly as possible.
16.	Encourage development in areas where adequate utilities and community services exist or can be provided in a cost efficient manner.
17.	Assure that the pace of development does not exceed the capacity of utilities, roads, and community facilities.
18.	The Planning Commission will have the opportunity to consider any development proposals regarding heavy industrial and commercial businesses in the community.

Table 8.1f Land Use Policies – Town of Fayette

Fayette	
1.	Recognize the critical role that farmland, open space, historical architecture, scenic vistas, land-and riverscapes, natural resources and designated features, scenic roads, archeological, and cultural features play in defining and enhancing the community's distinctive rural character.
2.	Recognize that sensitive environmental features such as lowlands, floodplains, wetlands, and steep slopes are extremely important in helping to define the distinctive character and scenic beauty of the community.

Table 8.1g Land Use Policies – Town of Gratiot

Gratiot	
1.	Approve developments that maintain the small-town character of the jurisdiction.
2.	Encourage new development to be harmonious with the surrounding natural landscape.
3.	Support land uses, densities, and regulations that result in efficient development patterns.
4.	Recognize the critical role that farmland, open space, historical architecture, scenic vistas, land-and riverscapes, natural resources and designated features, scenic roads, archeological, and cultural features play in defining and enhancing the community's distinctive rural character.
5.	Encourage the protection of active agricultural lands and forestry in the community as this land use helps realize the vision for the future.
6.	Encourage the protection of agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development (limiting crop field fragmentation).
7.	Encourage the preservation of green space and environmentally sensitive areas.
8.	Development including roadways, driveways, and buildings on steep slopes should be avoided to minimize soil erosion.
9.	Recognize that sensitive environmental features such as lowlands, floodplains, wetlands, and steep slopes are extremely important in helping to define the distinctive character and scenic beauty of the community.
10.	Recognize that ridge tops are important groundwater recharge areas. Concentrated sources of pollution such as landfills and truck yards will not be allowed in these areas.
11.	Recognize that while flat valley bottoms are often the most desirable areas for new development, these areas frequently contain highly productive and irreplaceable agricultural soils. Care must be taken to ensure that development occurs on the least productive valley soils.
12.	The community will require all proposed public recreational development to conform to all of the policies in this Comprehensive Plan, particularly those aimed at protecting the agricultural character and farm vitality of the community.
13.	Discourage new development from areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards or contamination, unless these sites can be remediated to an acceptable condition.
14.	For new development in the community, surface water run-off shall be minimized and detained on site if possible or practicable. If it is not possible to detain water on site, down stream improvements to the channel may be required of the developer to prevent flooding caused by the project. The natural state of watercourses, swales, floodways, wetlands, or right-of-way should be maintained as nearly as possible.
15.	Encourage the use of conservation neighborhood design strategies for rural residential development in appropriate areas.

Table 8.1g (cont.) Land Use Policies – Town of Gratiot

Gratiot	
16.	Encourage commercial activities to develop in existing commercial locations where public roads/facilities and services have capacity to accommodate high volumes of traffic, parking, and other public needs.

Table 8.1h Land Use Policies – Town of Kendall

Kendall	
1.	Maintain the small-town character of the jurisdiction by avoiding developments that would alter its character.
2.	Encourage new development to be harmonious with the surrounding natural landscape.
3.	Support land uses, densities, and regulations that result in efficient development patterns.
4.	Recognize the critical role that farmland, open space, historical architecture, scenic vistas, land-and riverscapes, natural resources and designated features, scenic roads, archeological, and cultural features play in defining and enhancing the community's distinctive rural character.
5.	Protect active agricultural lands and forestry in the community as this land use helps realize the vision for the future.
6.	Avoid disturbance to wetlands, shorelands, and floodplains and discourage disturbance to other environmentally sensitive areas and corridors.
7.	Development including roadways, driveways, and buildings on steep slopes should be avoided to minimize soil erosion, disruption of important wildlife habitat, and to keep maintenance costs for foundations, roads, utilities, and waste disposal systems to a minimum.
8.	Recognize that sensitive environmental features such as lowlands, floodplains, wetlands, and steep slopes are extremely important in helping to define the distinctive character and scenic beauty of the community.
9.	Recognize that ridge tops are important groundwater recharge areas. Concentrated sources of pollution such as landfills and truck yards will not be allowed in these areas.
10.	Building placement and lot layout should be designed to provide a functional relationship to the site's topography, existing vegetation, and other natural features. The conservation of mature plant species, hedgerows, prairies/oak savannas, and woodlots should be encouraged to preserve the rural character of the community.
11.	The community will require all proposed public recreational development to conform to all of the policies in this Comprehensive Plan, particularly those aimed at protecting the agricultural character and farm vitality of the community.
12.	Discourage new development from areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards or contamination, unless these sites can be remediated to an acceptable condition.
13.	For new development in the community, surface water run-off shall be minimized and detained on site if possible or practicable. If it is not possible to detain water on site, down stream improvements to the channel may be required of the developer to prevent flooding caused by the project. The natural state of watercourses, swales, floodways, wetlands, or right-of-way should be maintained as nearly as possible.
14.	Encourage clustering homes for rural residential development in appropriate areas.
15.	A sign ordinance shall be adopted and enforced to help preserve the visual quality of the community.

Table 8.1i Land Use Policies – Town of Lamont

Lamont	
1.	Maintain the small-town character of the jurisdiction by avoiding developments that would alter its character.
2.	Support land uses, densities, and regulations that result in efficient development patterns.
3.	Recognize the critical role that farmland, open space, historical architecture, scenic vistas, land-and riverscapes, natural resources and designated features, scenic roads, archeological and cultural features play in defining and enhancing the community's distinctive rural character.
4.	Recognize that active agricultural lands and forestry land uses in the community helps realize vision for the future.
5.	Encourage the preservation of agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development.
6.	Development including roadways, driveways, and buildings on steep slopes be done to minimize soil erosion, disruption of important wildlife habitat, and to keep maintenance costs for roads and waste disposal systems to a minimum.
7.	Recognize that sensitive environmental features such as lowlands, floodplains, wetlands, and steep slopes are extremely important in helping to define the distinctive character and scenic beauty of the community.
8.	Recognize that ridge tops are important groundwater recharge areas. Concentrated sources of pollution should not be allowed in these areas.
9.	Recognize that while flat valley bottoms are often the most desirable areas for new development, these areas frequently contain highly productive and irreplaceable agricultural soils. Therefore, care must be taken to ensure that development occurs on the least productive valley soils.
10.	The community will require all proposed public recreational development to conform to all of the policies in this Comprehensive Plan, particularly those aimed at protecting the agricultural character and farm vitality of the community.

Table 8.1i (cont.) Land Use Policies – Town of Lamont

Lamont
<p>11. For new development in the community, surface water run-off shall be minimized and detained on site if possible or practicable. If it is not possible to detain water on site, down stream improvements to the channel may be required of the developer to prevent flooding caused by the project. The natural state of watercourses, swales, floodways, wetlands, or right-of-ways should be maintained as nearly as possible.</p>

Table 8.1j Land Use Policies – Town of Monticello

Monticello
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain the small-town character of the jurisdiction by avoiding developments that would alter its character. 2. Encourage new development to be harmonious with the surrounding natural landscape. 3. Recognize the critical role that farmland, open space, historical architecture, scenic vistas, land-and riverscapes, natural resources and designated features, scenic roads, archeological, and cultural features play in defining and enhancing the community's distinctive rural character. 4. Protect active agricultural lands and forestry in the community as this land use helps realize the vision for the future. 5. Preserve agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development (Limit fragmentation of crop fields). 6. Encourage the preservation of green space and environmentally sensitive areas. 7. Development including roadways, driveways, and buildings on steep slopes should be avoided to minimize soil erosion. 8. Recognize that sensitive environmental features such as lowlands, floodplains, wetlands, and steep slopes are extremely important in helping to define the distinctive character and scenic beauty of the community. 9. Recognize that ridge tops are important groundwater recharge areas. Concentrated sources of pollution such as landfills and truck yards will not be allowed in these areas. 10. Recognize that while flat valley bottoms are often the most desirable areas for new development, these areas frequently contain highly productive agricultural soils. 11. Building placement and lot layout should be designed to provide a functional relationship to the site's topography, existing vegetation, and other natural features. 12. The community will require all proposed public recreational development to conform to all of the policies in this Comprehensive Plan, particularly those aimed at protecting the agricultural character and farm vitality of the community. 13. Discourage new development from areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards or contamination, unless these sites can be remediated to an acceptable condition. 14. For new development in the community, surface water run-off shall be minimized and detained on site if possible or practicable. If it is not possible to detain water on site, down stream improvements to the channel may be required of the developer to prevent flooding caused by the project. The natural state of watercourses, swales, floodways, wetlands, or right-of-way should be maintained as nearly as possible. 15. Encourage development in areas where adequate utilities and community services exist or can be provided in a cost efficient manner. 16. Assure that the pace of development does not exceed the capacity of utilities, roads, and community facilities.

Table 8.1k Land Use Policies – Town of New Diggings

New Diggings
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain the small-town character of the jurisdiction by avoiding developments that would alter its character. 2. Encourage new development to be harmonious with the surrounding natural landscape. 3. Recognize that sensitive environmental features such as floodplains, wetlands, and steep slopes are extremely important in helping to define the distinctive character and scenic beauty of the community. 4. Discourage new development from areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards or contamination, unless these sites can be remediated to an acceptable condition. 5. Recognize the critical role that farmland, open space, historical architecture, scenic vistas, land-and riverscapes, natural resources and designated features, scenic roads, archeological, and cultural features play in defining and enhancing the community's distinctive rural character. 6. Encourage the protection of active agricultural lands and forestry in the community as this land use helps realize the vision for the future. 7. Encourage the preservation of agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development by limiting fragmentation of crop fields. 8. Encourage the preservation of green space and environmentally sensitive areas. 9. Avoid disturbance to wetlands, shorelands, and floodplains and discourage disturbance to other environmentally sensitive areas and corridors. 10. Encourage development in areas where adequate utilities and community services exist or can be provided in a cost efficient manner. 11. Assure that the pace of development does not exceed the capacity of utilities, roads, and community facilities.

Table 8.1k (cont.) Land Use Policies – Town of New Diggings

New Diggings	
12.	Support the mixing of compatible, complimentary uses in close proximity to one another, such as small-scale neighborhood retail and service uses close to residential neighborhoods, if in accordance with community wishes.
13.	Encourage commercial activities to develop in existing commercial locations where public roads, facilities, and services have capacity to accommodate high volumes of traffic, parking, and other public needs.
14.	A sign ordinance shall be adopted and enforced to help preserve the visual quality of the community.

Table 8.1l Land Use Policies – Town of Shullsburg

Shullsburg	
1.	Recognize the critical role that farmland, open space, historical architecture, scenic vistas, land-and-riverscapes, natural resources, and designated features, scenic roads, archeological, and cultural features play in defining and enhancing the community's distinctive rural character.
2.	Encourage the preservation of agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development (limit fragmentation of crop fields).
3.	Development, including roadways, driveways, and buildings on steep slopes should be avoided to minimize soil erosion, disruption of important wildlife habitat, and to keep maintenance costs for foundations, roads, utilities, and waste disposal systems to a minimum.
4.	Recognize that while flat valley bottoms are often the most desirable areas for new development these areas frequently contain highly productive and irreplaceable agricultural soils. Therefore, care must be taken to ensure that development occurs on the least productive valley soils.
5.	The community will require all proposed public recreational development to conform to all the policies of this Comprehensive Plan, particularly those aimed at protecting the agricultural character and farm vitality of the community.
6.	Require detailed neighborhood development plans and phasing plans prior to zoning, platting, and development of planned residential areas.

Table 8.1m Land Use Policies – Town of Wayne

Wayne	
1.	Encourage new development to be harmonious with the surrounding natural landscape.
2.	Support land uses, densities, and regulations that result in efficient development patterns.
3.	Recognize the critical role that farmland, open space, historical architecture, scenic vistas, land-and-riverscapes, natural resources and designated features, scenic roads, archeological, and cultural features play in defining and enhancing the community's distinctive rural character.
4.	Encourage the protection of active agricultural lands and forestry in the community as this land use helps realize the vision for the future.
5.	Encourage the preservation agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development (limiting crop field fragmentation).
6.	Encourage the preservation of green space and environmentally sensitive areas.
7.	Avoid disturbance to wetlands, shorelands, and floodplains and discourage disturbance to other environmentally sensitive areas and corridors.
8.	Development including roadways, driveways, and buildings on steep slopes should be avoided to minimize soil erosion, disruption of important wildlife habitat, and to keep maintenance costs for foundations, roads, utilities, and waste disposal systems to a minimum.
9.	Recognize that sensitive environmental features such as lowlands, floodplains, wetlands, and steep slopes are extremely important in helping to define the distinctive character and scenic beauty of the community.
10.	Recognize that while flat valley bottoms are often the most desirable areas for new development, these areas frequently contain highly productive and irreplaceable agricultural soils. Therefore, care must be taken to ensure that development occurs on the least productive valley soils.
11.	The community will require all proposed public recreational development to conform to all of the policies in this Comprehensive Plan, particularly those aimed at protecting the agricultural character and farm vitality of the community.
12.	Encourage the use of conservation design strategies for rural residential development in appropriate areas.

Table 8.1n Land Use Policies – Town of White Oak Springs

White Oak Springs	
1.	Maintain the small-town character of the jurisdiction by avoiding developments that would alter its character.
2.	Recognize the critical role that farmland, open space, historical architecture, scenic vistas, land-and-riverscapes, natural resources and designated features, scenic roads, archeological, and cultural features play in defining and enhancing the community's distinctive rural character.
3.	Recognize that sensitive environmental features such as lowlands, floodplains, wetlands, and steep slopes are extremely important in helping to define the distinctive character and scenic beauty of the community.
4.	The community will require all proposed public recreational development to conform to all of the policies in this Comprehensive Plan, particularly those aimed at protecting the agricultural character and farm vitality of the community.

Table 8.1o Land Use Policies – Town of Wiota

Wiota	
1.	Maintain the small-town character of the jurisdiction by avoiding developments that would alter its character.
2.	Encourage new development to be harmonious with the surrounding natural landscape.
3.	Support land uses, densities, and regulations that result in efficient development patterns.
4.	Recognize the critical role that farmland, open space, historical architecture, scenic vistas, land-and riverscapes, natural resources and designated features, scenic roads, archeological, and cultural features play in defining and enhancing the community's distinctive rural character.
5.	Protect active agricultural lands and forestry in the community as this land use helps realize the vision for the future.
6.	Preserve agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development (limit fragmentation of crop fields).
7.	Encourage the preservation of green space and environmentally sensitive areas.
8.	Avoid disturbance to wetlands, shorelands, and floodplains and discourage disturbance to other environmentally sensitive areas and corridors.
9.	Development including roadways, driveways, and buildings on steep slopes should be avoided to minimize soil erosion, disruption of important wildlife habitat, and to keep maintenance costs for foundations, roads, utilities, and waste disposal systems to a minimum.
10.	Recognize that sensitive environmental features such as lowlands, floodplains, wetlands, and steep slopes are extremely important in helping to define the distinctive character and scenic beauty of the community.
11.	Recognize that ridge tops are important groundwater recharge areas. Concentrated sources of pollution such as landfills and truck yards will not be allowed in these areas.
12.	Recognize that while flat valley bottoms are often the most desirable areas for new development, these areas frequently contain highly productive and irreplaceable agricultural soils. Therefore, care must be taken to ensure that development occurs on the least productive valley soils.
13.	Building placement and lot layout should be designed to provide a functional relationship to the site's topography, existing vegetation, and other natural features. The conservation of mature plant species, hedgerows, prairies/oak savannas, and woodlots should be encouraged to preserve the rural character of the community.
14.	The community will require all proposed public recreational development to conform to all of the policies in this Comprehensive Plan, particularly those aimed at protecting the agricultural character and farm vitality of the community.
15.	Discourage new development from areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to natural hazards or contamination, unless these sites can be remediated to an acceptable condition.
16.	For new development in the community, surface water run-off shall be minimized and detained on site if possible or practicable. If it is not possible to detain water on site, down stream improvements to the channel may be required of the developer to prevent flooding caused by the project. The natural state of watercourses, swales, floodways, wetlands, or right-of-ways should be maintained as nearly as possible.
17.	Encourage development in areas where adequate utilities and community services exist or can be provided in a cost efficient manner.
18.	Assure that the pace of development does not exceed the capacity of utilities, roads, and community facilities.
19.	Plan for a sufficient supply of developable land for a range of different uses, in areas, types, and densities consistent with service requirements.
20.	Encourage the use of conservation neighborhood design strategies for rural residential development in appropriate areas.
21.	Support the mixing of compatible, complimentary uses in close proximity to one another, such as small-scale neighborhood retail and service uses close to residential neighborhoods, if in accordance with community wishes.
22.	Encourage commercial activities to develop in existing commercial locations where public roads/facilities and services have capacity to accommodate high volumes of traffic, parking, and other public needs.
23.	Discourage heavy industrial and commercial businesses in the community.

8.4 EXISTING LAND USES

8.4.1 LAND USE TYPES

Agriculture – Agricultural land includes land that produces a crop (including Christmas trees or ginseng), agricultural forest (forested lands contiguous with agricultural land), supports livestock, or is eligible for enrollment in specific federal agricultural programs.

Residential - Residential land includes any land with a residential home that does not fall into the agricultural land classification.

Commercial – Commercial land refers to any parcel that has a business on it, but does not include industrial properties. This may be a convenience store, car wash, bank, grocery store, tavern, etc., referring to any type of retail or business establishment.

Manufacturing – Manufacturing land refers to business and industry that is engaged in processing, manufacturing, packaging, treatment, or fabrication of materials and products.

Forested – Forested land including production forests and DNR-MFL.

Ag-Forest – Land that is producing or capable of producing commercial forest products if the land satisfies any of the following conditions:

- It is contiguous to a parcel that has been classified in whole as agricultural land, if the contiguous parcel is owned by the same person that owns the land that is producing or capable of producing commercial forest products. In this subdivision, "contiguous" includes separated only by a road.
- It is located on a parcel that contains land that is classified as agricultural land in the property tax assessment on January 1, 2004, and on January 1 of the year of assessment.
- It is located on a parcel at least 50% of which, by acreage, was converted to land that is classified as agricultural land in the property tax assessment on January 1, 2005, or thereafter.

Undeveloped – This land classification refers to areas that were formerly classified as swamp/waste. It includes bogs, marshes, lowlands brush land, and uncultivated land zoned as shoreland and shown to be wetland.

Other – Remaining land types that do not fall into the above categories, including federal, state, and county lands, school property, and cemeteries.

Table 8.1 lists the amount of land in acres and parcels of each major land classification for Lafayette County in 2006. The dominant land use is agriculture. Refer also to Map 8.1, Existing Land Use.

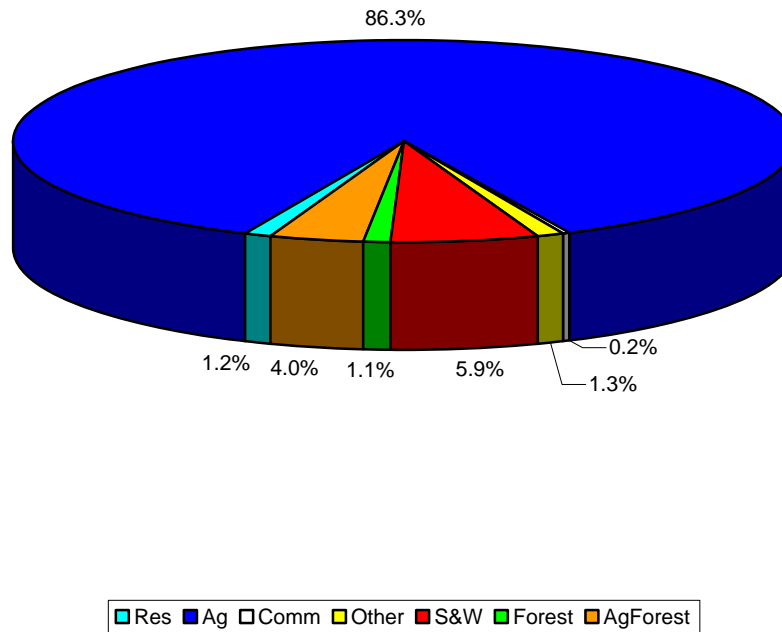
Table 8.1 Lafayette County Land Use – 2006

Classification	Land in Acres	Parcel Count	Average Parcel Size	Percent of Land Area
Residential	3481	4491	0.8	1.2%
Commercial	652	583	1.1	0.2%
Manufacturing	77	28	2.8	0.0%
Agricultural	246593	10164	24.3	86.3%
Undeveloped (formerly Swamp/Waste)	17015	5831	2.9	5.9%
AG-Forest	11537	1639	7.0	4%
Forest	3032	355	8.5	1.1%
Other (Federal, State, County, School, Cemetery)	3627	1855	2.0	1.3%
Real Estate Totals	286014	24946		100%

(Source: WI Department of Revenue, 2006 Statement of Assessments)

Figure 8.1 2006 Percent Land Use - Lafayette County

(Source: 2006 WIDOR Statement of Assessment)



(Source: WI Department of Revenue, 2006 Statement of Assessments)

8.5 LAND USE TRENDS

8.5.1 LAND SUPPLY

Tables 8.2 through 8.6 display land use trends for Lafayette County over the last 31, 18, 13, 8, and 3 years, respectively. The data is from the WI Department of Revenue. Use caution when comparing years since some land classifications have changed over the years as have local assessors. These changes can account for some land classifications having a value in one year but not the next.

Table 8.2 Lafayette County Land Use Assessment Statistics - 1975

Classification	1975 Total Acres	1975 Parcel Count	1975 Percent of Land Area (Acres)
Residential	986	3129	0.3%
Commercial	326	339	0.1%
Manufacturing	0	0	0.0%
Agricultural	331638	10099	97.7%
Undeveloped (formerly Swamp/Waste)	3074	424	0.9%
AG-Forest	0	0	0.0%
Forest	3514	257	1.0%
Other (Federal, State, County, School, etc.)	0	0	0.0%
Real Estate Totals	339538	13181	100.0%

(Source: WIDOR, 1977 Statistical Report of Property Values)

Table 8.3 Lafayette County Land Use Assessment Statistics - 1988

Classification	1988 Total Acres	1988 Parcel Count	1988 Percent of Land Area (Acres)
Residential	2376	2559	0.7%
Commercial	591	390	0.2%
Manufacturing	112	37	0.0%
Agricultural	319923	10198	93.7%
Undeveloped (formerly Swamp/Waste)	3300	691	1.0%
AG-Forest	0	0	0.0%
Forest	15275	1748	4.5%
Other (Federal, State, County, School, etc.)	0	0	0.0%
Real Estate Totals	341577	15623	100.0%

(Source: WIDOR, 1988 Statistical Report of Property Values)

Table 8.4 Lafayette County Land Use Assessment Statistics - 1993

Classification	1993 Total Acres	1993 Parcel Count	1993 Percent of Land Area (Acres)
Residential	2670	2659	0.8%
Commercial	734	385	0.2%
Manufacturing	58	26	0.0%
Agricultural	330042	11042	93.1%
Undeveloped (formerly Swamp/Waste)	2998	650	0.8%
AG-Forest	0	0	0.0%
Forest	18137	2116	5.1%
Other (Federal, State, County, School, etc.)	0	0	0.0%
Real Estate Totals	354692	16878	100.0%

(Source: WIDOR, 1993 Statistical Report of Property Values)

Table 8.5 Lafayette County Land Use Assessment Statistics – 1998

Classification	1998 Total Acres	1998 Parcel Count	1998 Percent of Land Area (Acres)
Residential	4224	4234	1.2%
Commercial	783	604	0.2%
Manufacturing	81	33	0.0%
Agricultural	307114	10884	86.4%
Undeveloped (formerly Swamp/Waste)	15277	5891	4.3%
AG-Forest	0	0	0.0%
Forest	23159	2840	6.5%
Other (Federal, State, County, School, etc.)	4833	2088	1.4%
Real Estate Totals	355471	26574	100.0%

(Source: WIDOR, 1998 Statistical Report of Property Values)

Table 8.6 Lafayette County Land Use Assessment Statistics – 2003

Classification	2003 Total Acres	2003 Parcel Count	2003 Percent of Land Area (Acres)
Residential	3910	4738	1.0%
Commercial	1016	673	0.3%
Manufacturing	92	33	0.0%
Agricultural	337057	12324	87.6%
Undeveloped (formerly Swamp/Waste)	19278	7000	5.0%
AG-Forest	0	0	0.0%
Forest	18588	2318	4.8%
Other (Federal, State, County, School, etc.)	4681	2290	1.2%
Real Estate Totals	384622	29376	100.0%

(Source: WIDOR, 2003 Statement of Assessments)

8.5.2 LAND DEMAND

Historically, land use has been agricultural throughout Lafayette County. Residential developments have increased over time and undeveloped land numbers have shifted due to classification changes. (Refer back to Map 4.1 and 4.2 in the each participating jurisdiction's Chapter 4, Housing, for maps displaying the percent increase in housing units over the last 30 and 10 years, respectfully).

8.6 FUTURE LAND USE

To adequately plan for future growth, a community must be aware of its future land needs. The projection of land use needed is based on historical growth trends and some assumptions since forecasting is an inexact process. Since a number of outside factors affect growth rates, the resulting forecasts should only be used as a general tool for charting future courses of action. SWWRPC has forecast the County's future land needs by looking at changes in acres from 1975 to 2006 (the distribution of years selected was determined by the availability of data). By this calculation, Table 8.7 shows how acreages have changed over the last 3, 8, 13, 18, and 31 years, respectfully. These percent changes are used to determine how many acres of each land type will be needed in the future (see Table 8.8).

Table 8.7 Percent Land Area Change over last 3, 8, 13, 18, and 31 years, per Land Use Classification: Lafayette County

Classification	3 Year (03-06) Percent Change in Acres	8 Year (98-06) Percent Change in Acres	13 Year (93-06) Percent Change in Acres	18 Year (88-06) Percent Change in Acres	29 Year (75-06) Percent Change in Acres
Residential	-11%	-18%	30%	47%	253%
Commercial	-36%	-17%	-11%	10%	100%
Manufacturing	-16%	-5%	33%	-31%	NA
Agricultural	-27%	-20%	-25%	-23%	-26%
Undeveloped (formerly Swamp/Waste)	-12%	11%	468%	415%	453%
Ag Forest	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Forest	-84%	-87%	-83%	-80%	-14%
Other	-23%	-25%	NA	NA	NA

(Source: WIDOR Statement of Assessment, SWWRPC)

The percent of past land use changes forecasts the amount of land needed in the future. The planning grant requires projections for land classified as residential, commercial, industrial (which is labeled "manufacturing" in the plan), and agricultural. For the purposes of this plan, the percent changes in land acreage are determined as follows:

- The 3-year percent change in acreage (03-06) forecasts the amount of land needed in 2010.
- The 8-year percent change in acreage (98-06) forecasts the amount of land needed in 2015.
- The 13-year percent change in acreage (93-06) forecasts the amount of land needed in 2020.
- The 18-year percent change in acreage (88-04) forecasts the amount of land needed in 2025.
- The 31-year percent change in acreage (75-06) forecasts the amount of land needed in 2030.

8.6.1 LAND USE PROJECTIONS

As noted in section 8.5.1, Land Supply, caution should be used, as the WI-DOR has periodically switched how they have reported certain land classifications over the years. Some classifications never existed in certain communities and in other cases years no data was recorded, even if the land use did exist. Problems can also occur if acreages were incorrectly recorded or were not totally counted. For the purposes of this forecast, the residential classification was always assumed to show growth. However, as can be seen in Table 8.8, it appears that data from 1975 (the 2030 projection) may have been flawed because the apparent trend is completely thrown off in the Residential, Commercial, and Manufacturing categories. Only Agriculture appears somewhat representative for all years forecast.

Table 8.8 Forecasted acres: Lafayette County for 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030.

Classification	2010 Forecasted Acres	2015 Forecasted Acres	2020 Forecasted Acres	2025 Forecasted Acres	2030 Forecasted Acres
Residential	3098	3464	3471	3493	1235
Commercial	417	650	653	650	359
Manufacturing	65	41	77	77	NA
Agricultural	180,013	245,691	247,532	246,341	245,412

(Source: WI Department of Revenue Report on Property Values, and SWWRPC)

8.6.2 DEVELOPMENT LIMITATIONS

Development should only take place in suitable areas, which is determined by several criteria, including:

- A community's vision statement
- Land use goals and policies
- Surrounding uses
- Special requirements of the proposed development
- The ability to provide utility and community services to the area
- Transportation and economic development factors
- Cultural resource constraints
- Various physical constraints

8.6.3 DENSITY STANDARDS/LAND DIVISION

A density standard is a measure of how many lots (or homes) for a set number of acres. Density standards can have a minimum lot size requirement, a maximum lot size requirement, or both. For example, in a town with a density standard of one home per 30 acres, a landowner who owns 90 acres has three opportunities to build a home (1 per 30). The landowner may decide to sell some of this property. If there is no minimum lot size associated with the density standard, in order to build a home, a full 30 acres would be needed by a home builder. If the density standard has a minimum lot size requirement of 5 acres (for example), the landowner would only need to sell 5 acres, not the entire 30. The density standard would be met. (Farmland Preservation might need to be considered in developing a density standard as it might affect minimum lot sizes from town to town.)

Some communities have a minimum and a maximum lot size associated with their density standard. In this case, if the minimum lot size is 5 acres and the maximum 10 acres, with a one per 30 density, the landowner could sell anywhere between 5 and 10 acres to someone to build a home. The density standard of one per 30 acres and the lot size requirement(s) would be met.

Refer to each participating jurisdiction's comprehensive plan to identify those that either have, or want, a density standard. To determine which towns have zoning and/or have subdivisions in their jurisdictions, again, refer to each participating town's plan.

8.7 PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT LIMITATIONS

8.7.1.1. DEPTH TO WATER TABLE/FLOOD HAZARDS

A review of Map 3.2.1, Water Resources, Map 3.2.2 Depth to Water Table, and Map 3.2.3 FEMA Floodplain reveal development limitations associated with water resources. Because of the potential for flooding, and the problems associated with wet soils, these areas should be precluded from development.

8.7.1.2 SLOPE LIMITATIONS

A review of Map 3.2.8, Slopes, reveals areas in the jurisdiction where development limitations occur due to steep slopes. Slope is an important limitation to consider since problems for development are usually associated with areas with extreme slope (due to erosion and other factors). In general, areas with slopes under 12% are best suited for development.

8.7.1.3 SEPTIC LIMITATIONS

A review of Map 3.2.9, Septic Limitations, reveals areas in the jurisdiction where development limitations occur due to the inability to install septic systems. Limitations apply to domestic sewage disposal systems, primarily filter fields and seepage beds. How well a sewage disposal system functions depends largely on the rate at which effluent from the tank moves into and through the soil. If permeability is moderately slow, sewage effluent is likely to flow along the surface of the soil. If permeability is moderately rapid or rapid, effluent is likely to flow into the aquifer. Detailed testing at specific site locations may reveal pockets with fewer restrictions than indicated. Engineering interpretations of the soil survey indicate the degree to which sub-grade materials are influenced by surface drainage, depth of frost penetrations, and other factors.

8.7.1.4 DEPTH TO BEDROCK

A review of Map 3.2.10, Depth to Bedrock, reveals areas in the jurisdiction where development limitations occur due to the depth to the bedrock. Depth to bedrock is an important factor influencing other limitations such as septic tanks and building foundations. Bedrock too close to the surface not only hampers surface water absorption by the soil, but also poses obstacles to construction.

8.7.1.5 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES/RECREATION RESOURCES/ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

A review of Map 3.2.5, Threatened and Endangered Species, Map 3.2.6, Natural and Recreational Resources, and Map 3.2.7, Environmental Corridors, reveals areas in the jurisdiction where other development limitations may occur.

8.7.1.6 MINE LOCATIONS

Lafayette County had an active and extensive mining industry in the 19th and early to mid 20th centuries. Obviously, this industry left an indelible mark on the County, particularly on its western side (see Mining Maps in Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources for more information). Generally, most mines do not have much of an impact on current land use decisions. However, the potential of intersecting with old mine works is possible in well drilling and it is possible that a land parcel may have an old, uncovered (and unsafe) mine shaft opening.

8.8 REDEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The WI-DNR Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment maintains a database listing contaminated lands and sites including the following: spills, leaks, Superfund sites, and other contaminated sites reported to the WI-DNR or otherwise discovered. These sites represent the possibility of redevelopment opportunities.

Liability Exemptions for Local Governments

Previously, local governmental units (LGUs) and economic development corporations (EDCs) that acquired contaminated property, even if they did not purchase it, were considered responsible under Wisconsin's Hazardous Substance Discharge Law, also known as the Spill Law (s. 292, Wis. Stats.), because they "possessed or controlled" a contaminated property. As a result, they were required to investigate and clean up the contamination.

The Land Recycling Law (1993 Wisconsin Act 453) and the 1997-1999 and 1999-2001 State Biennial Budgets removed this liability and created incentives for LGUs and certain EDCs to redevelop property, depending upon how the property is acquired. This exemption for local governments has helped spur renewal of many contaminated properties.

Brownfield Funding for Local Governments

The Wisconsin State Legislature and federal government have established special brownfield financial incentives for local governments, including a new revolving loan fund through the Wisconsin Brownfield Coalition. Refer to Chapter 6, Economic Development for a list of locations in Lafayette County that are currently listed as LUST or ERP sites.

8.9 EXISTING AND POTENTIAL LAND USE CONFLICTS

A variety of land uses with no separation between incompatible uses can potentially cause conflict. Land use conflicts may arise in such situations through noise, odor, chemicals, light, visual amenity, dogs, stock damage and weed infestation, lack of understanding, and lack of communication to name a few. One of the most common occurrences, especially in a rural setting, is the presence of agricultural operations near non-farm populations. For instance, agriculture can affect adjoining small rural lots used for residential purposes. Similarly, the presence of small residential rural lots can create an adverse influence

Potential Land Use Conflicts

- Landfills or Waste Facilities
- Jails or Prisons
- Halfway Houses or Group Homes
- Airports, Highways, Rail Lines
- Low Income Housing
- Strip Malls and Shopping Centers
- "Cell" Towers, Electrical Transmission Lines
- Wind Farms
- Large Livestock Operations
- Industrial or Manufacturing Operations

on the continued operation of agriculture enterprise. Refer to each participating jurisdiction's individual plans to see if any existing and/or potential land use conflicts exist.

8.10 LAND USE AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

There are a number of available state agencies and programs to assist communities with land use projects. Below are brief descriptions of various agencies and programs. Contact information has been provided for each agency. To find out more specific information or which program best fits your needs contact the agency directly.

CENTER FOR LAND USE EDUCATION (CLUE)

The Center for Land Use Education is a joint venture of Cooperative Extension and the College of Natural Resources at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. CLUE uses a team-based approach to accomplish its dual missions of campus based undergraduate and graduate education and Extension outreach teaching related to

- Land use planning,
- Plan and ordinance administration,
- Project impact and regional trends analysis and
- Public involvement in local land use policy development.

CENTER FOR LAND USE EDUCATION

University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point – CNR
800 Reserve St.
Stevens Point, WI 54481

Phone: 715-346-2386

<http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter>

WISCONSIN LAND COUNCIL – WI DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

The Wisconsin Land Council was created to gather and analyze land use and planning related information, coordinate high priority state initiatives including the development of a Wisconsin land information system, and provide recommendations to the Governor for improvements to the existing statewide planning framework. The Council is dedicated to identifying ways to enhance and facilitate planning efforts of Wisconsin's local governments and to improve the coordination and cooperation of state agencies in their land use activities.

WISCONSIN LAND COUNCIL – WIDOA

17 South Fairchild
7th Floor
Madison, WI 53703

<http://www.wisconsinplanners.org>

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The UW-Madison's department of Urban Planning can provide research and outreach services to area communities. The University also has the Land Information and Computer Graphics Facility (LICGF). The overall mission of the LICGF is to provide research, training, and outreach in the use of land and geographic information systems (LIS/GIS). Their mission focuses on land record modernization, land and natural resource management applications, and the use of information for land-use decision-making.

UW-MADISON DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING

925 Bascom Mall Room 110
Music Hall
Madison, WI 53706-1317

Phone: 608-262-1004

<http://www.wisc.edu/urpl>

UW Land Information & Computer Graphics Facility

500 Babcock Drive
Rm. B102
Madison, WI 53706

Phone: 608-263-5534

<http://www.lic.wisc.edu>

9.0 IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The purpose of this chapter is to explain how the comprehensive plan will be utilized to guide future growth and development in Lafayette County and is intended to serve as the blueprint for the future. As change is inevitable, the plan will need to be amended to reflect major changes. Section 9.5 will review how each chapter of the comprehensive plan elements interrelate and how the plan will be monitored and evaluated. Section 9.9 discusses how the plan must be updated at a minimum of once every ten years.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(i)

(i) Implementation.

A compilation of programs and specific actions to be completed in a stated sequence, including proposed changes to any applicable zoning ordinances, official maps, sign regulations, erosion and storm water control ordinances, historic preservation ordinances, site plan regulations, design review ordinances, building codes, mechanical codes, housing codes, sanitary codes or subdivision ordinances, to implement the objectives, policies, plans and programs contained in [pars. \(a\) to \(h\)](#). The element shall describe how each of the elements of the comprehensive plan will be integrated and made consistent with the other elements of the comprehensive plan, and shall include a mechanism to measure the local governmental unit's progress toward achieving all aspects of the comprehensive plan. The element shall include a process for updating the comprehensive plan. A comprehensive plan under this subsection shall be updated no less than once every 10 years.

Note: The Towns of Darlington, Seymour, and Willow Springs, the Villages of Argyle and Blanchardville, and the Cities of Darlington and Shullsburg did not participate in the Lafayette County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning project. However, their data is included in information collected for the County as a whole. Polices for participating villages are not included, as the County does not have jurisdiction in cities and villages.

9.2 VISION STATEMENT

The following is a review of vision statements found in Chapter 1, Issues and Opportunities, section 1.8. The vision statement serves as the overall guide for land use decision making in participating jurisdictions. Lafayette County is listed first: the towns follow in alphabetical order (Tables 9.5b thru 9.5p).

Table 9.5a Vision Statement

Lafayette County

Lafayette County is blessed with beautiful scenery, many good quality streams and groundwater. The people who come to build come for the rural nature and the small family farm type agriculture. We have nice forests, a few nice prairie remnants, nice wetland areas, good fisheries, abundant wildlife, clean air, slower paced lifestyles and lower cost of living, lower taxes, good hospitals and elder care facilities. Recreation is available in our State Park, Federal Wildlife areas, and trails. We have excellent schools, we pride ourselves in our family values and churches and 4H clubs. We have diverse ethnic groups in agriculture and manufacturing and the food industry. We have many Amish families moving from the east coast to our area to create new dairy farms, grow diverse crops, and rebuild older farmsteads.

Earlier generations have seen boom times in the lead and zinc mining industry since 1825 and the bust in 1849 when half of our miners wet to the gold rush in California. We once had a population greater than Chicago during those early mining years. We have seen many miles of railroad in the country come and go. We had local rivers used to transport produce and lead. The very things we so valued in the past and present are the things that will be protected and valued for the next twenty years: clean air, clean abundant water, wide-open scenery, highly productive agriculture of the family farm and not the exploitative factory farms.

We also foresee wind farms producing electricity, a bio-diesel plant for fuel, some methane digesters to

utilize excess animal waste and a gasohol plant using some corn and lots of organic materials grown for processing to ethanol. We will have good, upstanding, well-educated citizens living in a safe, low crime county. We will have more industry in our industrial parks, more good paying jobs with benefits, and we will watch our children get these jobs so we are not continuously losing our kids to the big city. That is where we will be in the future.

Table 9.5b Vision Statement

Argyle

The residents of the Town of Argyle envision that in the future the township will remain a distinctively rural community, preserving its beautiful natural settings. It is expected that residents will develop and maintain family farms and the working of productive agricultural land while increasing the diversity of new housing. In addition, the Town of Argyle will encourage the development of recreational use of the Pecatonica River area. The township is a diverse and progressive rural community whose residents work collaboratively to address issues of local importance and are flexible in considering opportunities that increase access to diversity of goods and services for residents of the township.

Table 9.5c Vision Statement

Belmont

1. *Keep the Town of Belmont agricultural based with a 35-acre requirement for building a new home.*
2. *Preserve ag land in the Town of Belmont*
3. *Protect the natural environment, such as lakes, ponds, lowlands, and wooded areas.*
4. *Preserve areas of historic importance.*
5. *Permit limited development as long as it does not interfere with other objectives.*
6. *Preserve rural character of the Town of Belmont by encouraging working family farms with large blocks of tillable land.*

Table 9.5d Vision Statement

Benton

The residents of the Town of Benton envision the future to be a healthy agricultural community. We would like to protect our rural and mining heritage while encouraging good stewardship and rural family values by maintaining a good, basic, healthy environment and good water quality. Scenic rural roads and recreational areas, such as the golf course, add to the uniqueness of our rural community. We would like to make our rural areas more accessible by the use of a bike path or canoeing on the lower Fever River to preserve and enjoy its beauty.

Table 9.5e Vision Statement

Blanchard

A diverse and progressive rural agricultural community, promoting sensible and orderly residential, recreational, commercial, and agribusiness development that supports a healthy rural economy, while encouraging good stewardship, rural family values, and a neighborly environment.

Table 9.5f Vision Statement

Elk Grove

The residents of the Town of Elk Grove envisions a community with designated, orderly growth of agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial development that supports a healthy rural environment.

Table 9.5g Vision Statement

Fayette

We envision the future Town of Fayette as an agricultural community coexisting with numerous recreational opportunities, including Yellowstone State Park. It is the home to family farms which work the productive land, and to numerous recreational activities that promote the beauty of our town. We value the caring attitude and work ethics of our town people. Fayette is a diverse and progressive community that works together to address issues of local importance. Fayette is a town for everyone.

Table 9.5h Vision Statement

Gratiot

In the year 2025, the Town of Gratiot is envisioned as a largely rural community with residential areas carefully placed amid farmlands, riverside, woodlands, and hills

Town government local citizens and landowners have collaborated to provide leadership and commitment that preserves its productive farmland and productive woodlands to keep the small town feel and rural quality of life.

For future reality town officials will need to work with citizens, local farmers, developers, and others to share this vision and promote projects that embody it.

Table 9.5i Vision Statement

Kendall

We envision the future of the Town of Kendall as a distinctively rural community, surrounded by its beautiful natural setting. It is home to family farms working productive land and encourages a diversity of agricultural, natural, and residential land uses that maintains the Town's rural character.

Table 9.5j Vision Statement

Lamont

Lamont Township is an agricultural community with natural scenic beauty, made up of productive family farms and the potential for new opportunities with growth that protects the rural character of the township.

Table 9.5k Vision Statement

Monticello

- *Rural, agricultural area maintained in large contiguous tracts.*
- *Keep an agriculture setting, housing minimal.*
- *Preserve Town Hall, cemeteries, burr oaks.*

Table 9.5l Vision Statement

New Diggings

We envision the future Town of New Diggings as a distinctively rural community surrounded by its beautiful natural settings. It is home to family farms working the productive land. It is home to two small communities (Leadmine and New Diggings). The Town of New Diggings has unique history pertaining to mining and religion. It is the home to some of the first settlers in the State of Wisconsin. An important goal is to preserve our history and our small community atmosphere while still allowing for growth in designated areas.

Table 9.5m Vision Statement

Shullsburg

The Town of Shullsburg intends to preserve the economy of agriculture while maintaining the family values of its rural heritage. The Town of Shullsburg intends to promote development of homes and businesses to grow.

Table 9.5n Vision Statement

Wayne

We envision the future Town of Wayne as a rural community, submerged in its beautiful setting. Our Recreation Trail follows the curving Pecatonica River through the productive family farmland and encourages a diversity of agriculture, natural, residential land uses that protects the town's rural character. Wayne is a diverse and progressive rural community that works to maintain our history and thrives through strong family oriented communities.

Table 9.5o Vision Statement

White Oak Springs

In the future of the Town of White Oak Springs, we envision:

- *a primarily agriculture environment;*
- *minimal residential, commercial, and industrial development;*
- *preservation of the quality of water;*
- *promotion of a healthy environment;*
- *preservation of rural heritage;*
- *maintenance of the quality of our infrastructure;*
- *limited commercial and industrial sites (including landfill sites).*

Table 9.5p Vision Statement

Wiota

We envision the future Town of Wiota as a place where:

- *the landscape is open, scenic, undeveloped and rural in character.*
- *agriculture is still conducted primarily on family farms.*
- *numerous active community and social organizations make the Town a lively place to live.*
- *the cultural, recreational and historic resources of the Town have been preserved for the enjoyment of future residents, visitors and tourists.*
- *the educational system is diverse, strong and viable.*
- *young persons who have been born here are able to remain or return to this place because it is economically possible to make a decent living in the region.*
- *the established settlements in the town contain economically viable businesses providing basic necessities plus other wares, and which serve as meeting places for members of the community.*

9.3 GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are Implementation goals, objectives and policy recommendations. They support the goals, objectives, policies and programs specified in the previous eight chapters and will guide the implementation of this comprehensive plan in Lafayette County over the next 20 years.

- 1. Comply with and enforce the 14 Planning Goals and the Policies and Programs outlined in this Comprehensive Plan.**
- 2. Enforce local ordinances to support the vision noted in Section 9.2.**
- 3. Comply with applicable County, State, and Federal regulations.**
- 4. Amend the local comprehensive plan and local ordinances only after careful evaluation of existing conditions and potential impacts.**
- 5. Update the Lafayette County Comprehensive Plan at a minimum of every ten years as required by Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001.**

9.4 LOCAL ORDINANCE AND REGULATIONS

The intent of local ordinances and regulations is to control land development within the Town. By carefully applying these local ordinances and regulations, Lafayette County will be accomplishing the goals and policies of the comprehensive plan. Enforcement of such ordinances and regulations serve an important function by ensuring orderly growth and development. Lafayette County will use their plan, local ordinances, and the County Zoning ordinance as their enforcement tools.

9.5 CONSISTENCY AMONG PLAN ELEMENTS

As required by Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001, all elements included in this plan are consistent with one another and no known conflicts exist. If there is a question regarding a decision that is not clearly

conveyed in the details of this plan, than the decision should be based on the intent of the vision statement. All nine elements included in this plan work to achieve the desired future for Lafayette County.

9.6 SEVERABILITY

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

9.7 PLAN ADOPTION

The first official action required to implement the Lafayette County Comprehensive Plan is official adoption of the plan by the local Plan Commission. Once the local Plan Commission recommends the plan by resolution,, the Town Board then adopts the comprehensive plan by ordinance as required by State Statute 66.1001. The Argyle Comprehensive Plan will take effect when the Town Board passes it. After the plan is adopted by ordinance, it then becomes the official tool for future development in the next 20 years. The plan is designed to guide development in a consistent manner.

9.8 PLAN AMENDMENTS

Amendments may be necessary due to changes in Town policies, programs, or services, as well as changes in state or federal laws. An amendment may also be needed due to unique proposals presented to the Town. Amendments are any changes to plan text or maps. The Town Board can amend the Argyle Comprehensive Plan at any time. Proposed amendments should be channeled through the local Planning Commission, with final action occurring at the Town Board, including proper public notices and hearings. Amendments should be done with extreme caution: they should not be made simply to avoid local planning pressure.

9.9 PLAN UPDATES

As required by Wisconsin State Statute, this comprehensive plan needs to be updated at least once every ten years. An update is different from an amendment, as an update is a major revision of multiple plan sections including maps. The plan was originally written based on variables that are ever changing and future direction might be inaccurately predicted. A plan update should include public involvement, as well as an official public hearing.

9.10 MEASURING PROGRESS

The success of this comprehensive plan will be measured by the extent to which Lafayette County achieves its vision of the future for their community by following the goals, objectives, policies, and programs outlined in the plan. In order to do so, the Planning Commission will review this Comprehensive Plan every two (2) years.

9.11 ZONING CHANGES AND SPECIAL EXCEPTION LAND USE APPLICATION

When a development proposal comes forward, the Comprehensive Plan must be reviewed to determine if the development meets the jurisdiction's specific Plan goals and policies as identified in their Comprehensive Plan. If the proposal complies with the town plan criteria, the Lafayette County Zoning Ordinance should then be consulted in conjunction with individual town ordinances, to determine specific requirements and standards for development.

Lafayette County will continue to receive rezone requests and judge each request on its merits based nine (9) standards for rezoning A1-Exclusive Ag land. These standards are designed to address protection of the air, rivers and streams, groundwater, soil erosion, environment, scenic beauty, wetlands, floodplains, rare or irreplaceable natural resources, historical sites, archeological sites, land suitability, cost to townships, effects on other residents and businesses, effects to roads, effects on agricultural operations in the area, conflicts with existing uses, minimal agriculture land conversion (field fragmentation), and availability of alternative sites.

The townships have chosen not to delineate predetermined sites for rural development or rezoning districts but to take each request as its own. The County does not see this as spot zoning, but as giving each landowner the right to apply for uses that would not cause land use conflict and to offer each owner the property rights on their parcel within the confines of what will be best for the community and the area. The issue of private property rights, the rights of the individual in conjunction with the needs of the community, is complex. However, private property rights cannot supersede all other rights or the common good. In Wisconsin, State v. Harper (1923) the court stated:

“Private property is held in subordination to the rights of society. Although one owns property, they may not do with it as they please, any more than they may act according to their personal desires. As the interest of society justifies restraints upon individual conduct, so also does it justify restraints upon the use to which property may be devoted.”

This system of using rezone standards has worked well in Lafayette County and in conjunction with obtaining a township recommendation for land use and zoning changes. The township comprehensive plans bear this out and will be used in Lafayette County for the future.

9.12 APPLICATION PROCEDURE FOR RE-ZONING IN ZONED TOWNS

For towns with County zoning, the application process is as follows:

1. The landowner/developer/builder submits their fees and packet of information for Town review.
2. The Town Plan Commission reviews packet and makes a recommendation to the Town Board. The Town Board then approves or denies the zoning and driveway application. If approved, the applicant prepares a Town driveway application.
3. The landowner/developer/builder submits their packet of information for County review, getting information, forms, regulations, applications, packet requirements, and paying fees at the Lafayette County Zoning Office.
4. The Zoning Office reviews the application for completeness and compliance with the County Zoning Ordinance, places the application on the Zoning agenda, and, if applicable, prepares for a hearing.
5. The County Zoning Committee holds a hearing, and makes a recommendation to the County Board.
6. The County Board takes action on the application.
7. Before any construction can begin, the applicant must apply for and receive all required state and local permits (Land Use, Sanitary, Building Permit, County Address, Driveway).

9.13 APPLICATION PROCEDURE FOR LAND DIVISIONS

Procedures to pursue such subdivisions are outlined in the Lafayette County Land Division Ordinance.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND DIVISIONS

Any contiguous parcel or tract of land which is owned, controlled, or managed as a single entity shall be treated as a single parcel or tract for the purpose of this ordinance unless it is divided by an existing dedicated street, public highway, or by navigable water. The Zoning Administrator shall determine whether the proposed land division satisfies the above definition and this determination may be reviewed by the Committee. Land divisions are classified as either

1. Minor Subdivisions includes any division of a parcel of land by the owner or his agent for the purpose of sale or building development, where:

- a. The act of division creates three or more parcels of thirty-five (35) acres or less each; or;
 - b. Three or more parcels of thirty-five (35) acres or less each are created by successive division within a five-year period.
2. Major Subdivisions includes any division of a parcel of land by the owner or his agent for the purpose of sale or building development, where:
 - a. The act of division creates five or more parcels of one and one-half (1.5) acres or less each; or;
 - b. The act of division creates ten or more parcels of five (5) acres or less within five years.

9.14 GOAL AND POLICY SUMMARY

The State of Wisconsin passed a comprehensive planning law in 2000 to compel municipalities to create comprehensive plans. The plans include nine basic chapters: Issues and Opportunities, Utilities and Community Facilities, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources, Housing, Transportation, Economic Development, Intergovernmental Cooperation, Land Use, and Implementation. In addition to these basic nine elements, fourteen Local Comprehensive Planning Goals were established which are more general in nature. They are listed below as well as reiterated throughout the chapters of the Comprehensive Plans.

Table 9.1 Goals

Chapter 1, Issues and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and improve the health, safety, and welfare of residents in Lafayette County. • Preserve and enhance the quality of life for the residents of Lafayette County. • Protect and preserve the community character of Lafayette County.
Chapter 2, Utilities and Community Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs. • Provide adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.
Chapter 3, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests. • Protect natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources. • Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests • Preserve cultural, historic, and archaeological sites.
Chapter 4, Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout the community.
Chapter 5, Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices. • Provide an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, safety, and meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent and disabled citizens.
Chapter 6, Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities. • Provide adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses. • Promote the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial and industrial structures. • Build community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards. • Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.
Chapter 7, Intergovernmental Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.

Table 9.1 (cont.) Goals

Chapter 8, Land Use	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial and industrial structures. Encourage neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices. Protect natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces and groundwater resources. Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests. Encourage land-uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs. Preserve cultural, historic and archaeological sites. Encourage coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government. Build community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards. Promote affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout each community. Promote the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities at the state, regional and local levels. Balance individual property rights with community interests and goals. Plan and develop land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities. Provide an integrated, efficient and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent and disabled citizens. 	
Chapter 9, Implementation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with and enforce the 14 Planning Goals and the Policies and Programs outlined in this Comprehensive Plan. Enforce local ordinances to support the vision noted in Section 9.2. Comply with applicable County, State, and Federal regulations. Amend the local comprehensive plan and local ordinances only after careful evaluation of existing conditions and potential impacts. Update the Lafayette County Comprehensive Plan at a minimum of every ten years as required by Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001. 	

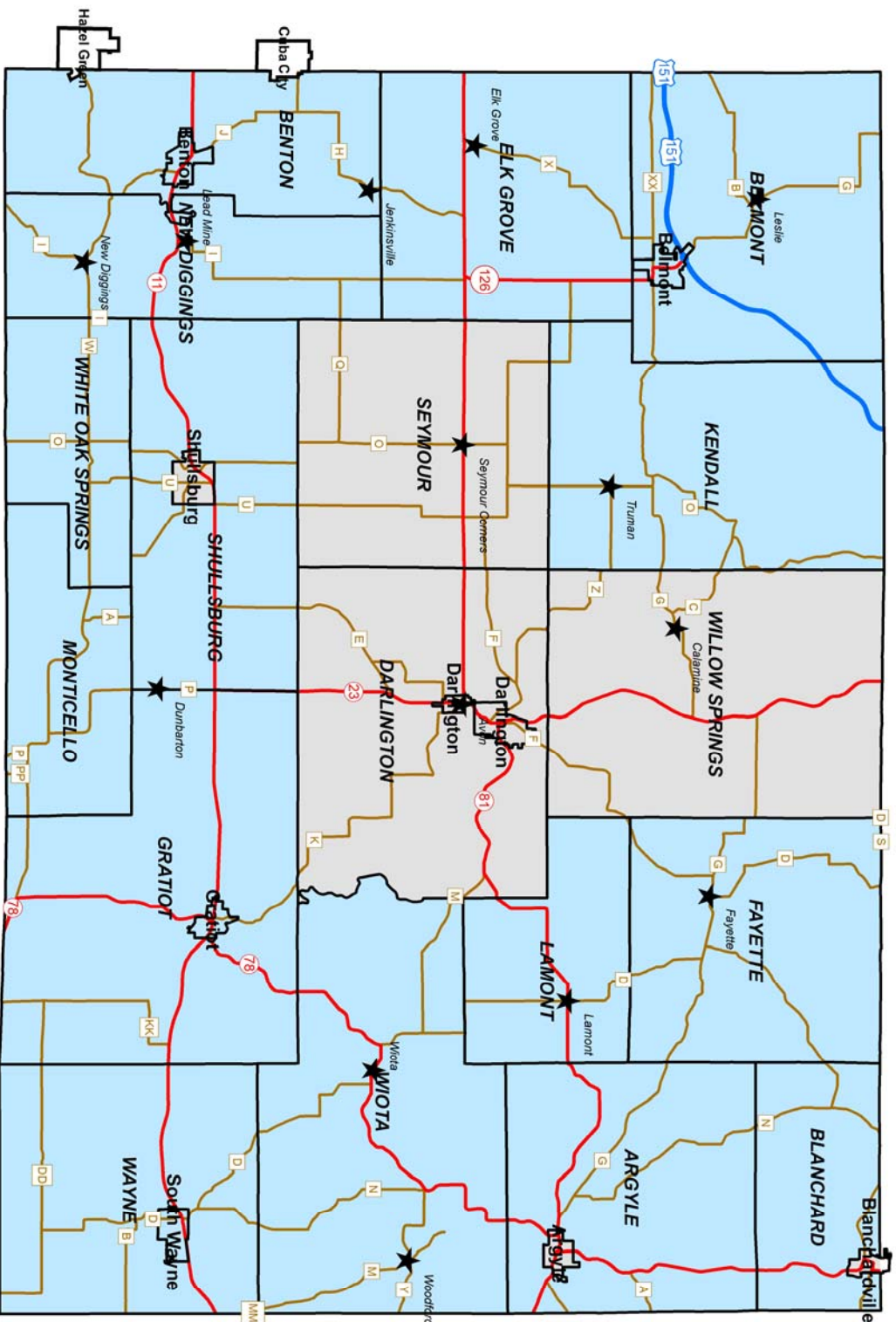
Below is the reference to policies in each participating jurisdiction's comprehensive plan. Chapter 9, Implementation, of each community's comprehensive plan has a summary of their plan's policies, as well as information regarding implementation actions and the parties responsible for such actions.

- Refer to Chapter 1, Section 1.3, for Lafayette County's participating jurisdiction **Issues and Opportunities Element policies**. All participating jurisdictions in the Lafayette County Comprehensive Planning process have the same three policies (although some may be written as one or two separate policies, rather than three).
- Refer to Chapter 2, Section 2.3 for Lafayette County's participating jurisdictions **Utilities and Community Facilities Element policies**.
- Refer to Chapter 3, Section 3.1.3 for Lafayette County's participating jurisdictions **Agricultural Resources Element policies**.
- Refer to Chapter 3, Section 3.2.3 for Lafayette County's participating jurisdictions **Natural Resource Element policies**.
- Refer to Chapter 3, Section 3.3.3 for Lafayette County's participating jurisdictions **Cultural Resource Element policies**.
- Refer to Chapter 4, Section 4.3 for Lafayette County's participating jurisdictions **Housing Element policies**.
- Refer to Chapter 5, Section 5.3 for Lafayette County's participating jurisdictions **Transportation Element policies**.
- Refer to Chapter 6, Section 6.3 for Lafayette County's participating jurisdictions **Economic Development Element policies**.

- Refer to Chapter 7, Section 7.3 for Lafayette County's participating jurisdictions **Intergovernmental Cooperation Element policies.**
- Refer to Chapter 8, Section 8.3 for Lafayette County's participating jurisdictions **Land Use Element policies.**
- Refer to Chapter 9, Section 9.3 for Lafayette County's participating jurisdictions **Implementation Element policies.** All participating jurisdictions in the Lafayette County Comprehensive Planning process have the same five policies.

MAP 1.1 PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS

- LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



- Legend**
- Municipal Boundaries
 - Unincorporated Villages
 - Roads - Federal
 - Roads - State
 - Roads - County
- Towns of Lafayette County**
- ARGYLE
 - BELMONT
 - BENTON
 - BLANCHARD
 - DARLINGTON
 - ELK GROVE
 - FAYETTE
 - GRATIOT
 - KENDALL
 - LAMONT
 - MONTICELLO
 - NEW DIGGINGS
 - SEYMOUR
 - SHULLSBURG
 - WAYNE
 - WHITE OAK SPRINGS
 - WILLOW SPRINGS
 - WIOTA
- Villages of Lafayette County**
- Argyle
 - Belmont
 - Benton
 - Blanchardville
 - Gratiot
 - South Wayne
- Cities of Lafayette Co.**
- Darlington
 - Shullsburg

1 inch equals 4.05 miles



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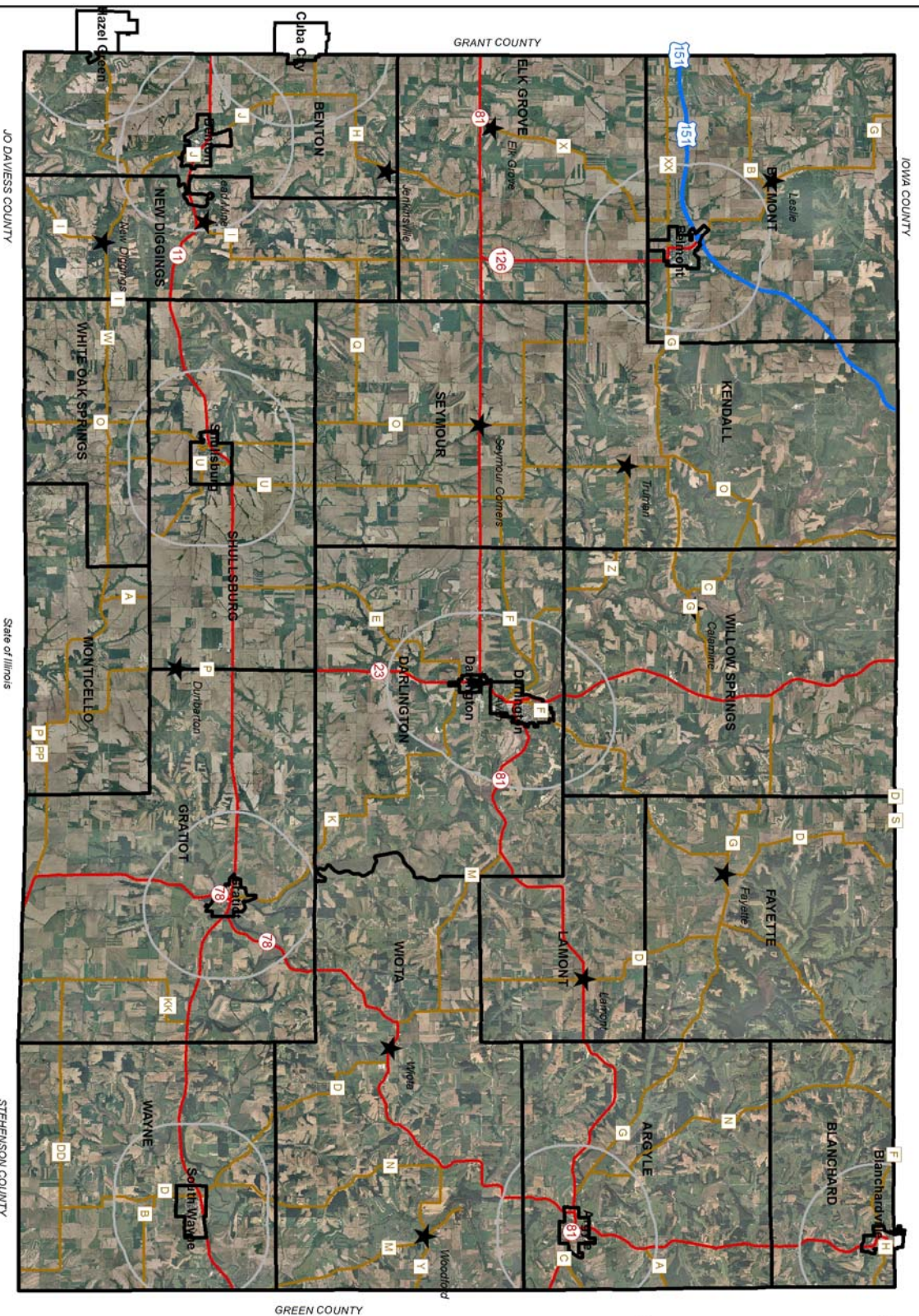


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MAP 1.2 PLANNING AREA

- LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



Legend

- Municipal Boundaries
- 1.5 Mile ETZ Buffer
- ★ Unincorporated Villages
- Federal Highways
- State Highways
- County Highways

1 inch equals 3.83 miles



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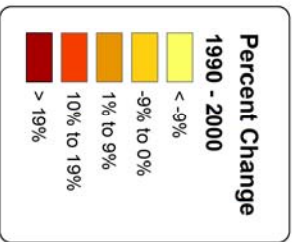
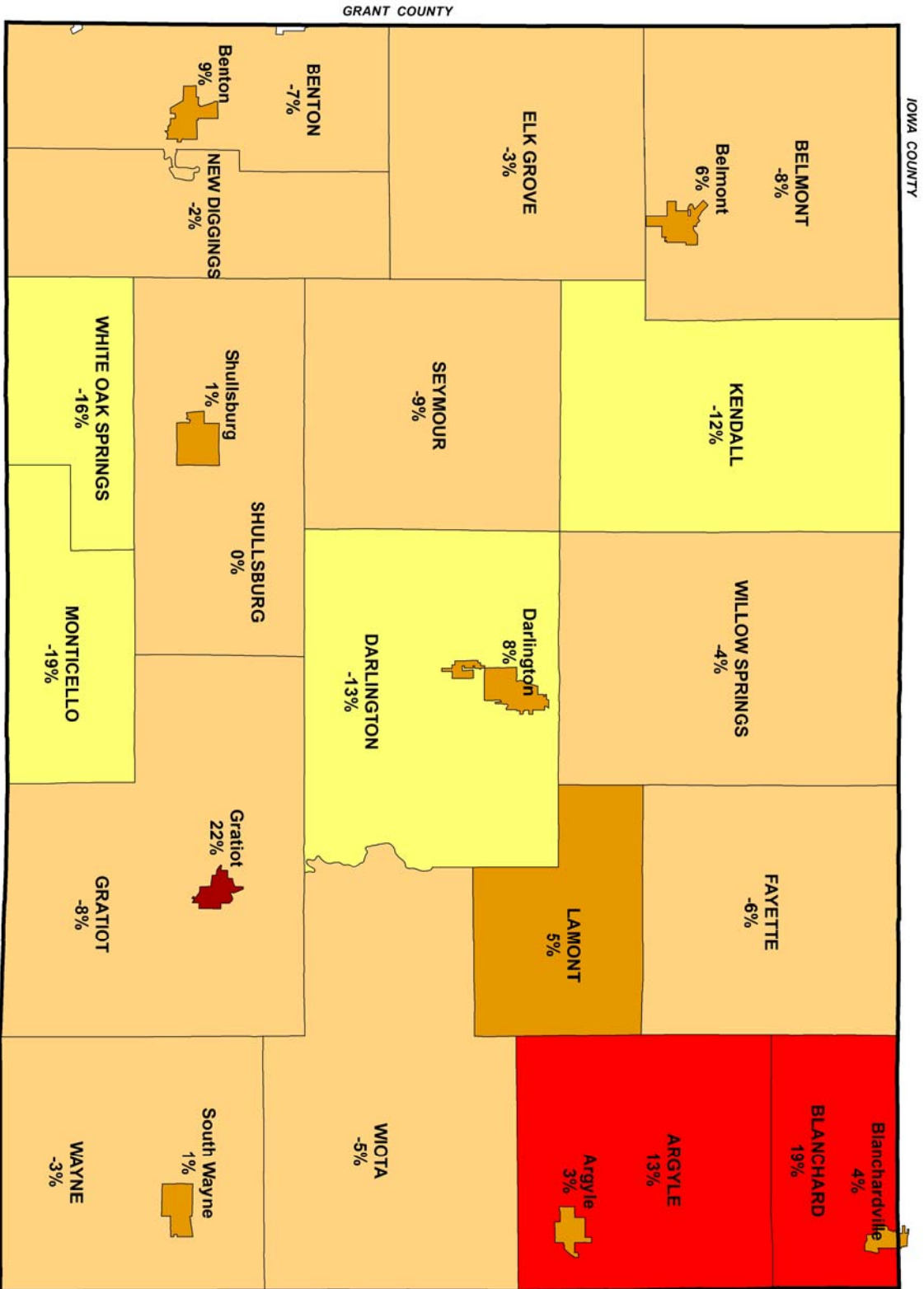
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Fly Over: 2005

MAP 1.3 POPULATION CHANGE 1990-2000

- LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



1 inch equals 3.63 miles

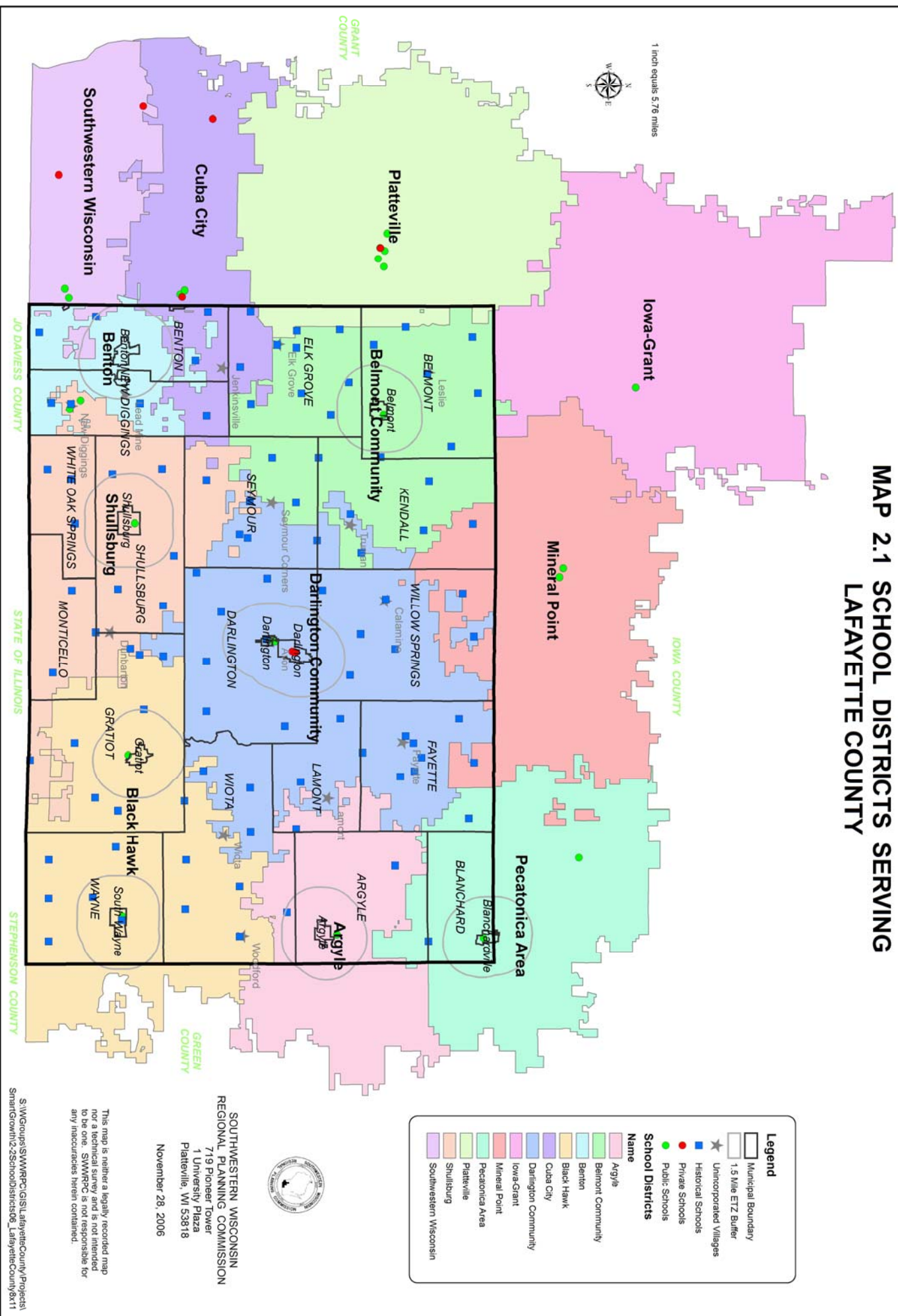


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MAP 2.1 SCHOOL DISTRICTS SERVING LAFAYETTE COUNTY



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1 inch equals 4.15 miles



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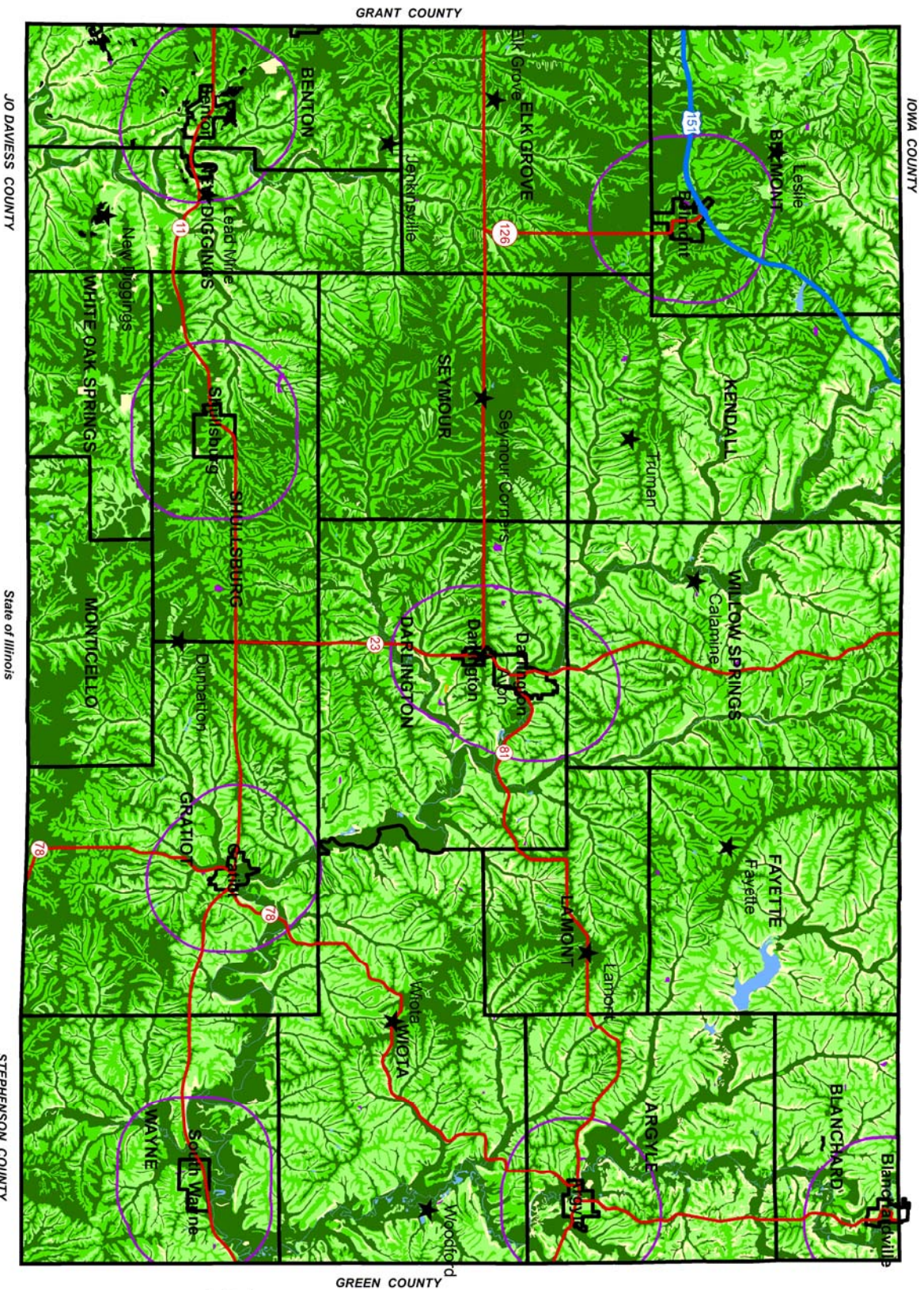
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MAP 3.1.1 SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS

- LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



- Legend**
- Municipal Boundary
 - 1.5 Mile Buffer
 - Unincorporated Villages
 - Federal Highways
 - State Highways
- Soils Classifications**
- Prime Soils
 - State Soils
 - Local Soils
 - Other Soils
 - Water
 - Quarry
 - Landfill
 - Mine Pits

1 inch equals 3.68 miles



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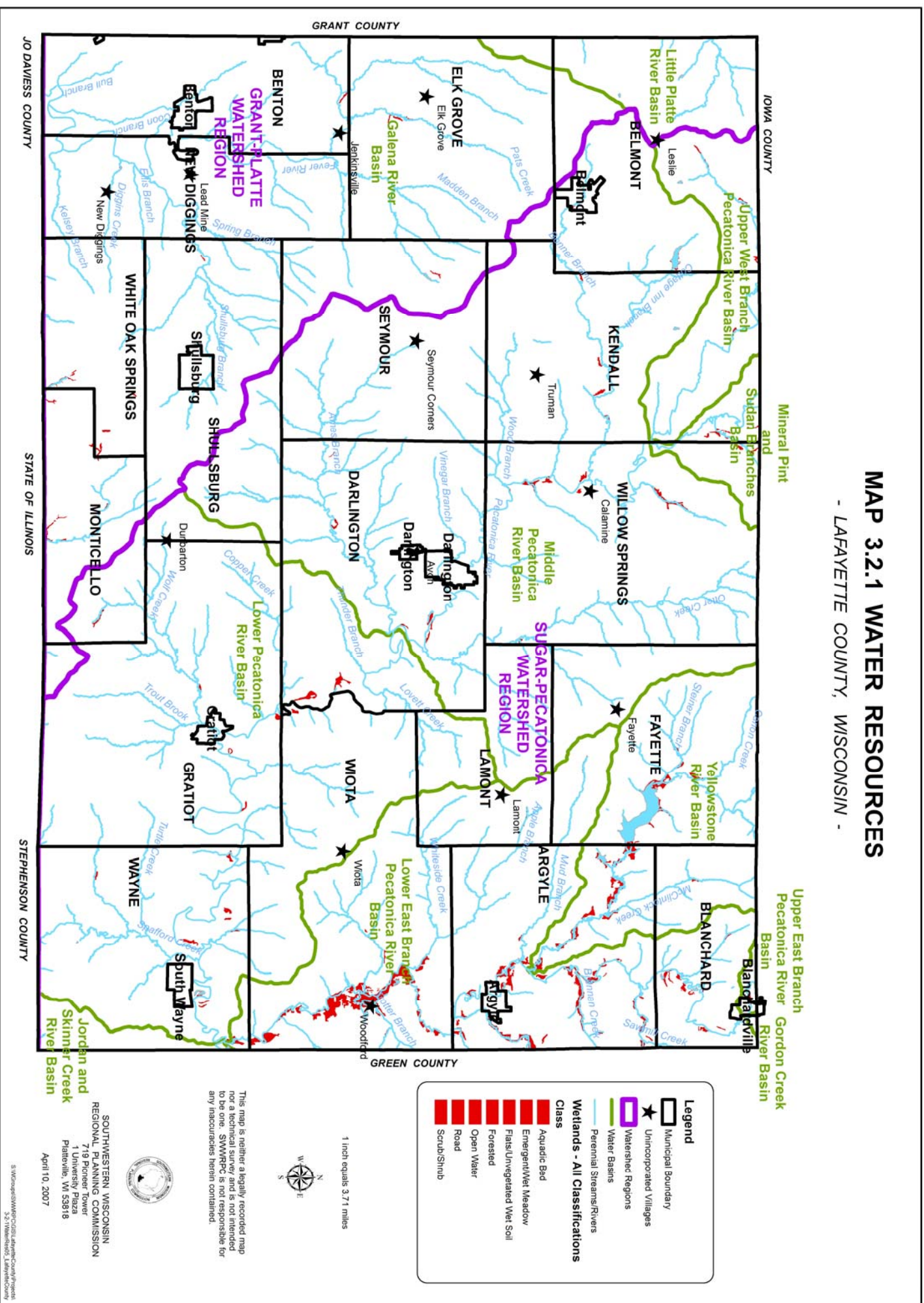


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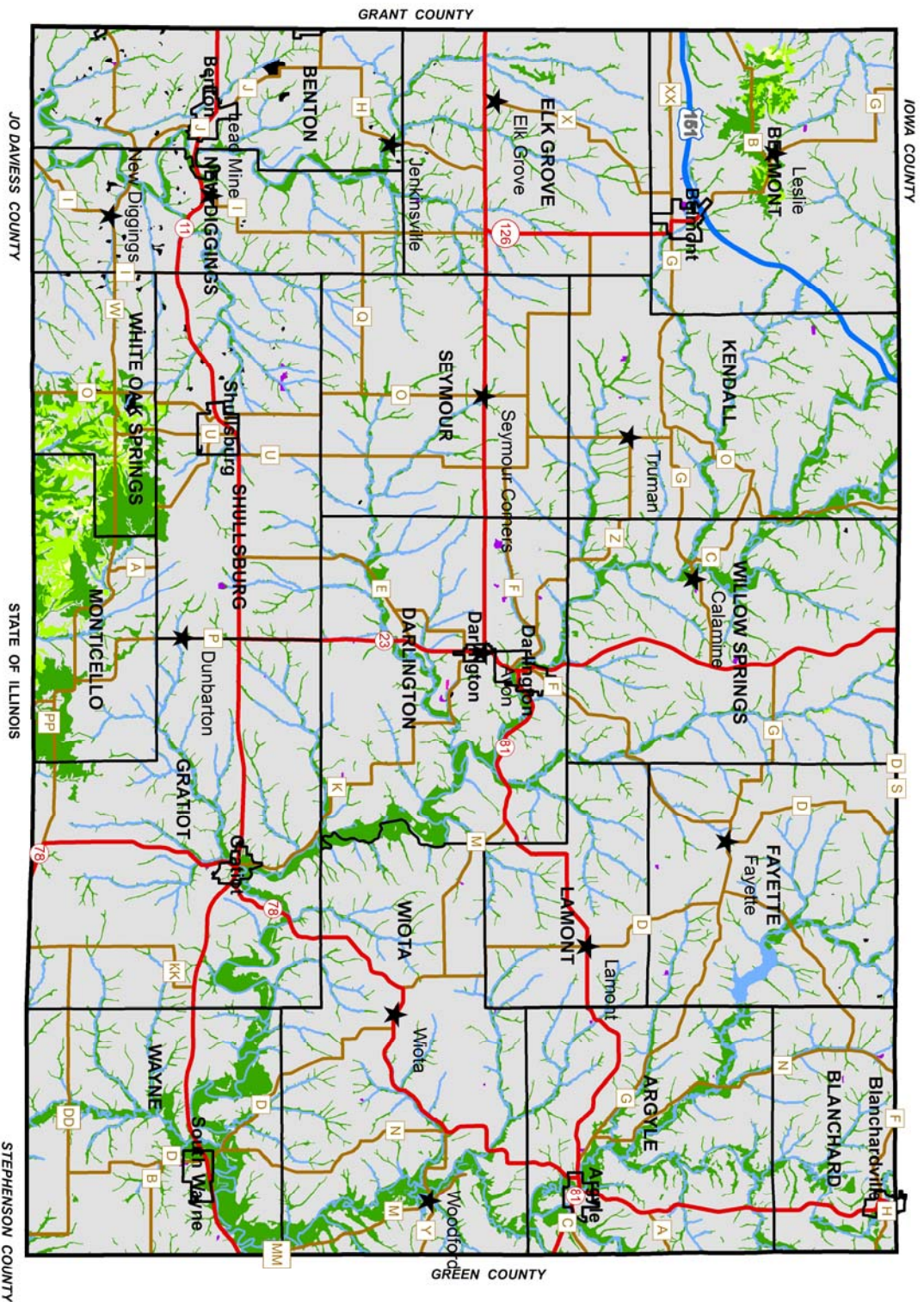
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Planning\Map3.1.1\SWMRPC_LafayetteCounty

MAP 3.2.1 WATER RESOURCES - LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



MAP 3.2.2 DEPTH TO WATER TABLE - LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Unincorporated Villages
- Federal Highways
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Depth To Water Table
- 1.5 To 4 Feet
- 3 To Greater Than 6 Feet
- Greater Than 6 Feet
- Not Rated
- Landfill
- Mine Pits And Dumps
- Quarry
- Water

1 inch equals 4.92 miles



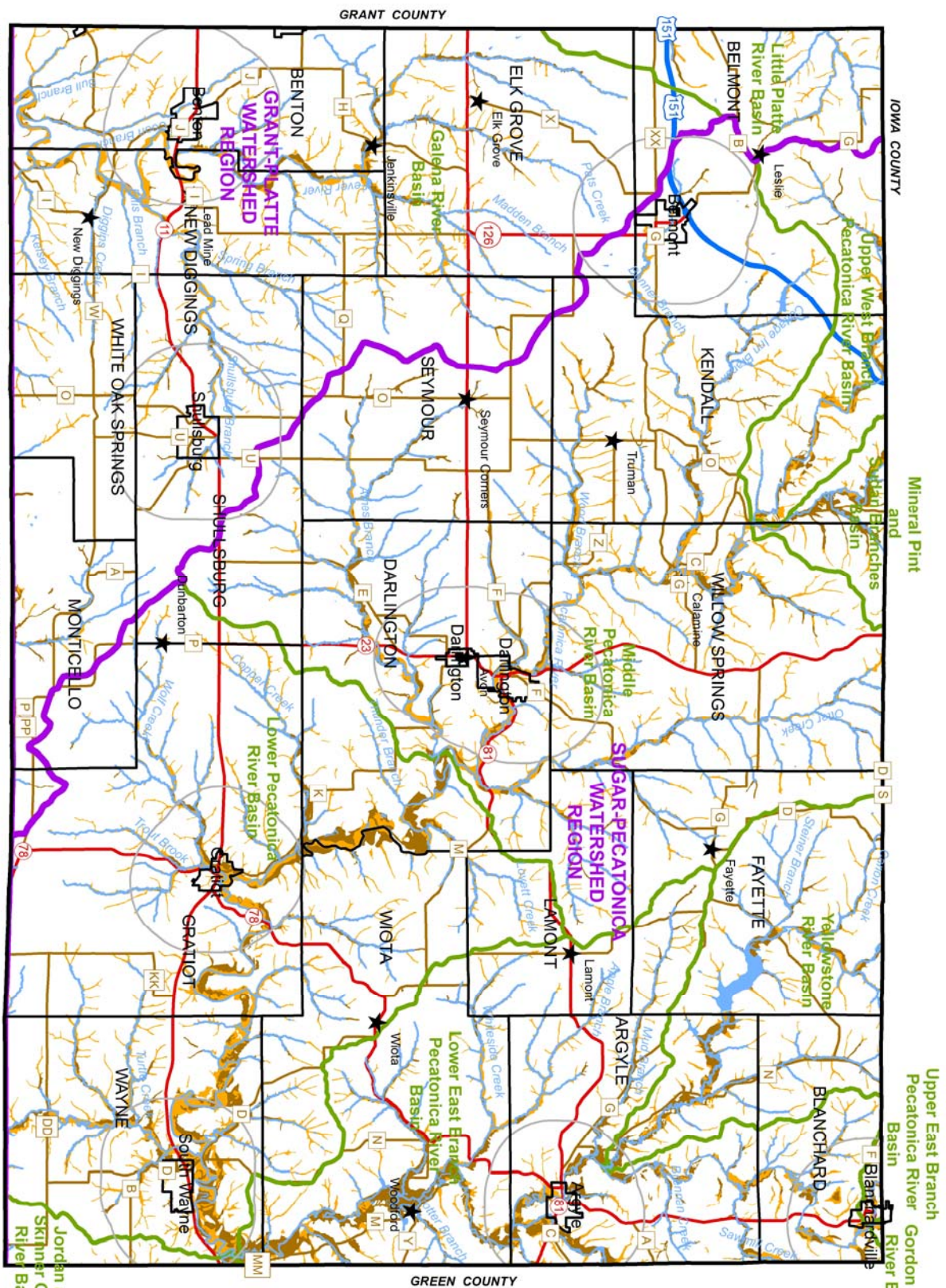
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MAP 3.2.3 FLOODING FREQUENCY

- LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



Legend

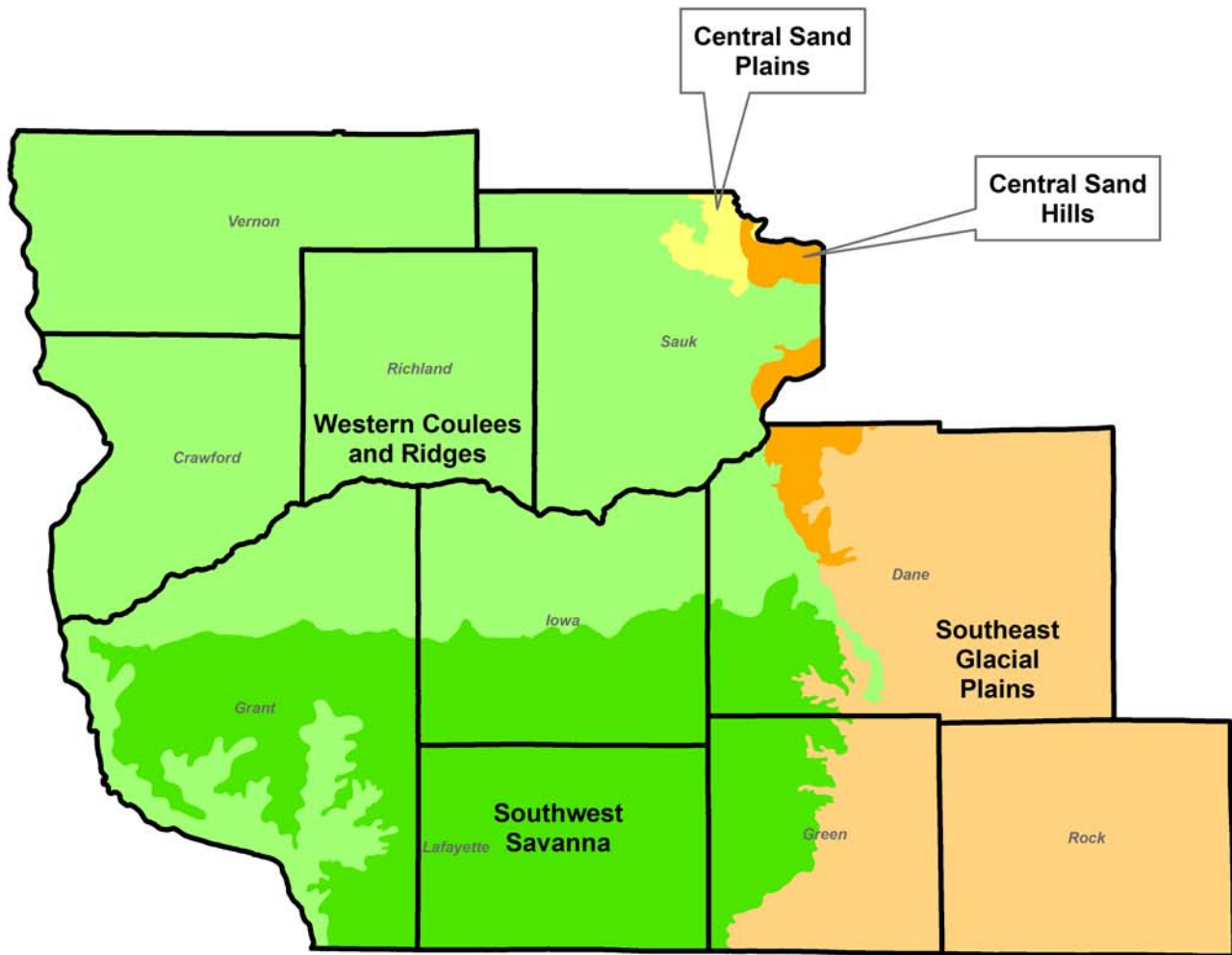
- Municipal Boundary
- 1.5 Mile ETZ Buffer
- Unincorporated Villages
- Federal Highways
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Water Basins
- Watershed Regions
- Soils Of Lafayette County
- Flooding
 - Frequently Flooded
 - Occasionally Flooded
 - Water

Note: The flooding frequencies shown are developed by NRCS. FEMA maps should be reviewed to confirm flooding potential at specific locations.

1 inch equals 3.71 miles

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MAP 3.2.4 ECOLOGICAL LANDSCAPES OF SOUTHWEST-SOUTH CENTRAL WISCONSIN



Legend

- Municipal Boundaries
- Central Sand Hills
- Central Sand Plains
- Southeast Glacial Plains
- Southwest Savanna
- Western Coulees and Ridges

1 inch equals 19.08 miles



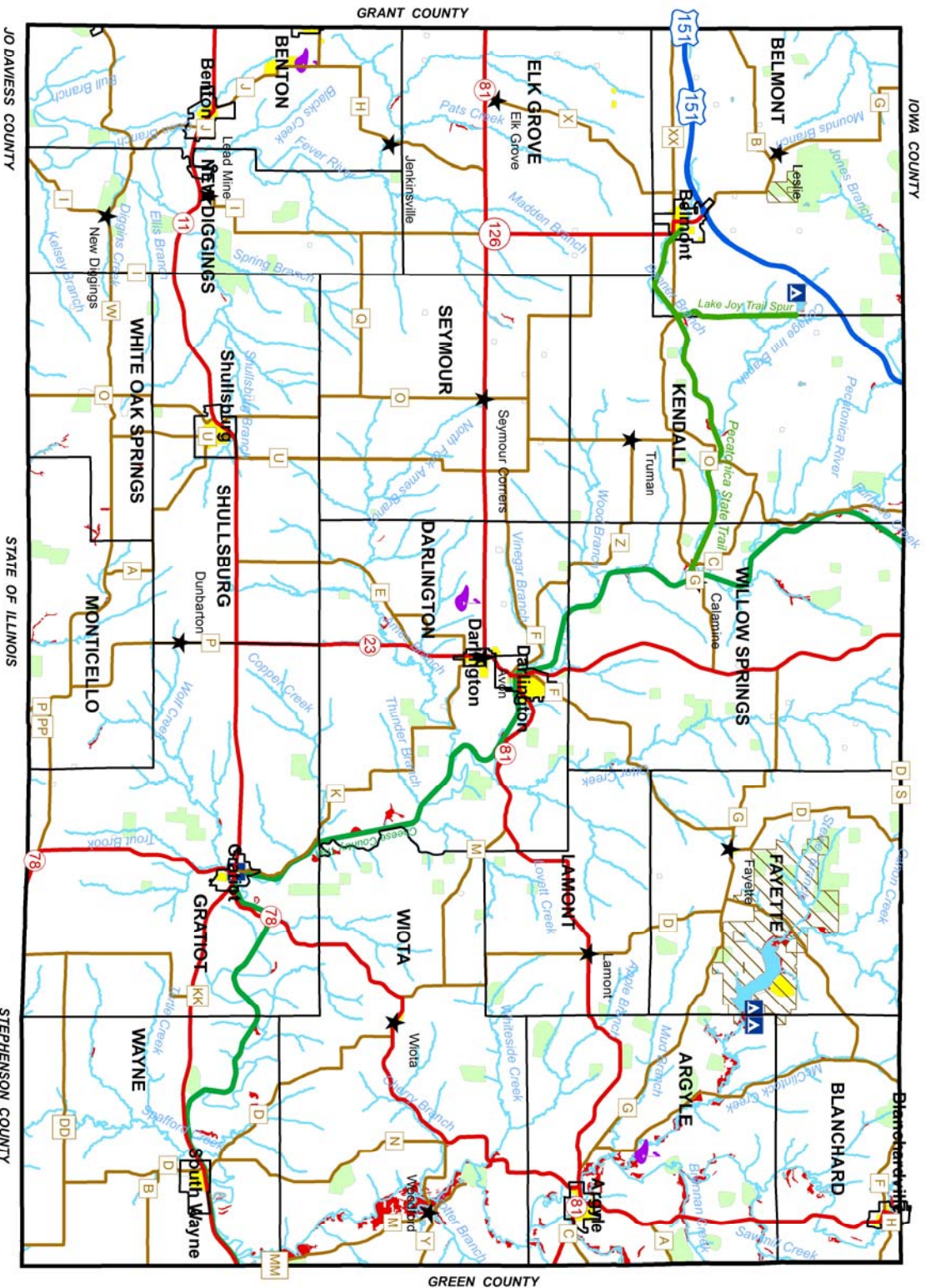
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MAP 3.2.6 NATURAL AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES - LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Unincorporated Villages
- Federal Highways
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Camp Grounds
- Golf Courses
- Perennial Streams/Rivers
- Recreation Trails
- State Parks

LANDCOVER

- Agriculture
- Forests
- Urban
- Wetlands

1 inch equals 3.88 miles



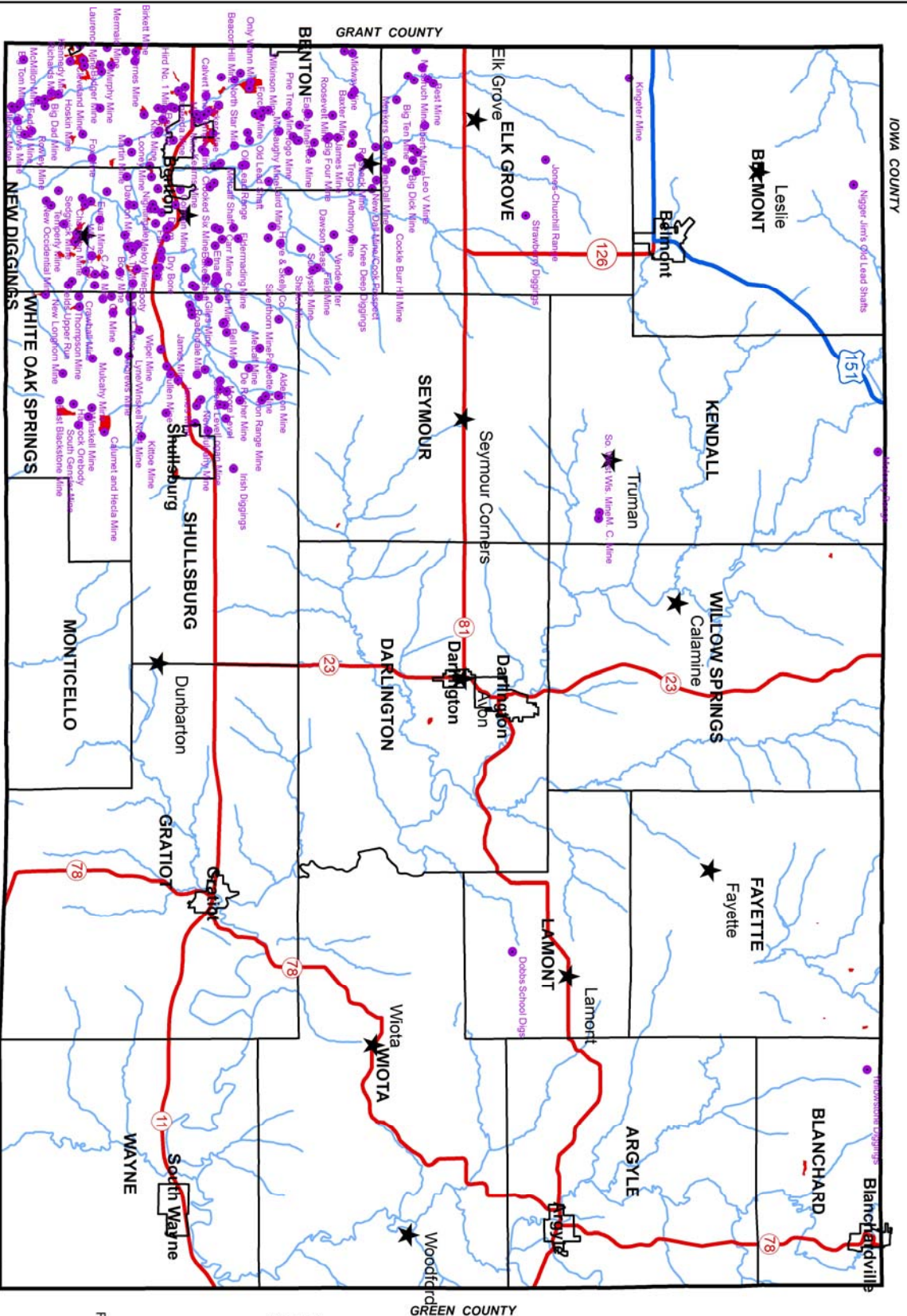
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MAP 3.2.7 MINING - LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Unincorporated Villages
- Federal Highways
- State Highways
- Major Rivers
- Mines
- Mine Pits/Dumps

1 inch equals 3.69 miles



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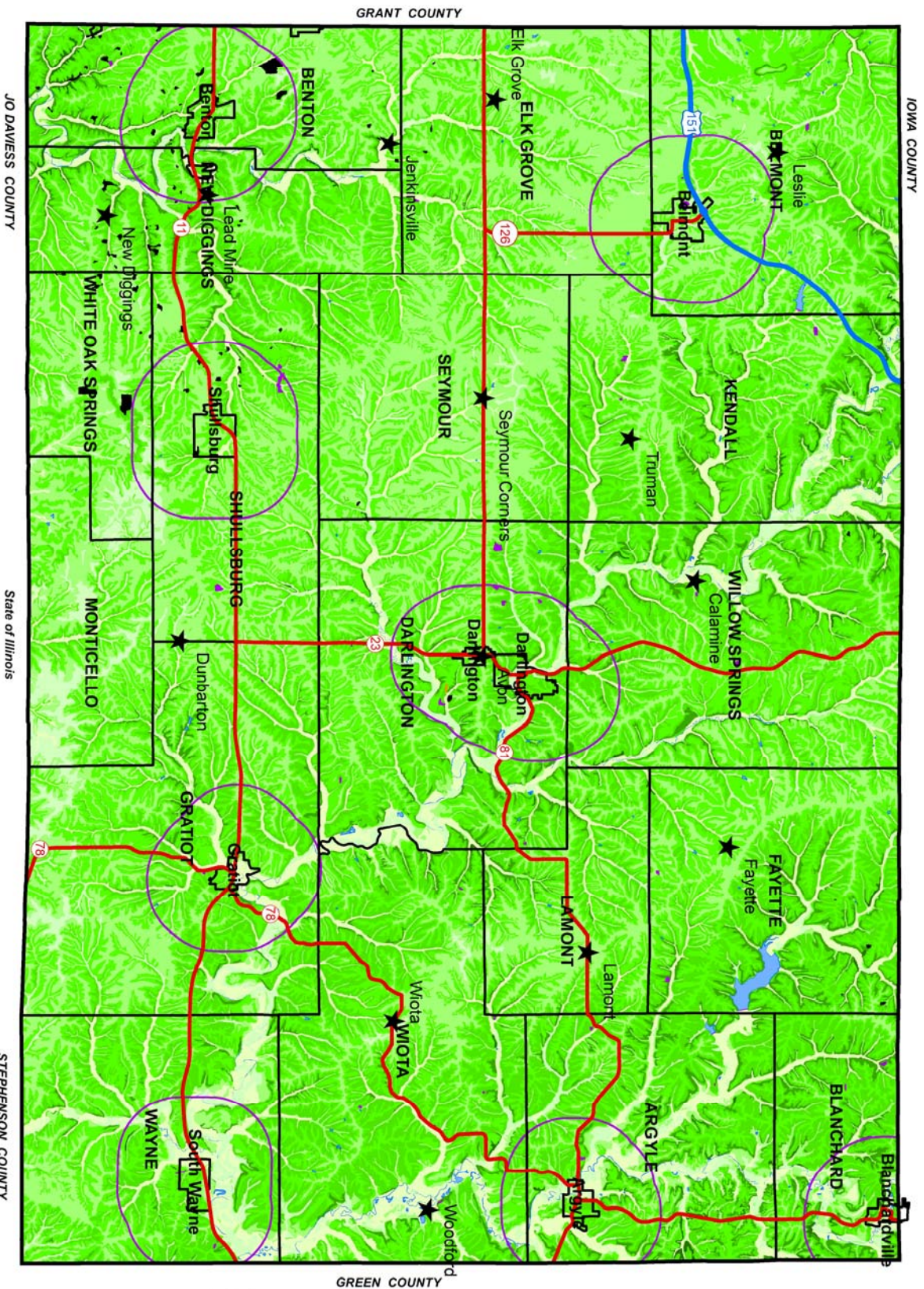
JO DAVIESS COUNTY

STEPHENSON COUNTY

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MAP 3.2.8 SLOPES

- LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- 1.5 Mile ETZ Buffer
- Unincorporated Villages
- Federal Highways
- State Highways

Soils - Classes

Slope

- 0 Percent Slopes
- 0 to 2 Percent Slopes
- 0 to 3 Percent Slopes
- 2 to 6 Percent Slopes
- 2 to 12 Percent Slopes
- 6 to 12 Percent Slopes
- 6 to 20 Percent Slopes
- 12 to 20 Percent Slopes
- 12 to 30 Percent Slopes
- 20 to 30 Percent Slopes
- 30 to 45 Percent Slopes
- Landfill
- Mine pits and dumps
- Misc. - Dams
- Quarry
- Water

1 inch equals 3.67 miles



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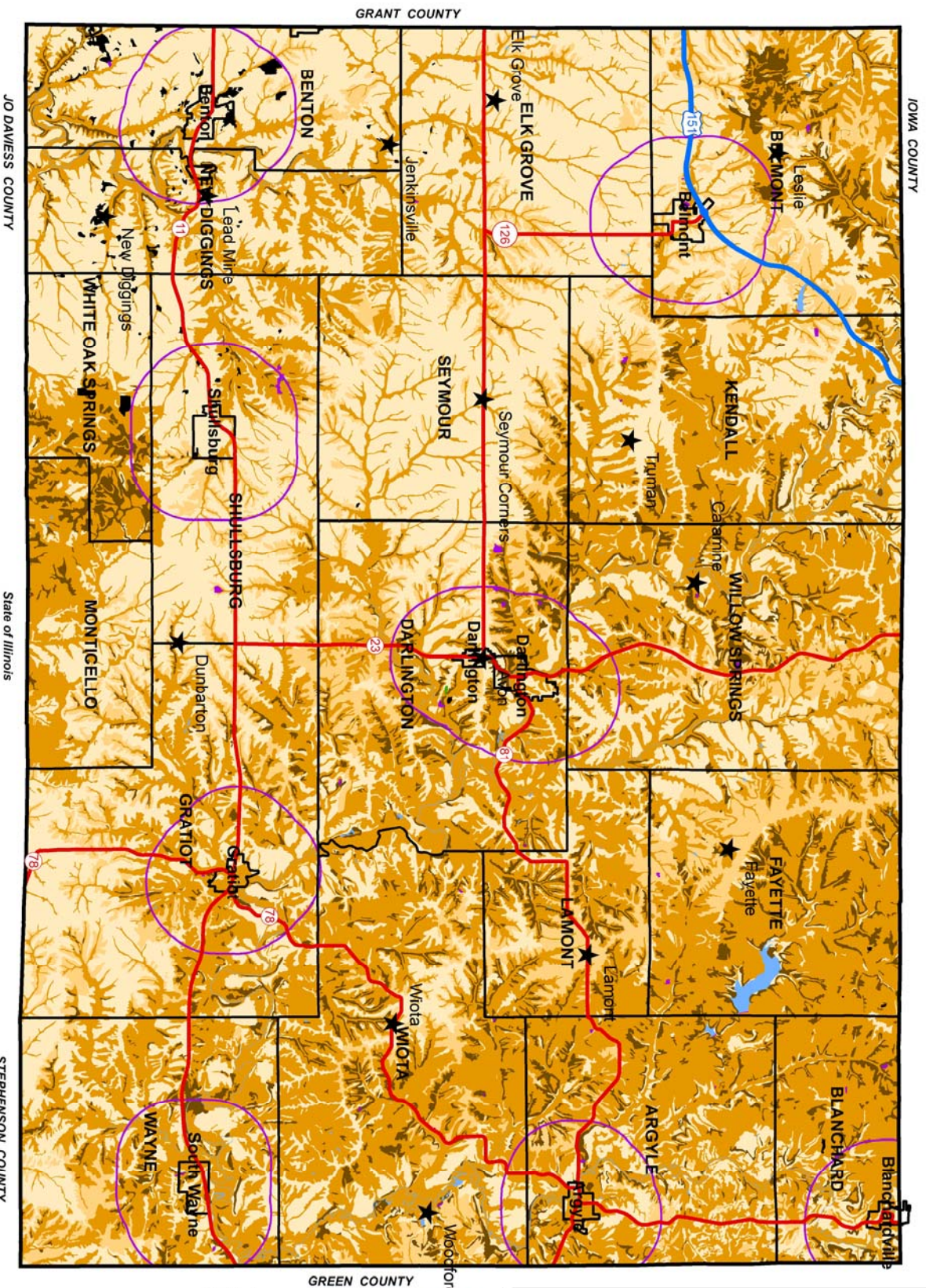


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MAP 3.2.9 SEPTIC LIMITATIONS - LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



Note: The septic limitations shown are developed by NRCS under Wisconsin 83 rules. The limitations can commonly be over come at specific locations.

1 inch equals 3.65 miles



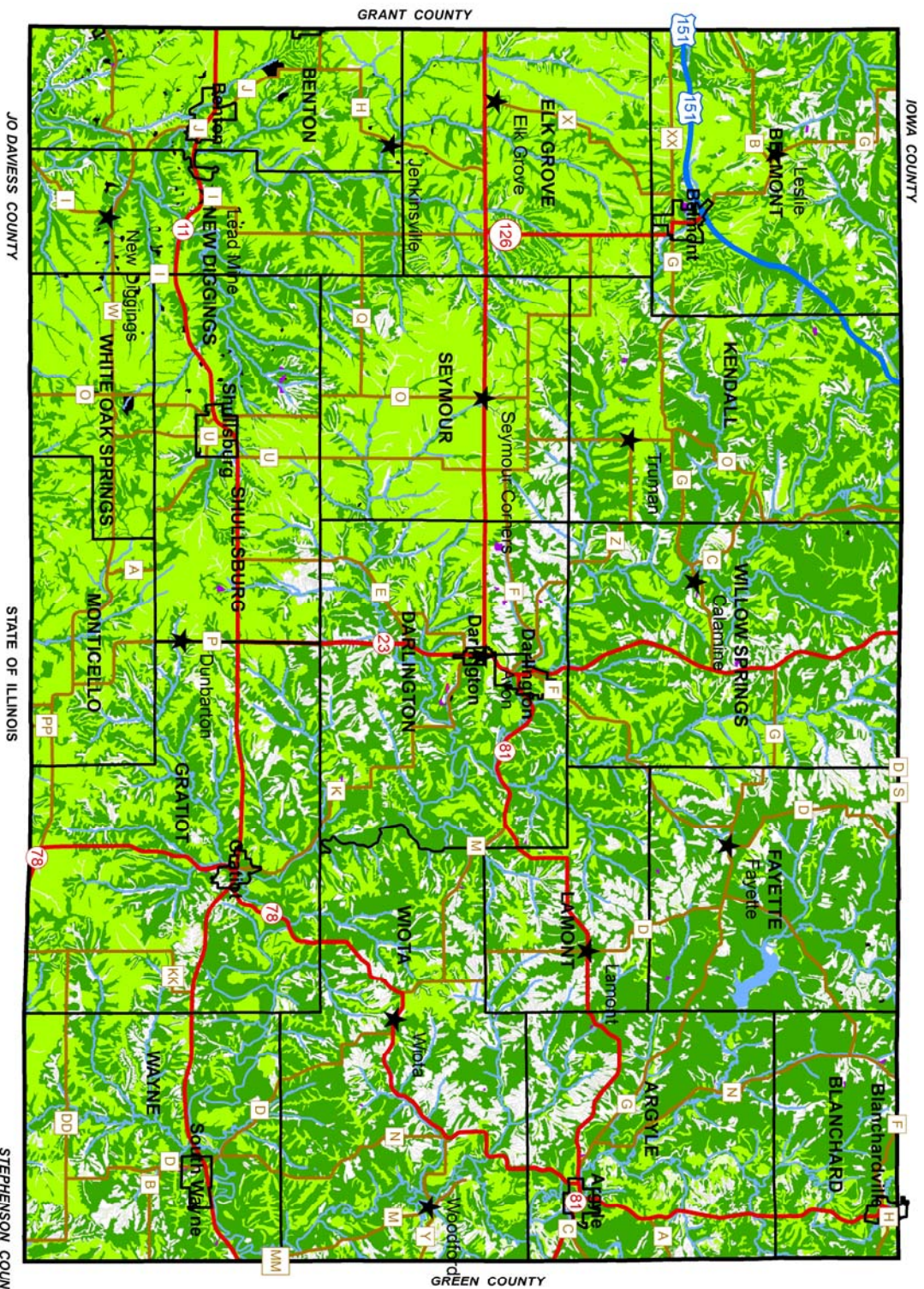
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MAP 3.2.10 DEPTH TO BEDROCK - LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Unincorporated Villages
- Federal Highways
- State Highways
- County Highways

**Soils Of Lafayette County
Depth To Bedrock Class**

- Very Limited
- Somewhat Limited
- Not Rated
- Not Limited
- Landfill
- Mine Pits And Dumps
- Quarry
- Water

1 inch equals 4 miles



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IOWA COUNTY



1 inch equals 3.68 miles

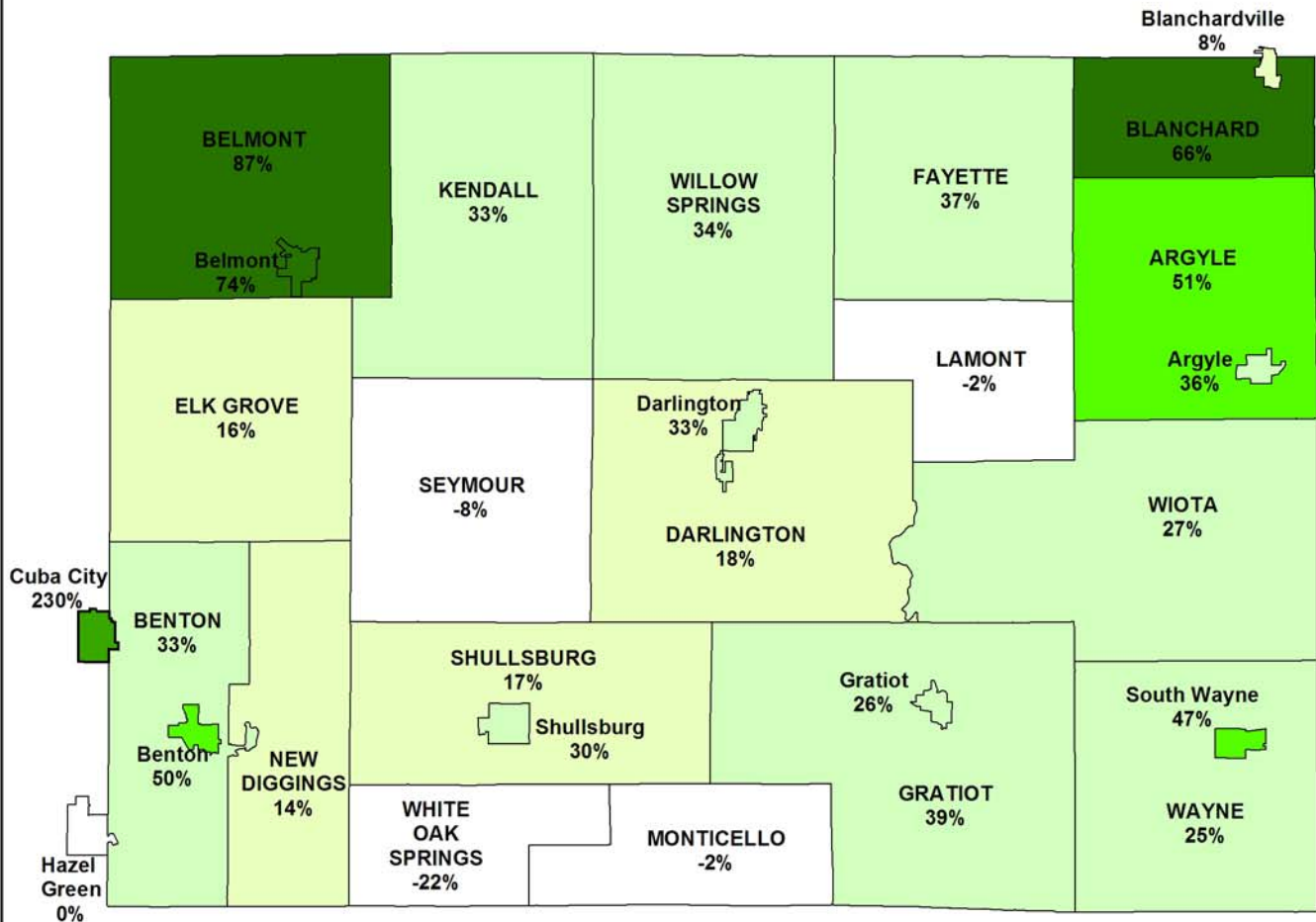


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SmartGrowth\3-3-10\Res05_Lafayette County\8x11

MAP 4.1 LONG TERM HOUSING UNIT CHANGE 1970 - 2000

- LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



Legend

Housing Unit Change 1970 - 2000



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July 12, 2007

Source: US Census 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

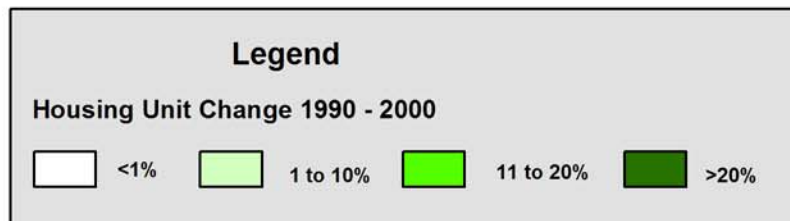
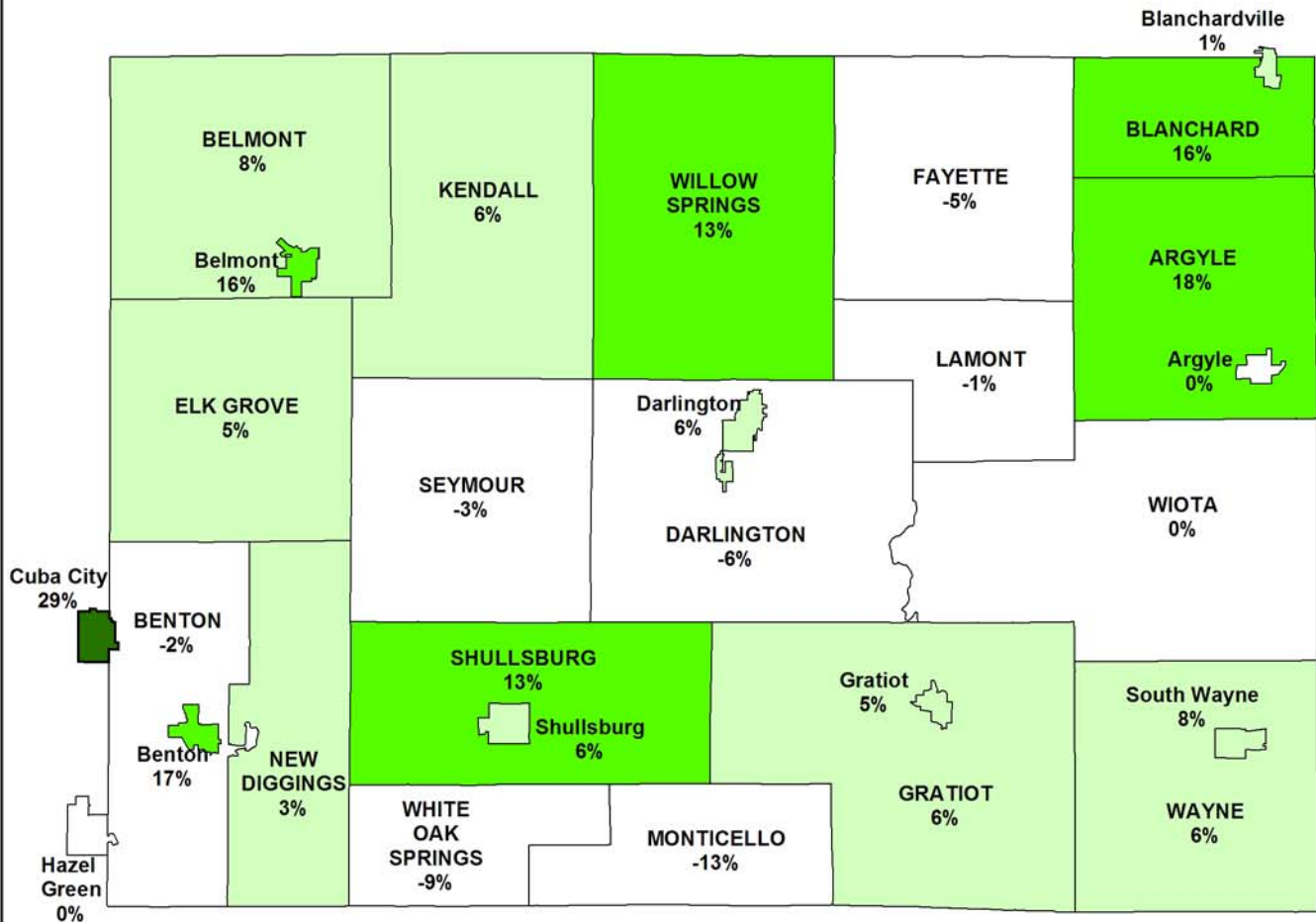
1 inch equals 4.72 miles



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MAP 4.2 SHORT TERM HOUSING UNIT CHANGE 1990 - 2000

- LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



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July 12, 2007

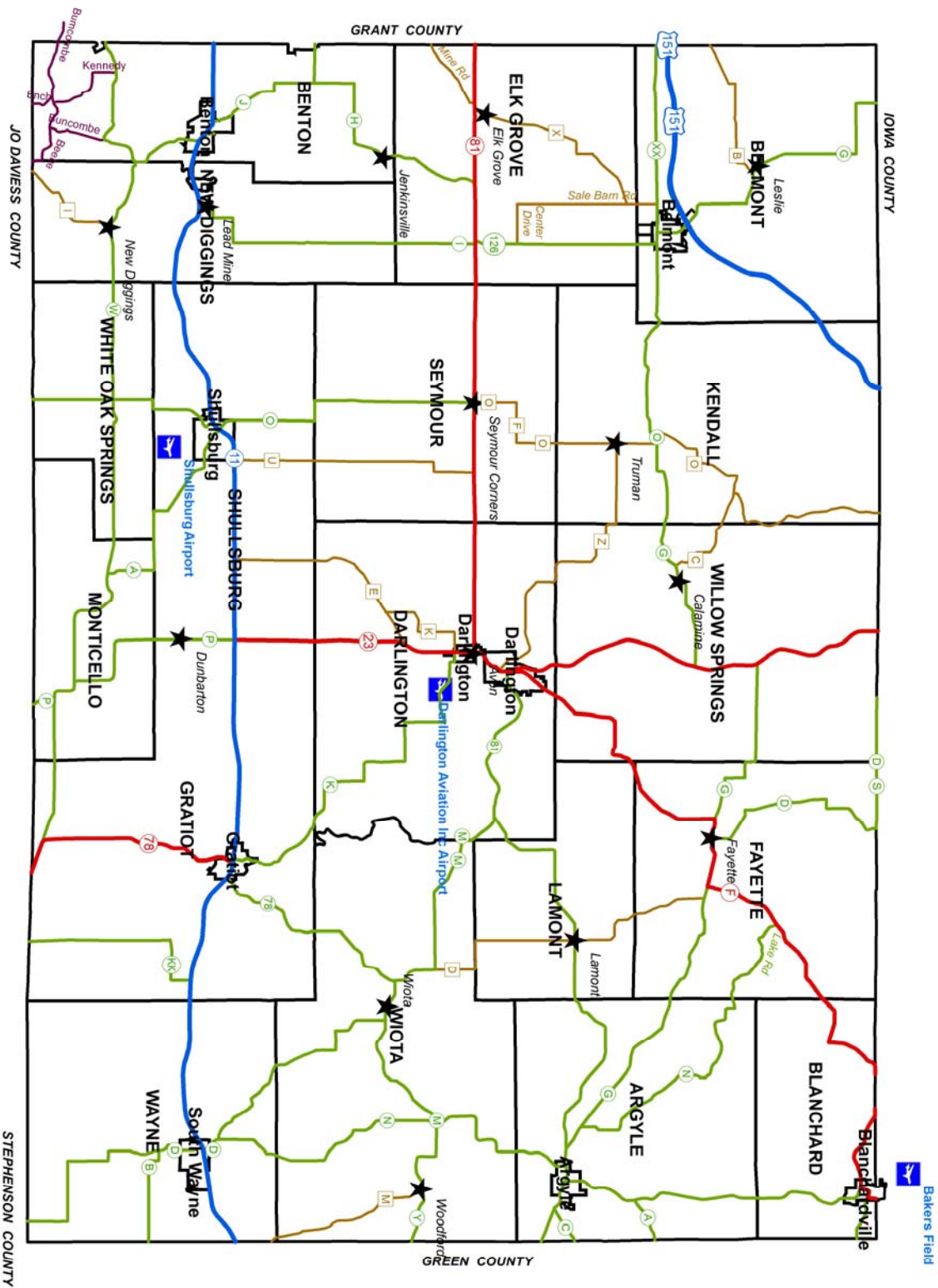
Source: US Census 1990 and 2000.

1 inch equals 4.72 miles



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MAP 5.1 FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION **- LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN -**



- Legend**
- Municipal Boundary
 - Unincorporated Villages
 - Principal Arterials
 - Minor Arterials
 - Major Collectors
 - Minor Collectors
 - Rustic Roads
 - Airports

1 inch equals 4 miles



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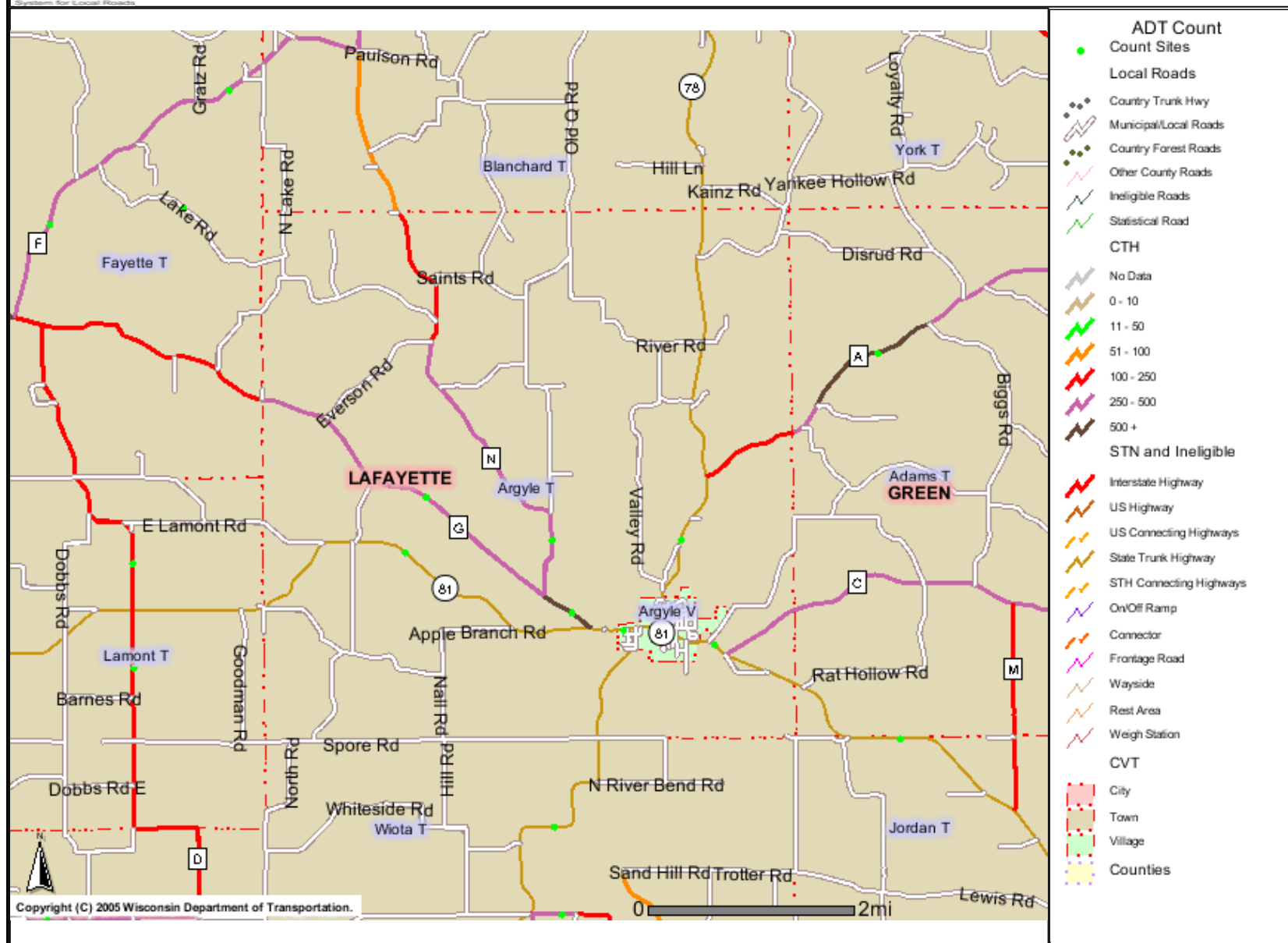


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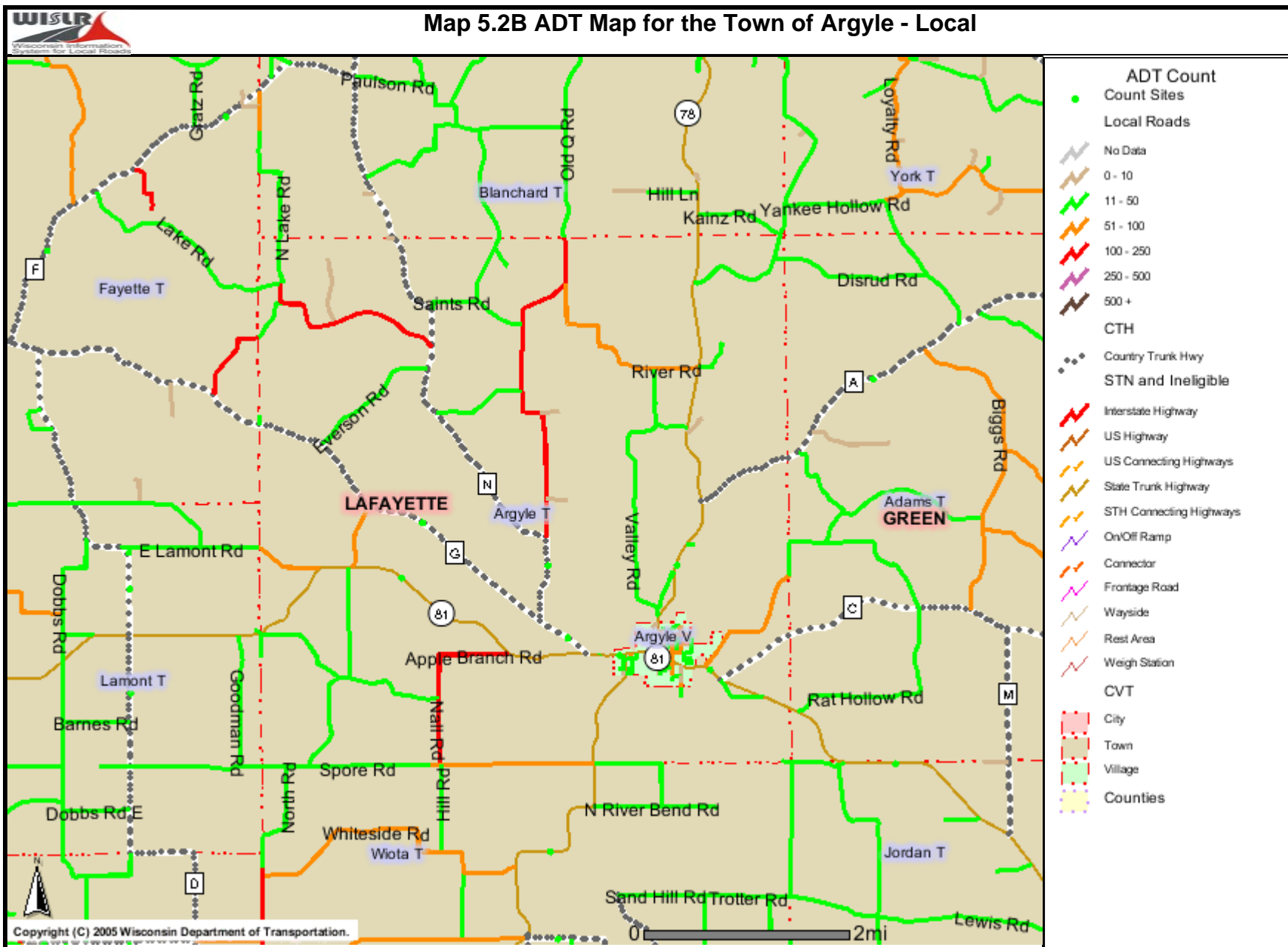
April 13, 2007



Map 5.2A ADT Map for the Town of Argyle - CTH



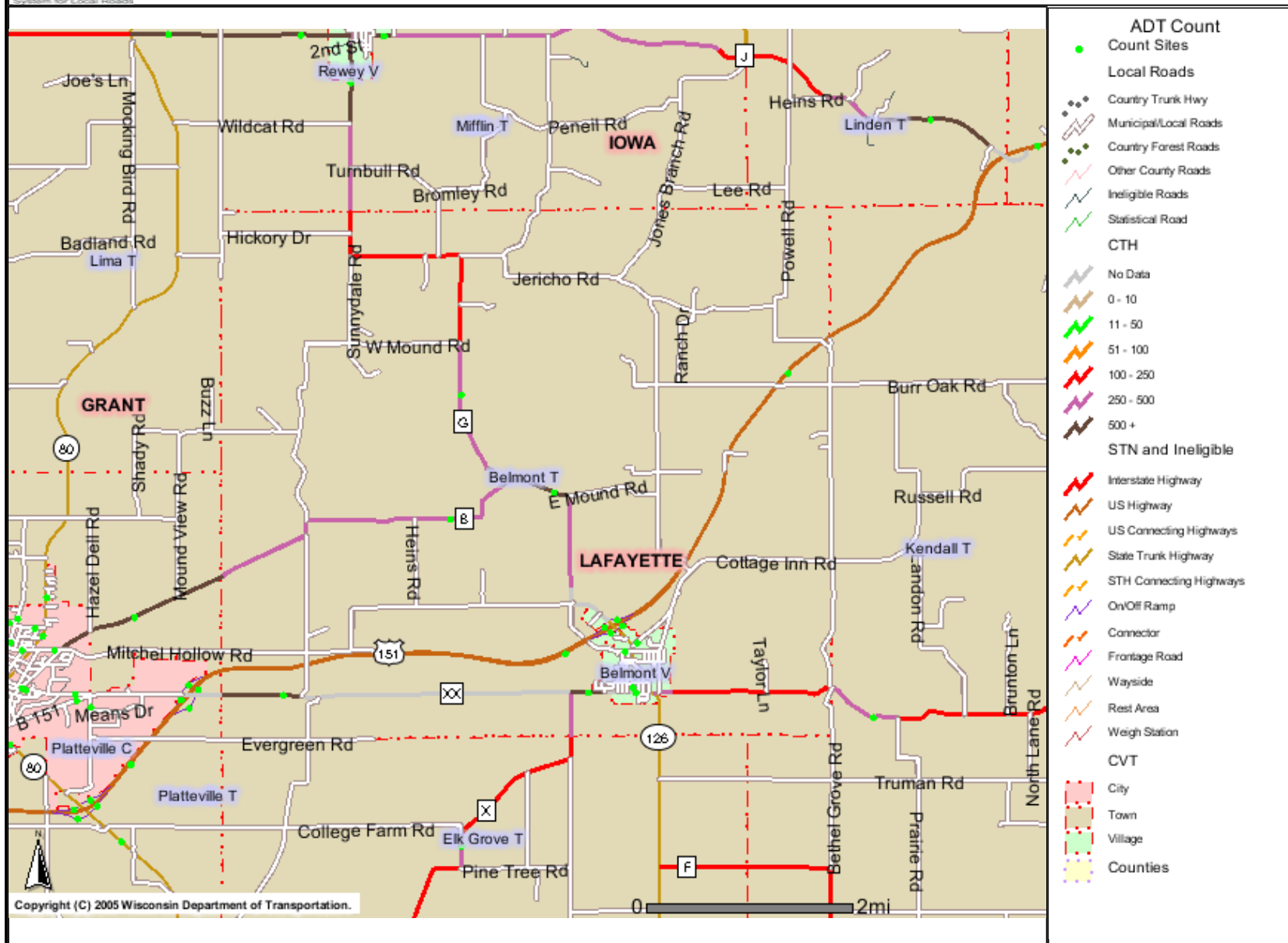
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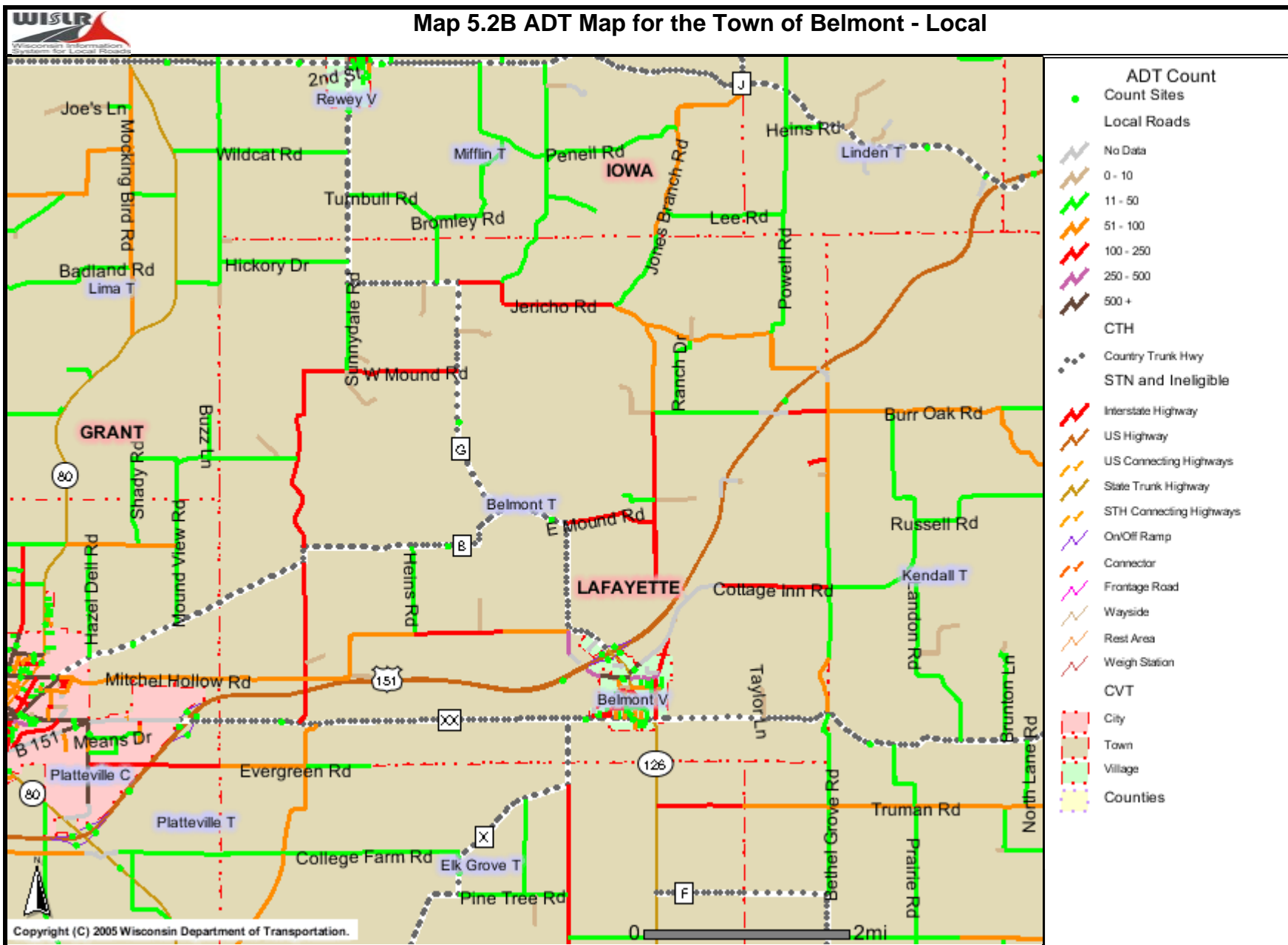
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Map 5.2A ADT Map for the Town of Belmont - CTH



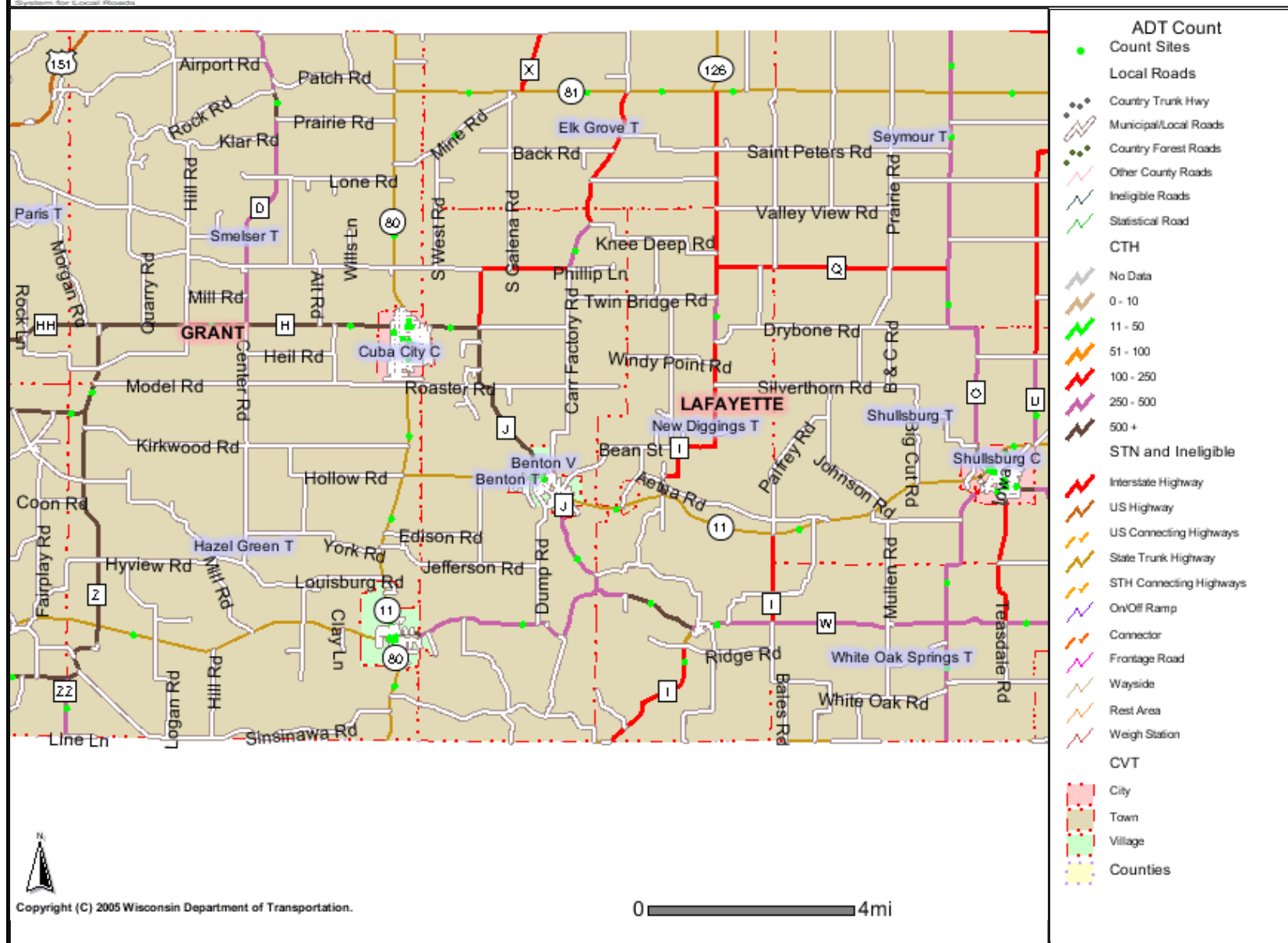
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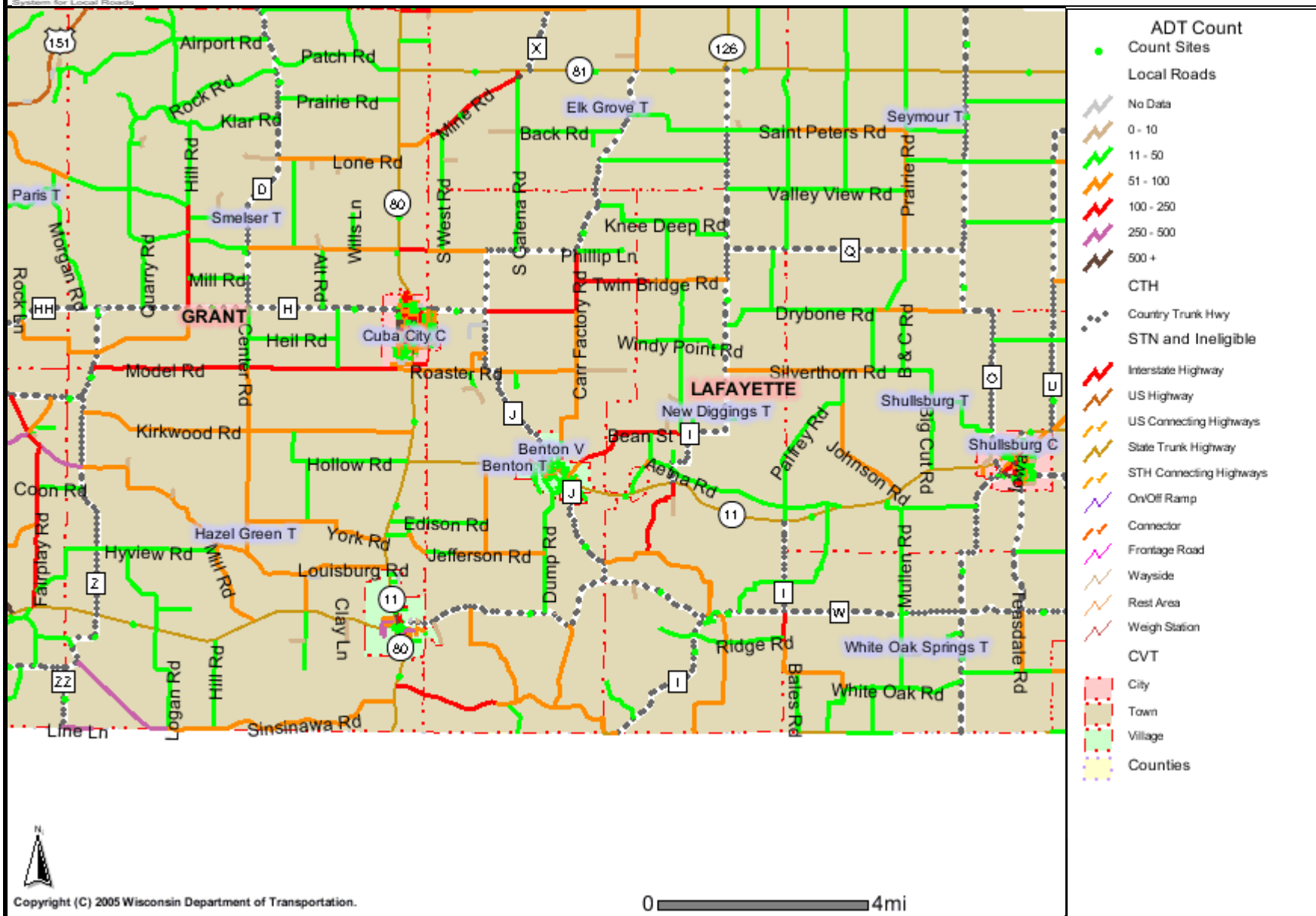
Map 5.2A ADT Map for the Town of Benton - CTH



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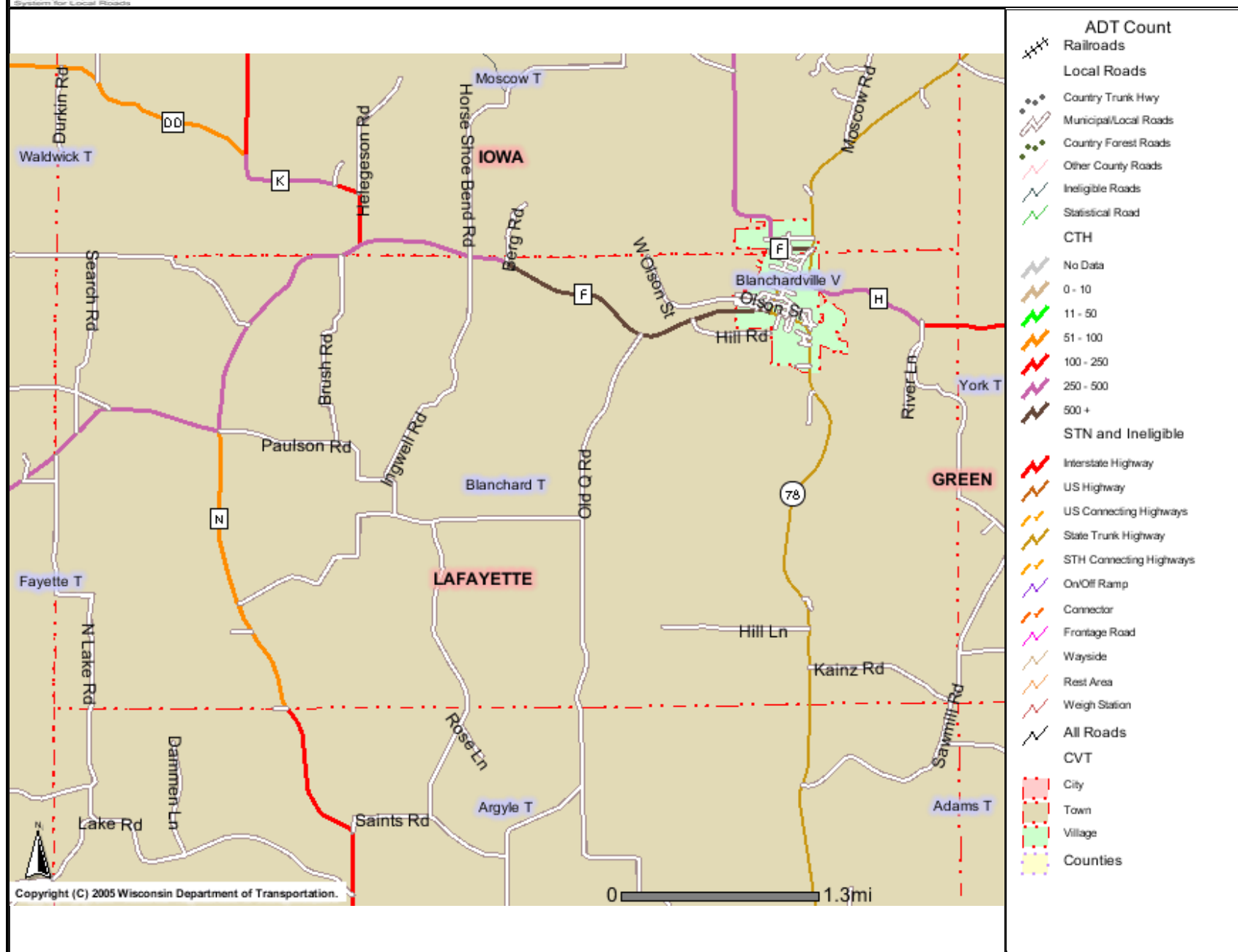


Map 5.2B ADT Map for the Town of Benton - Local

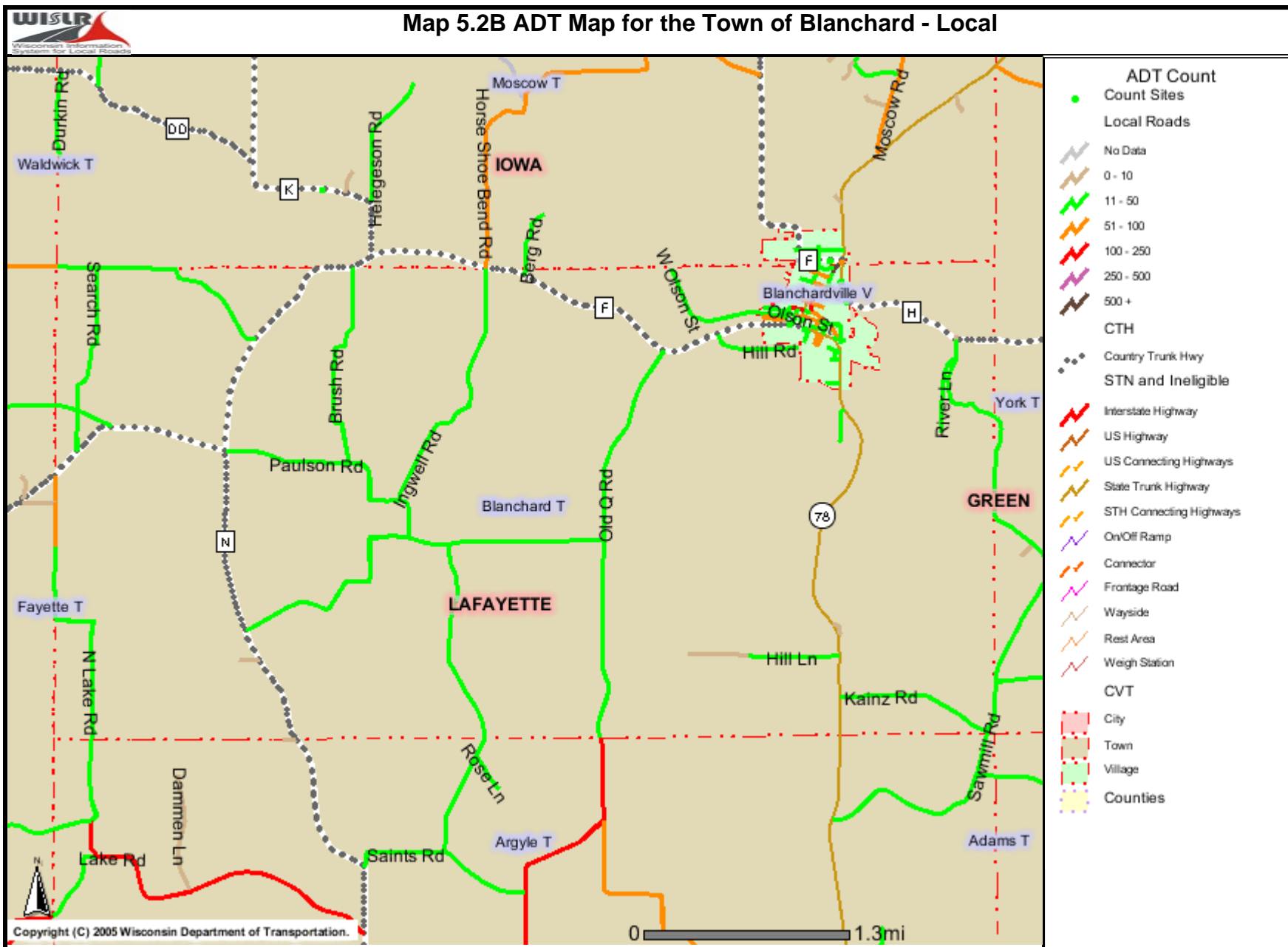


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Map 5.2A ADT Map for the Town of Blanchard - CTH



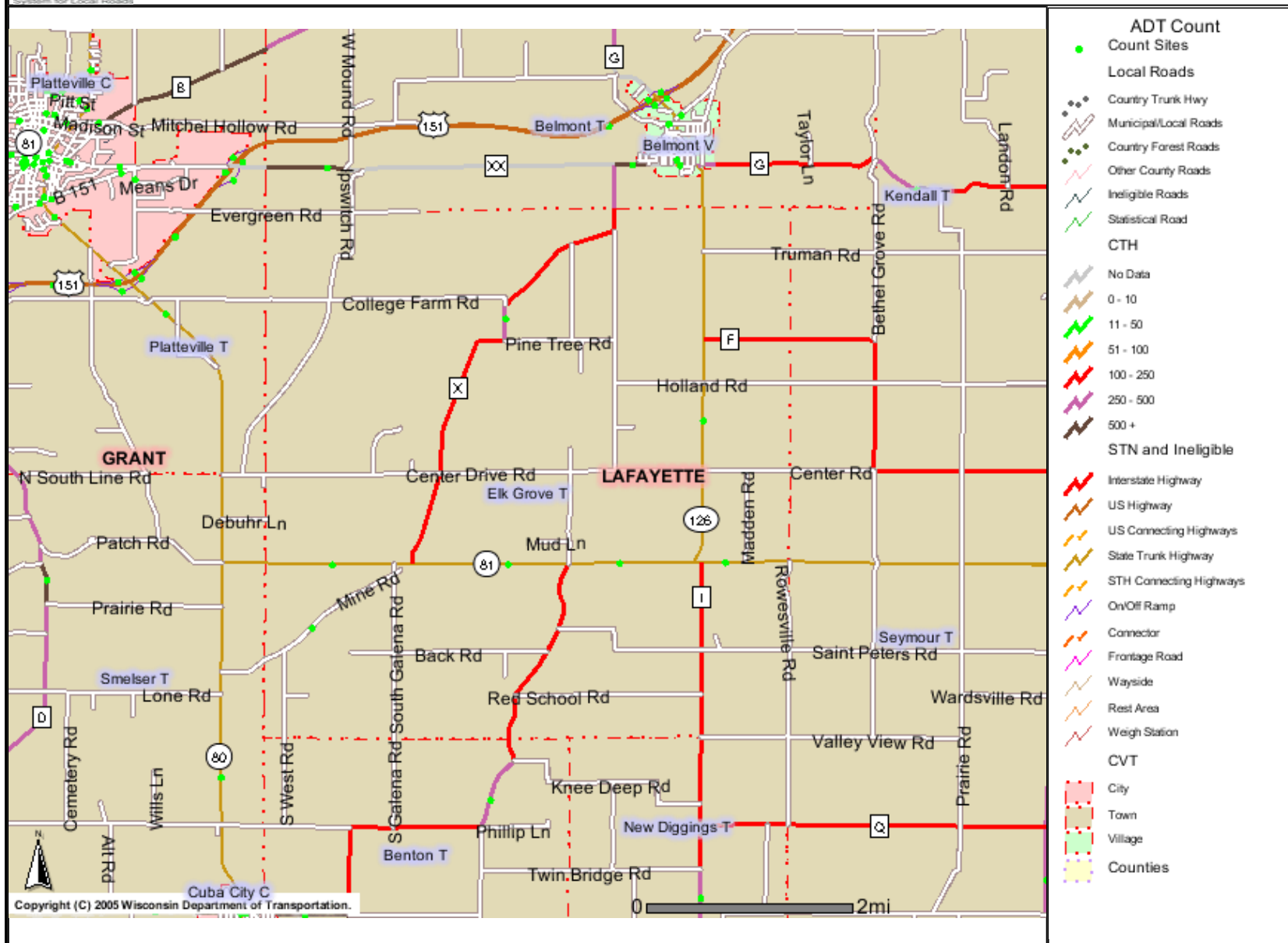
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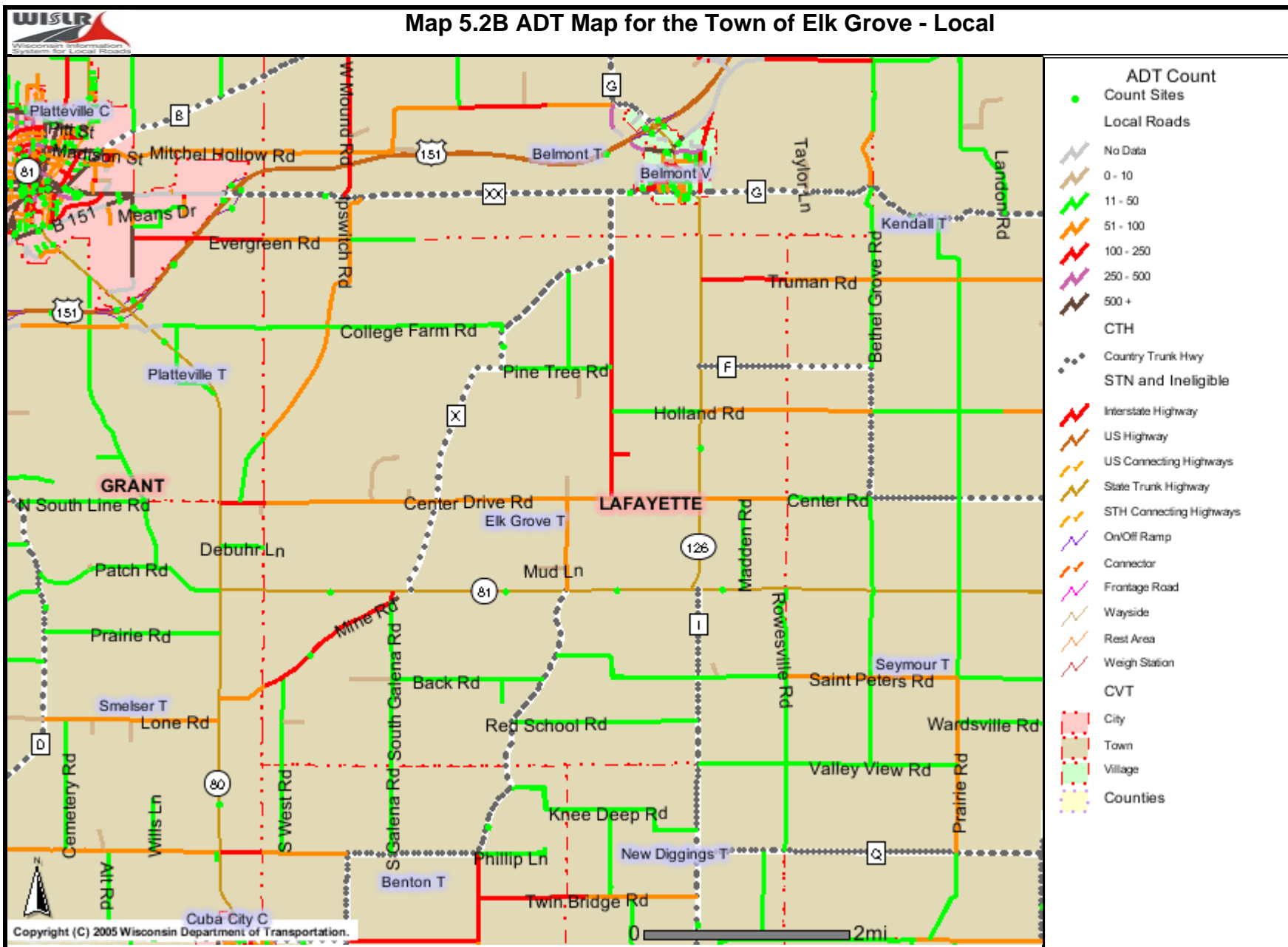
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Map 5.2A ADT Map for the Town of Elk Grove - CTH



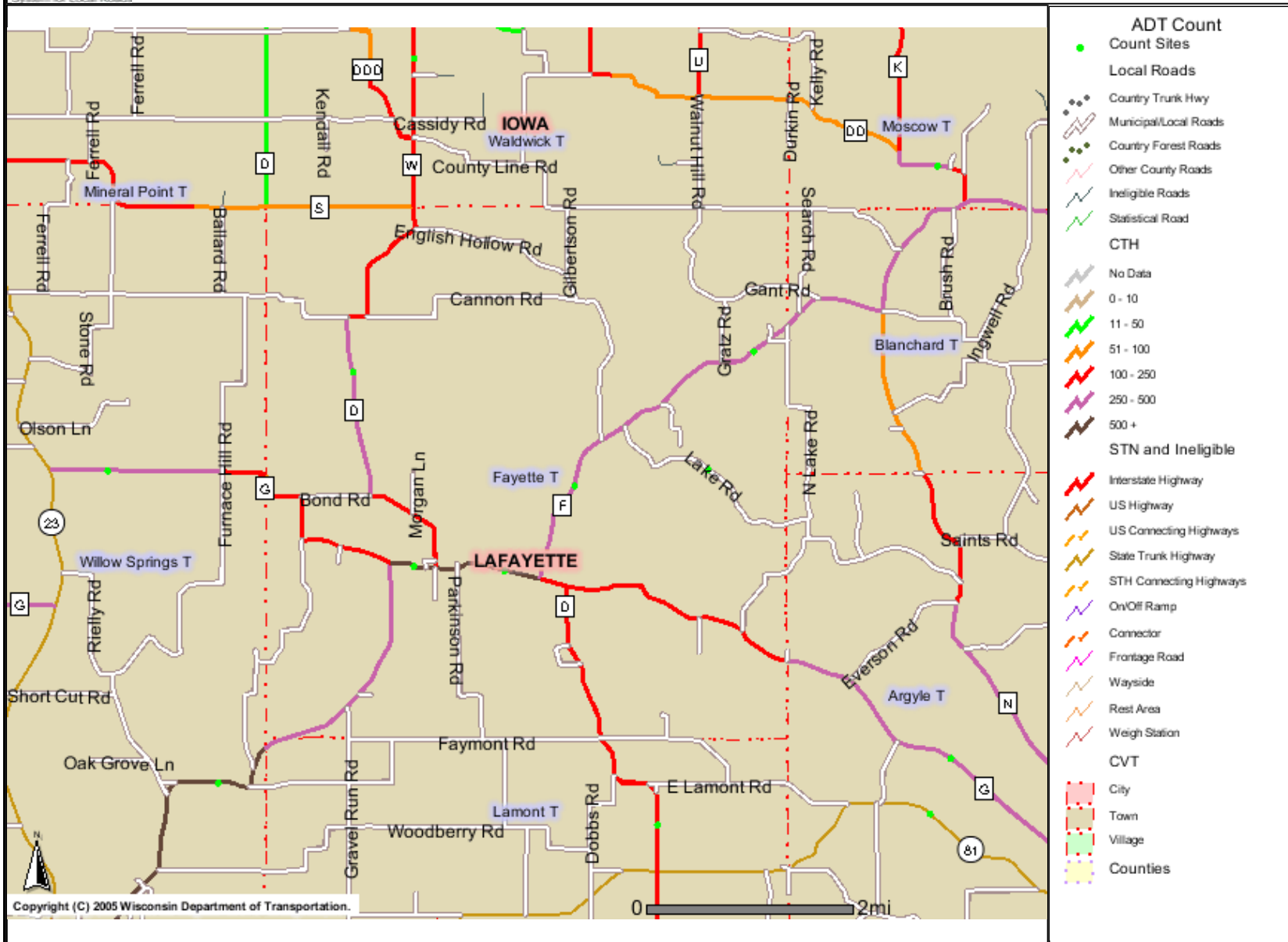
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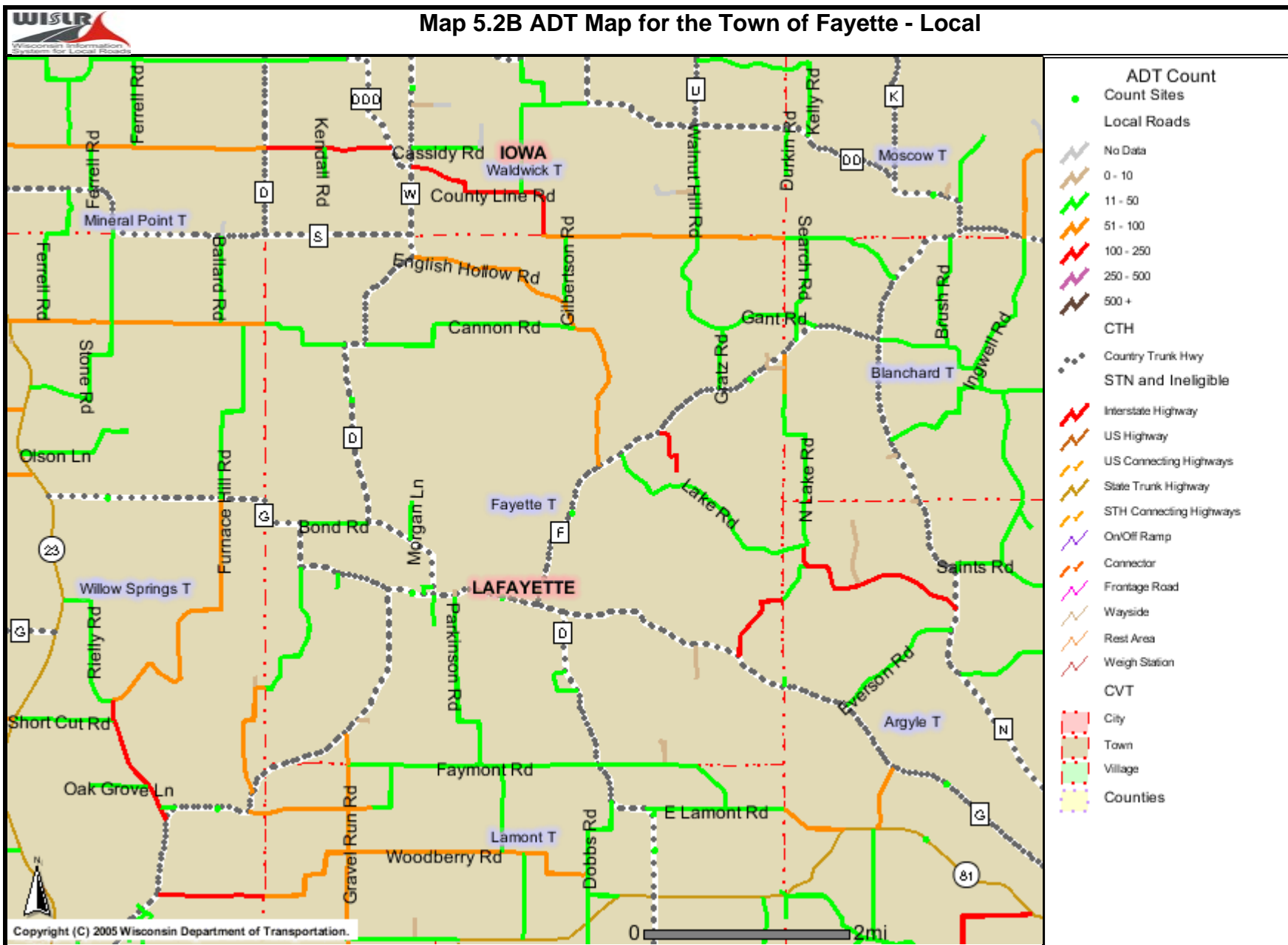
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Map 5.2A ADT Map for the Town of Fayette - CTH

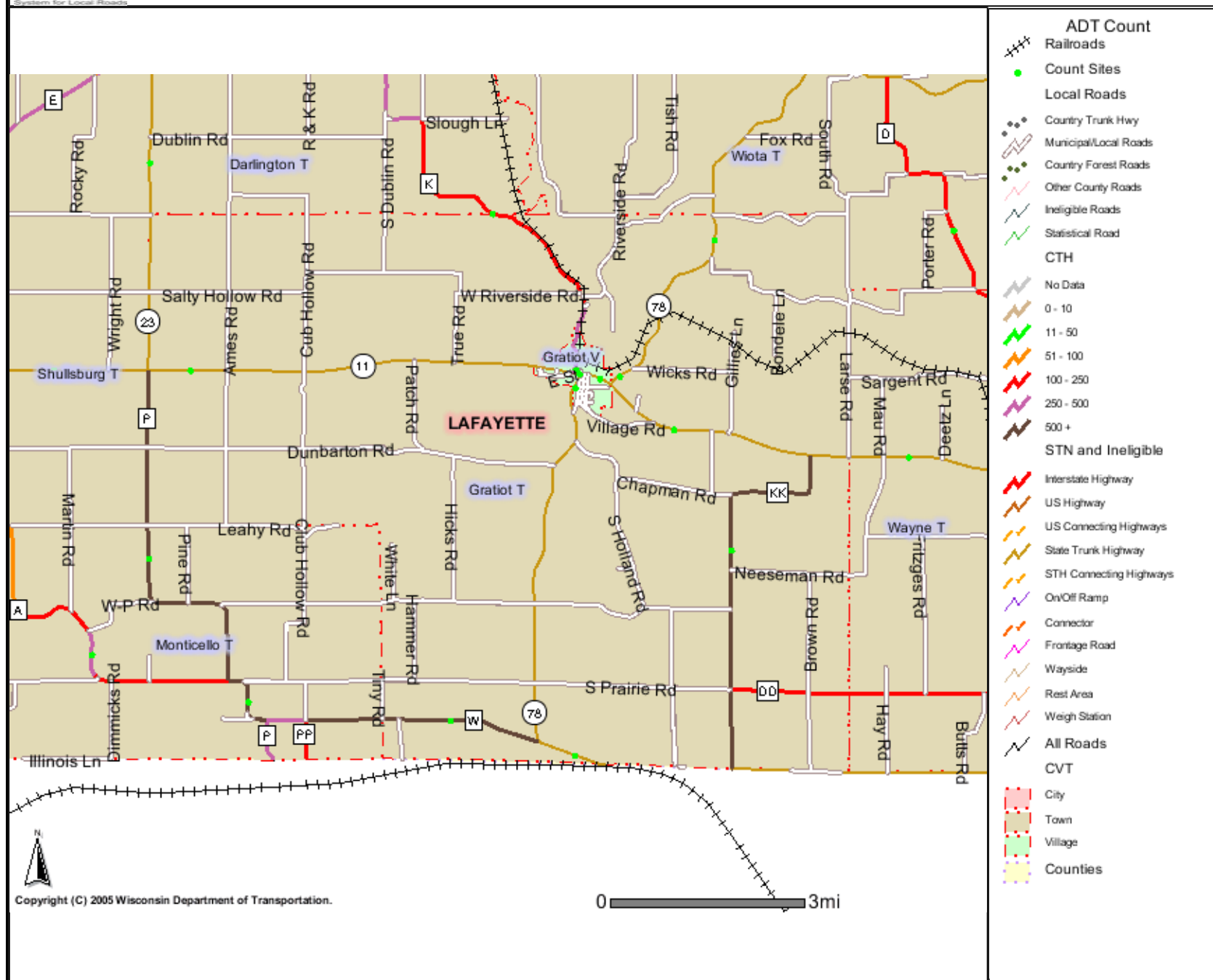


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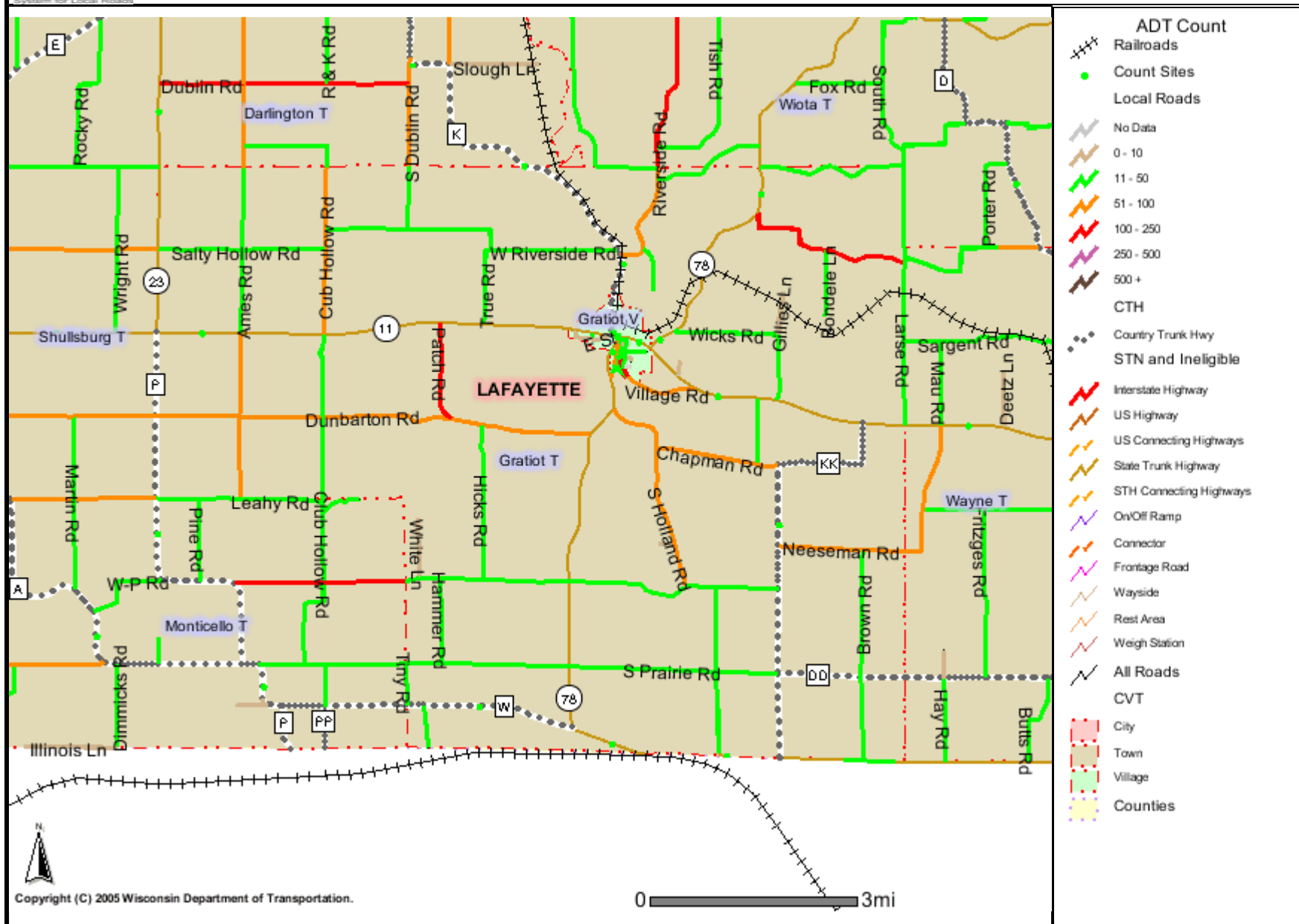


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Map 5.2A ADT Map for the Town of Gratiot - CTH

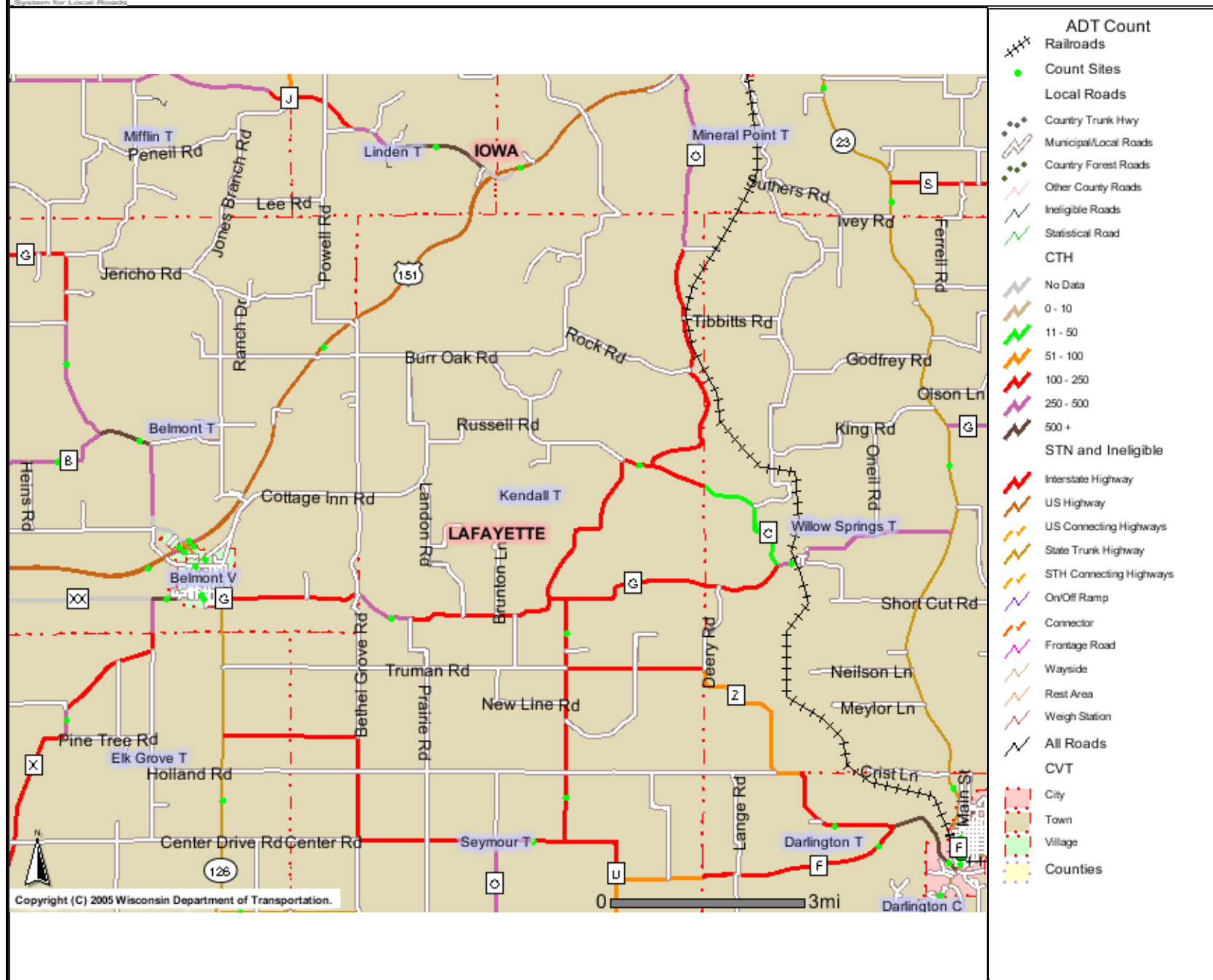


Map 5.2B ADT Map for the Town of gratiot - Local

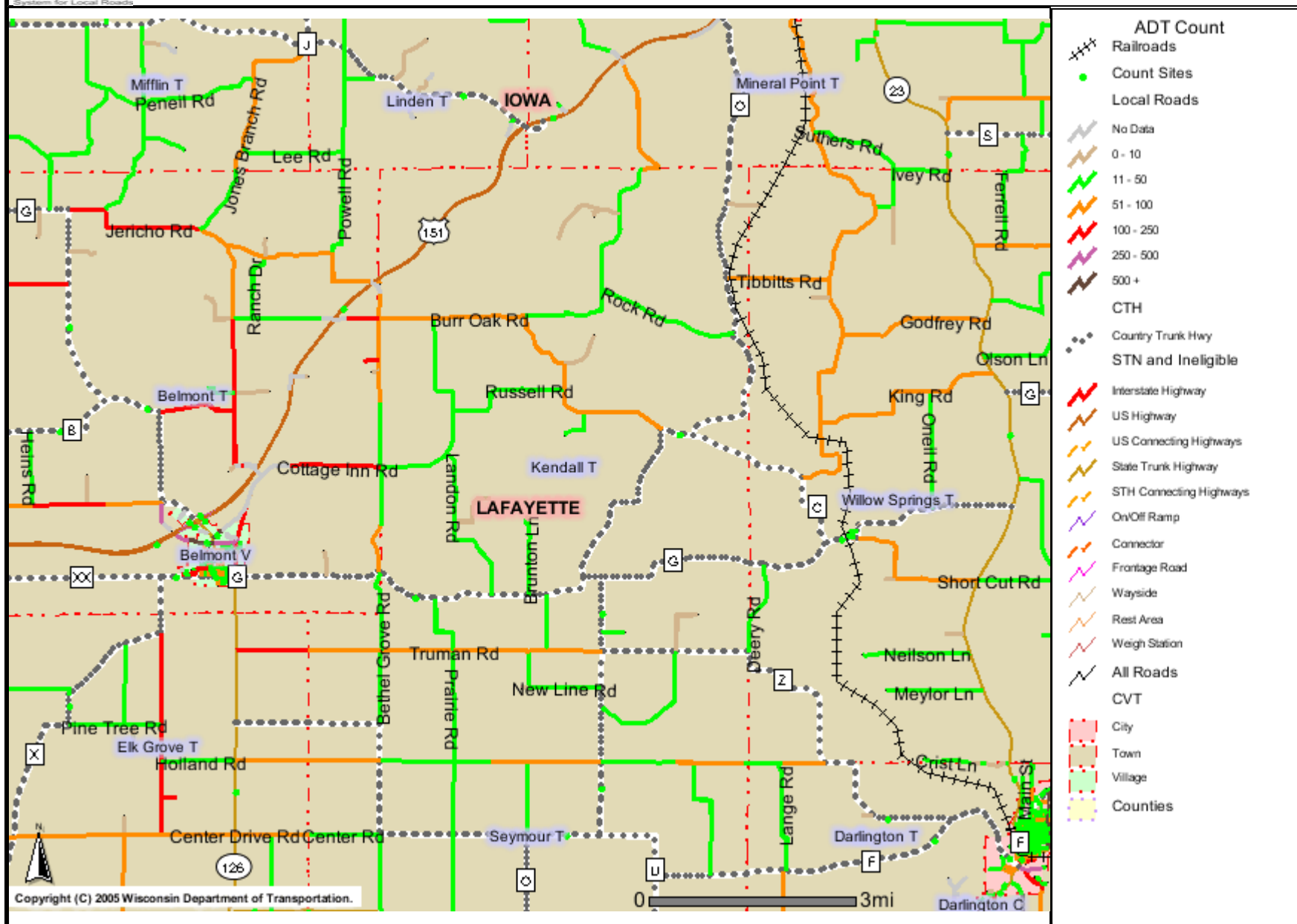


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Map 5.2A ADT Map for the Town of Kendall - CTH

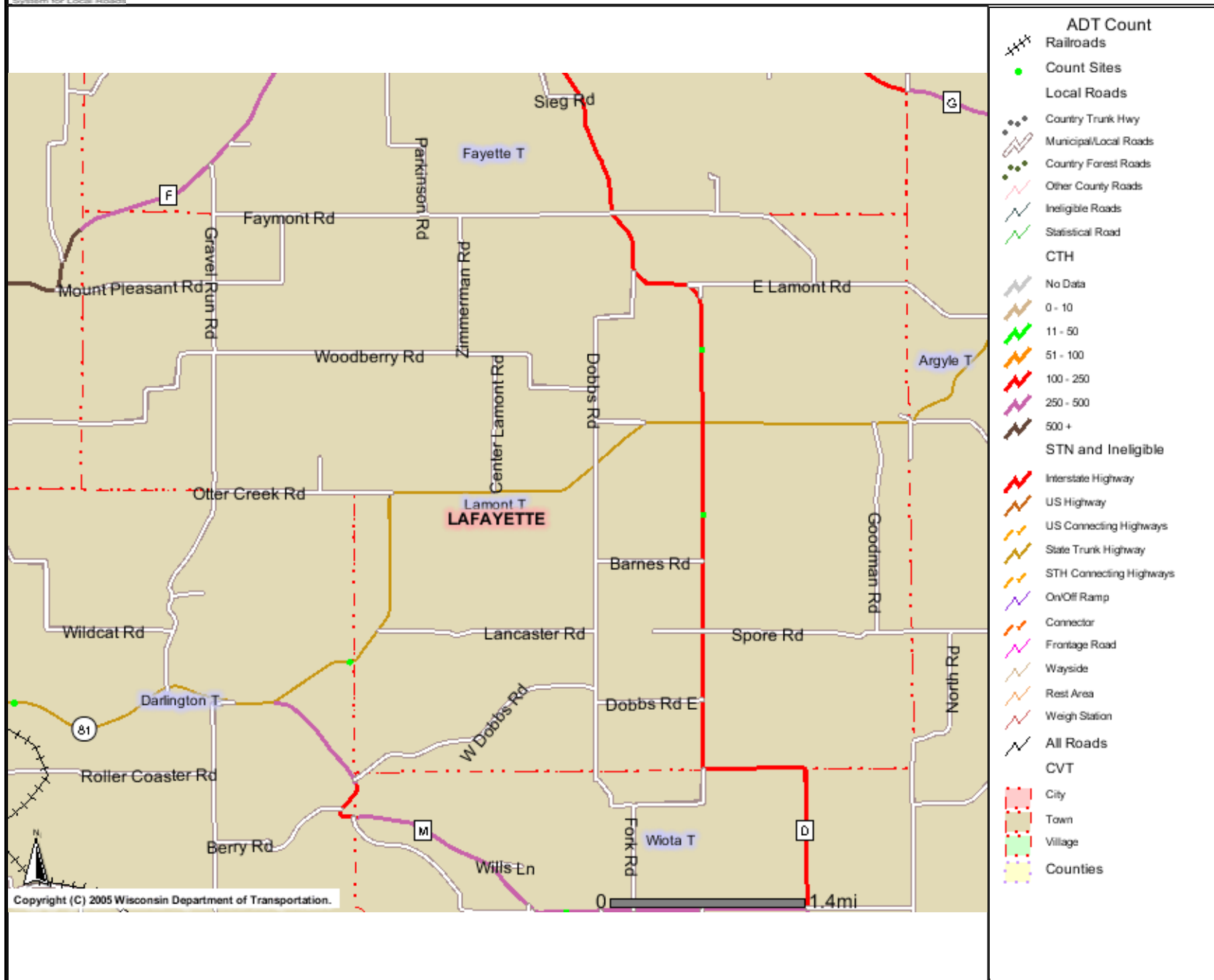


Map 5.2B ADT Map for the Town of Kendall - Local

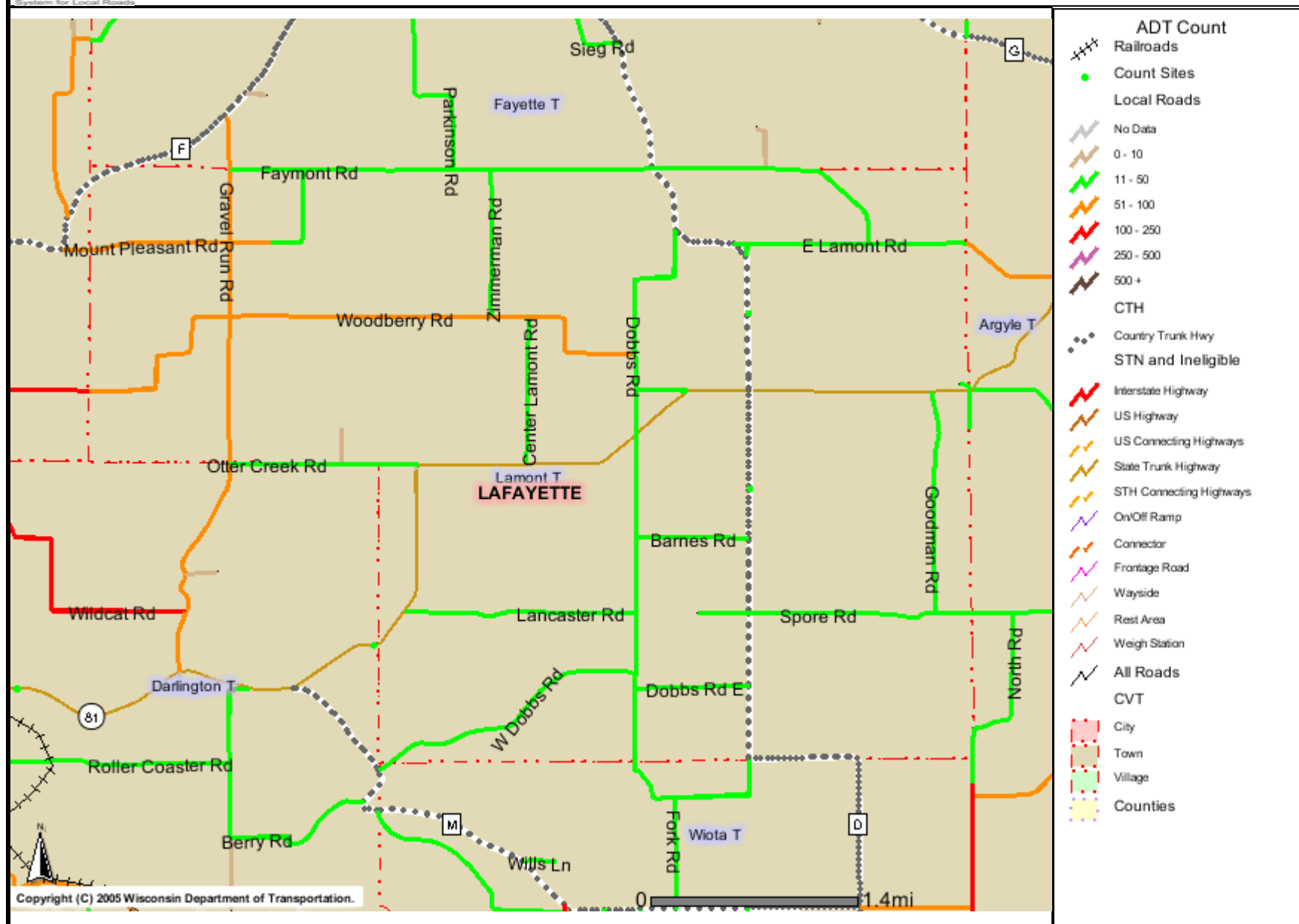


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Map 5.2A ADT Map for the Town of Lamont - CTH

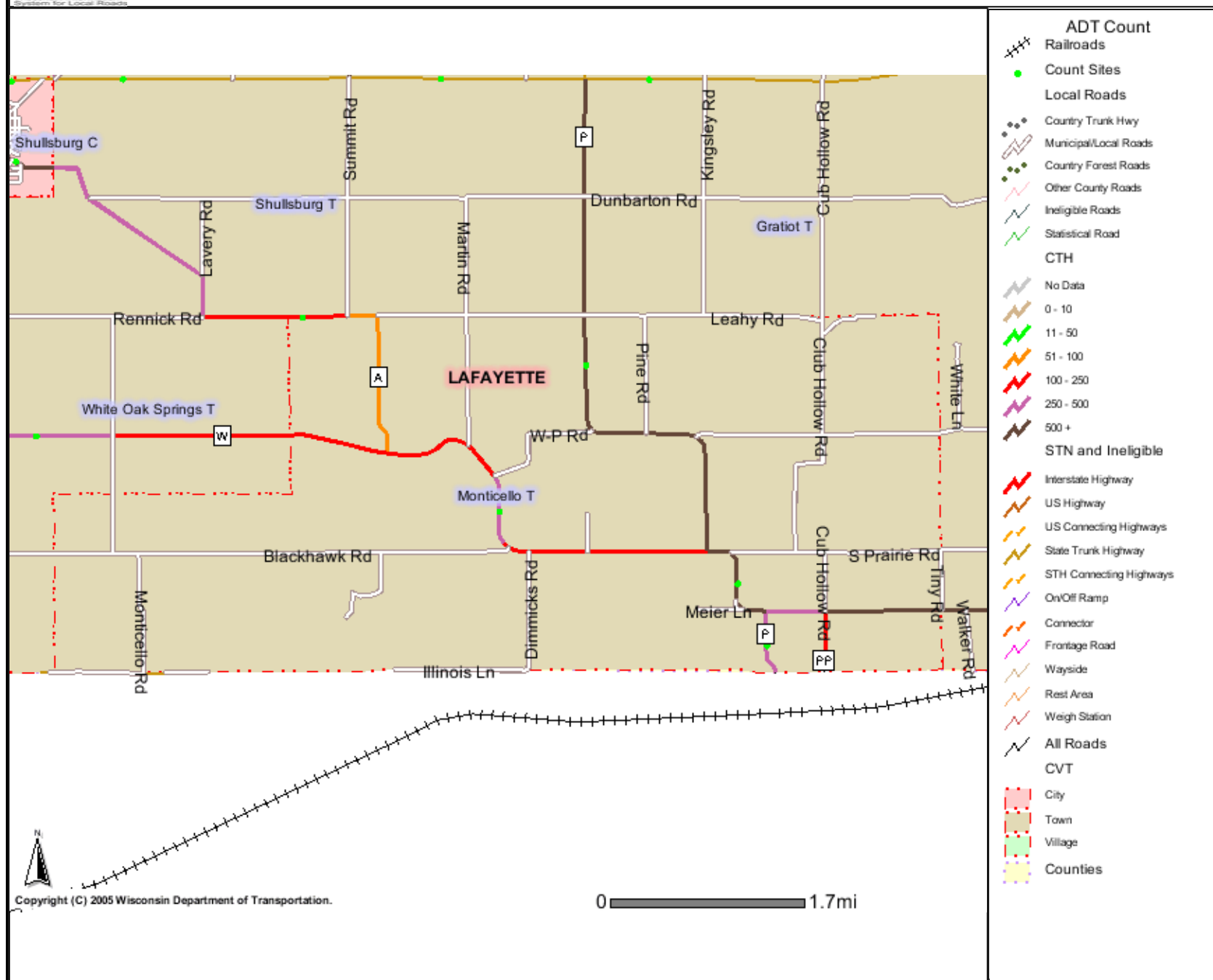


Map 5.2B ADT Map for the Town of Lamont - Local

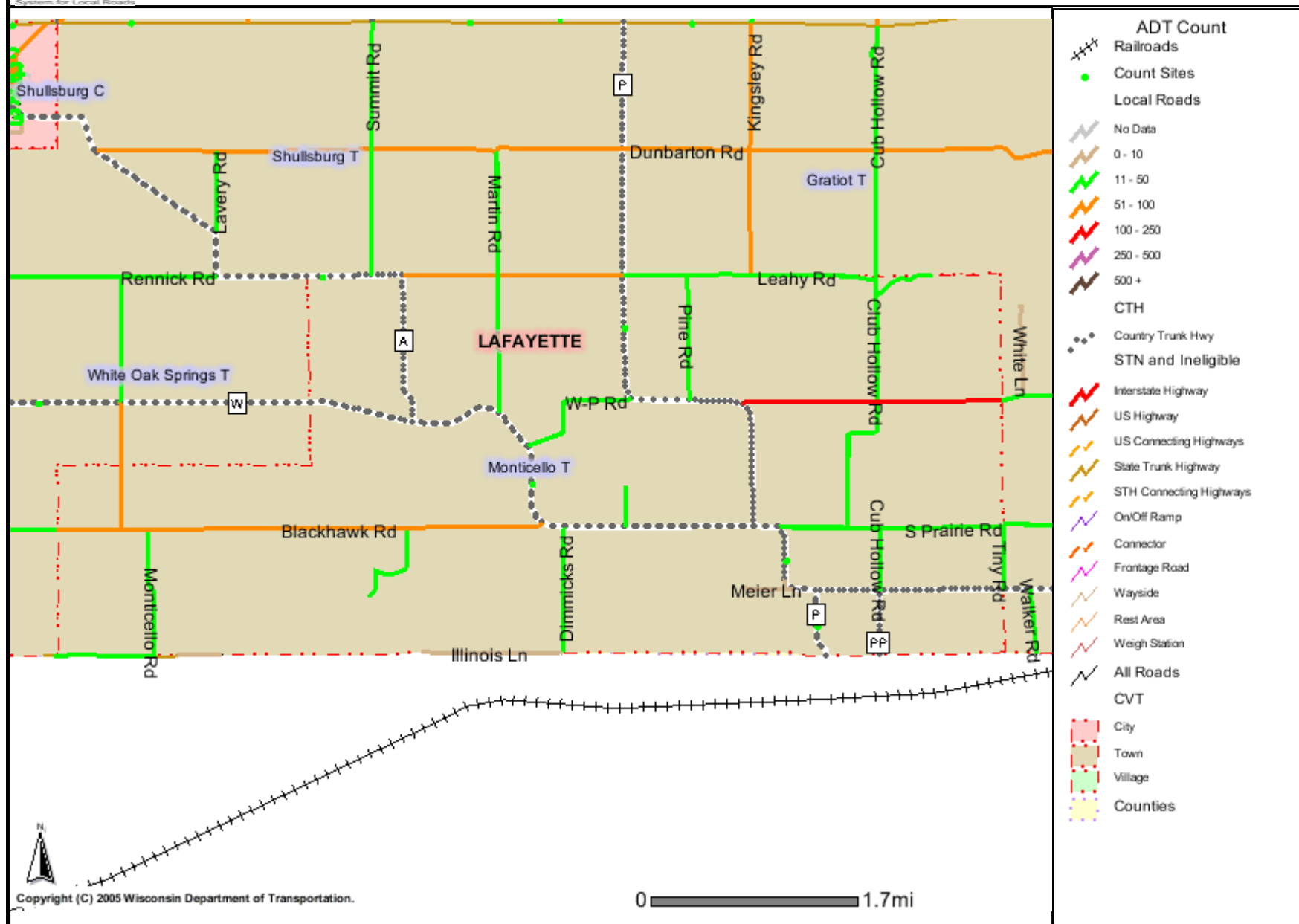


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Map 5.2A ADT Map for the Town of Monticello - CTH

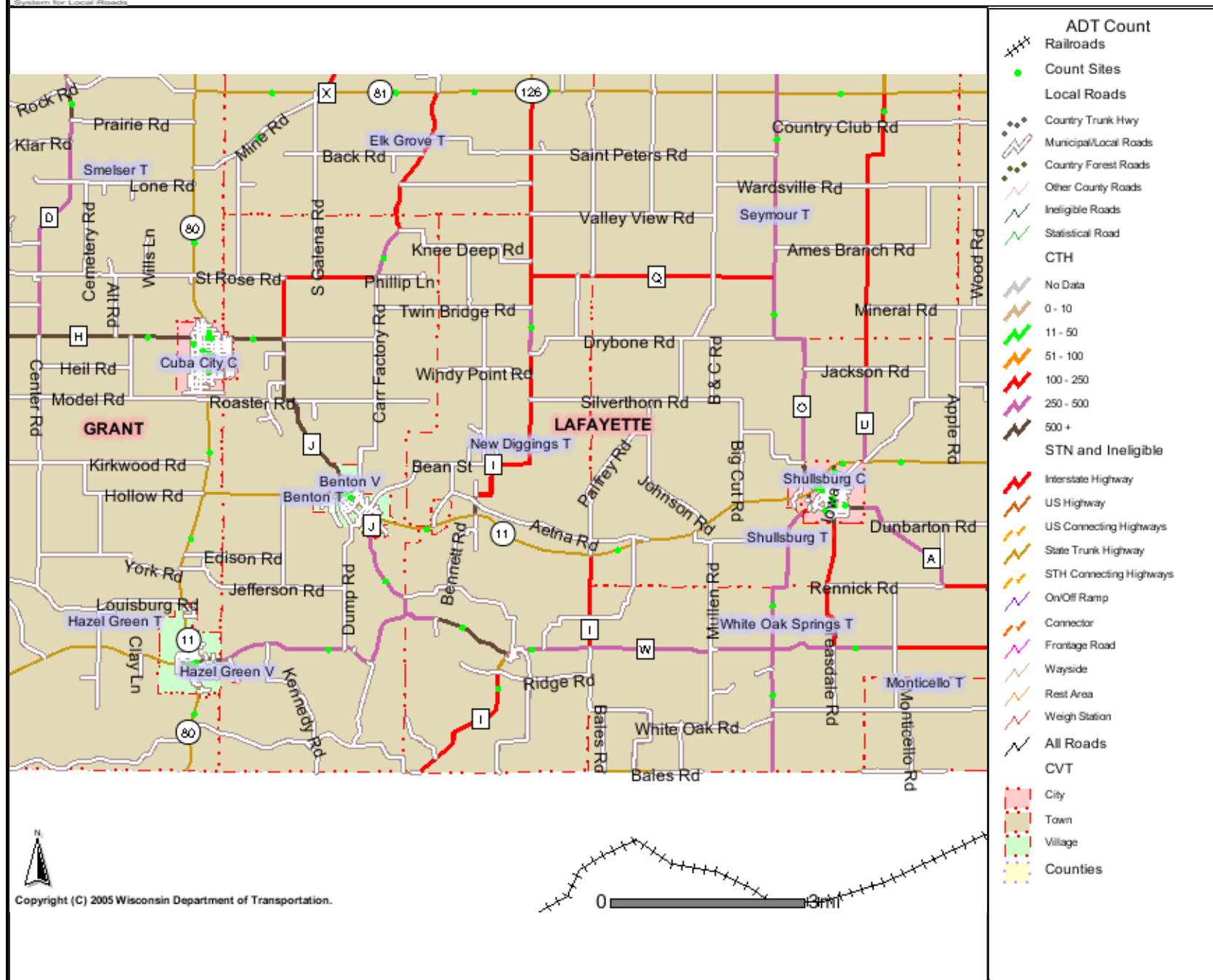


Map 5.2B ADT Map for the Town of Monticello - Local

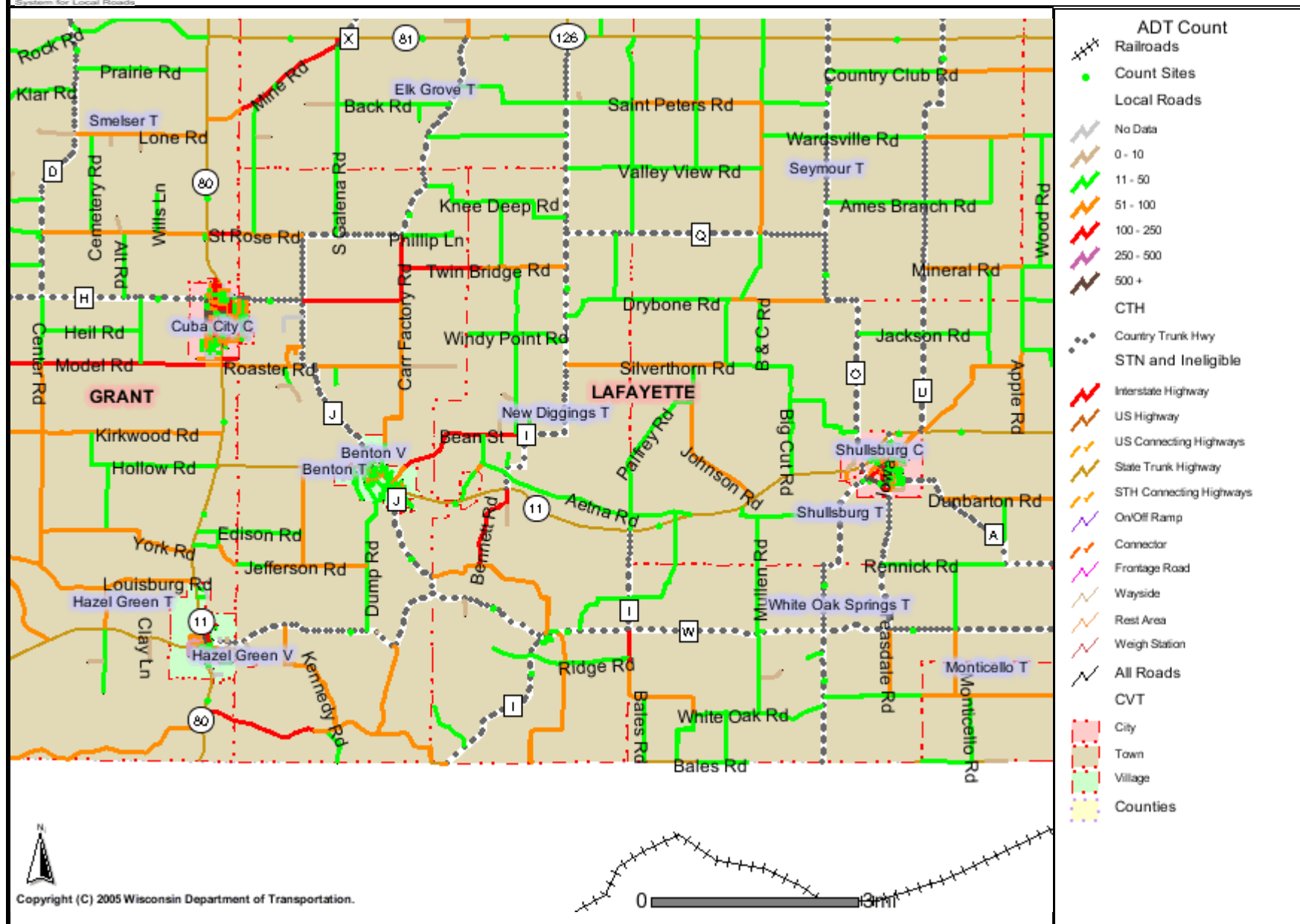


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Map 5.2A ADT Map for the Town of New Diggings - CTH

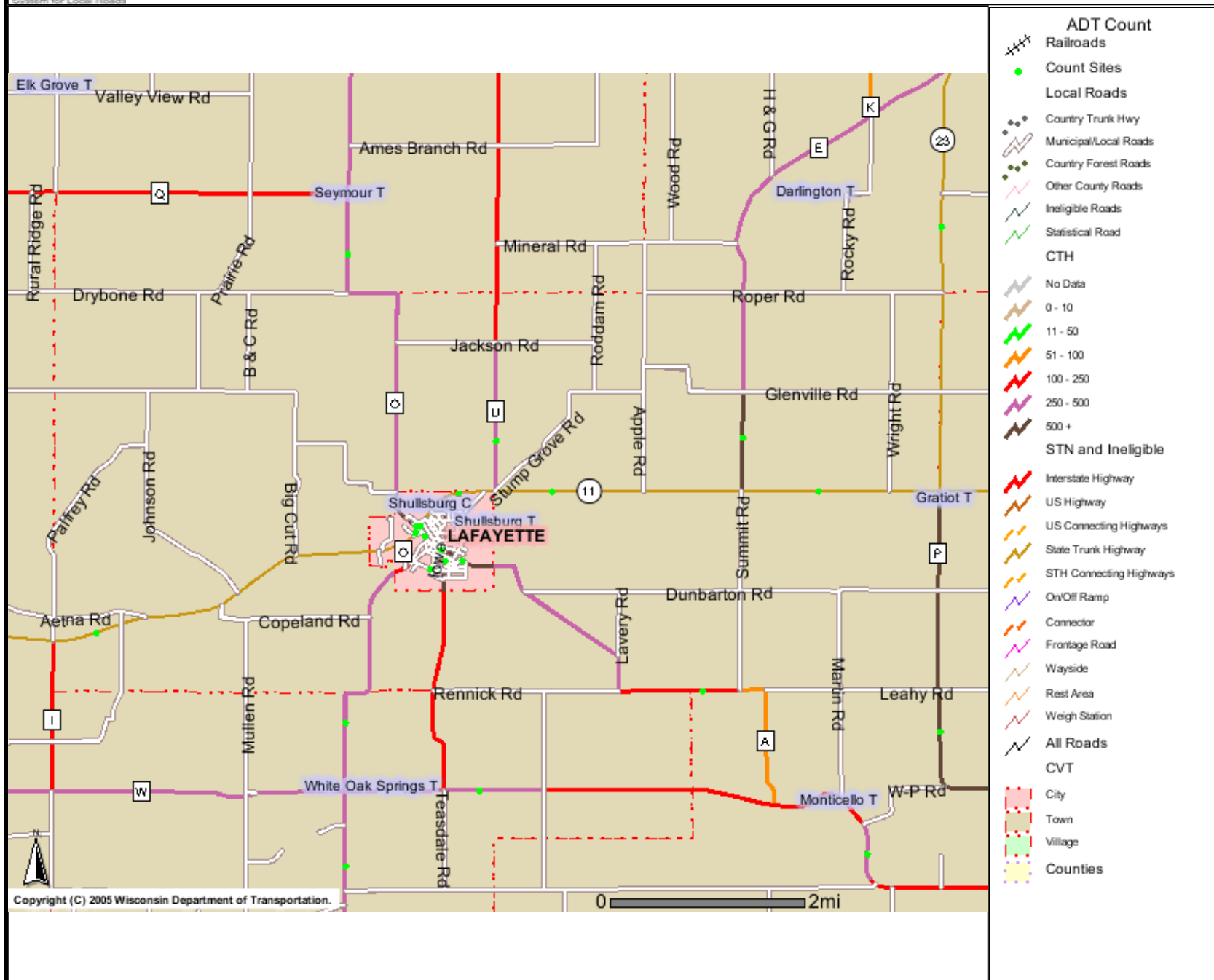


Map 5.2B ADT Map for the Town of New Diggings - Local

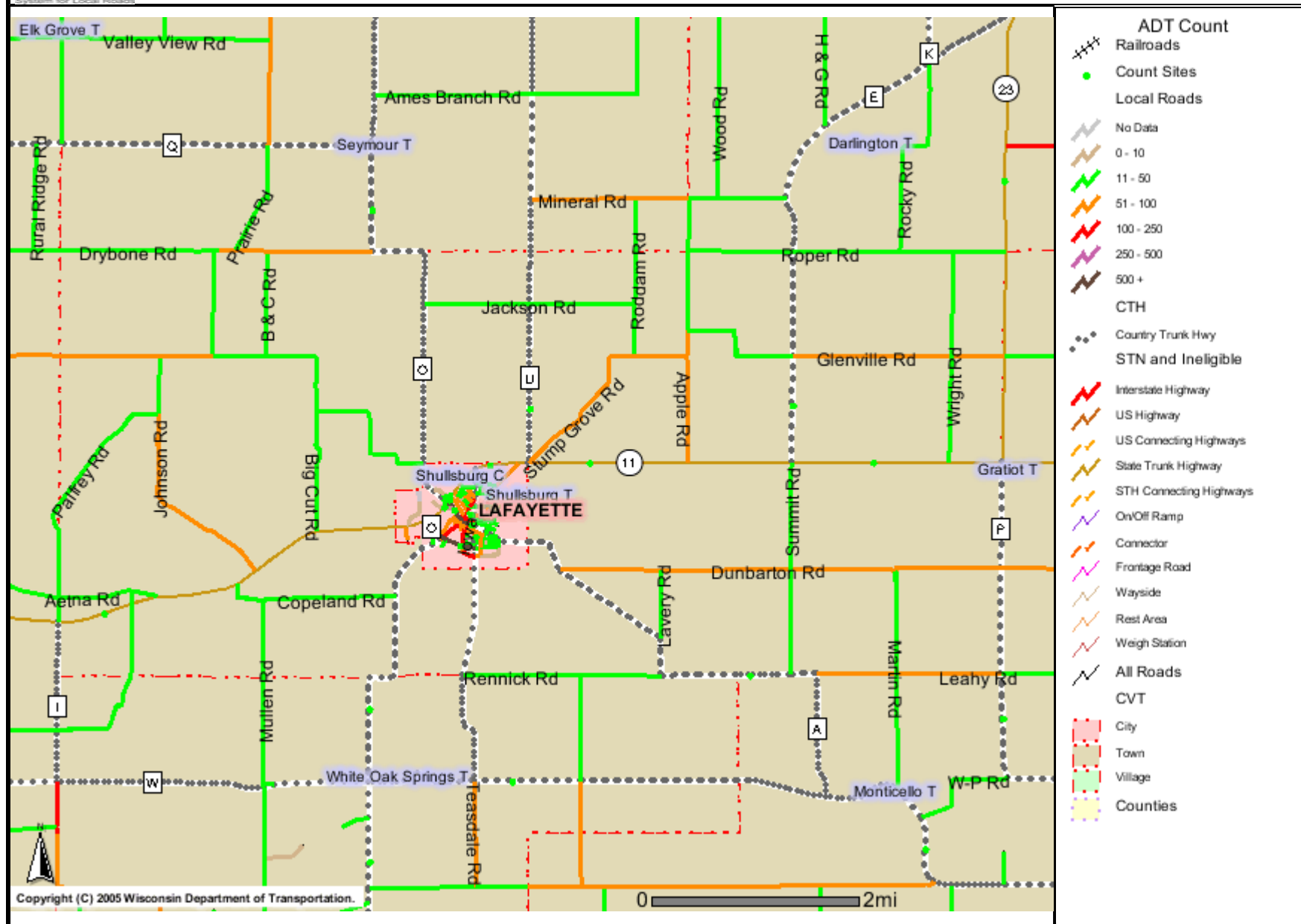


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Map 5.2A ADT Map for the Town of Shullsburg - CTH

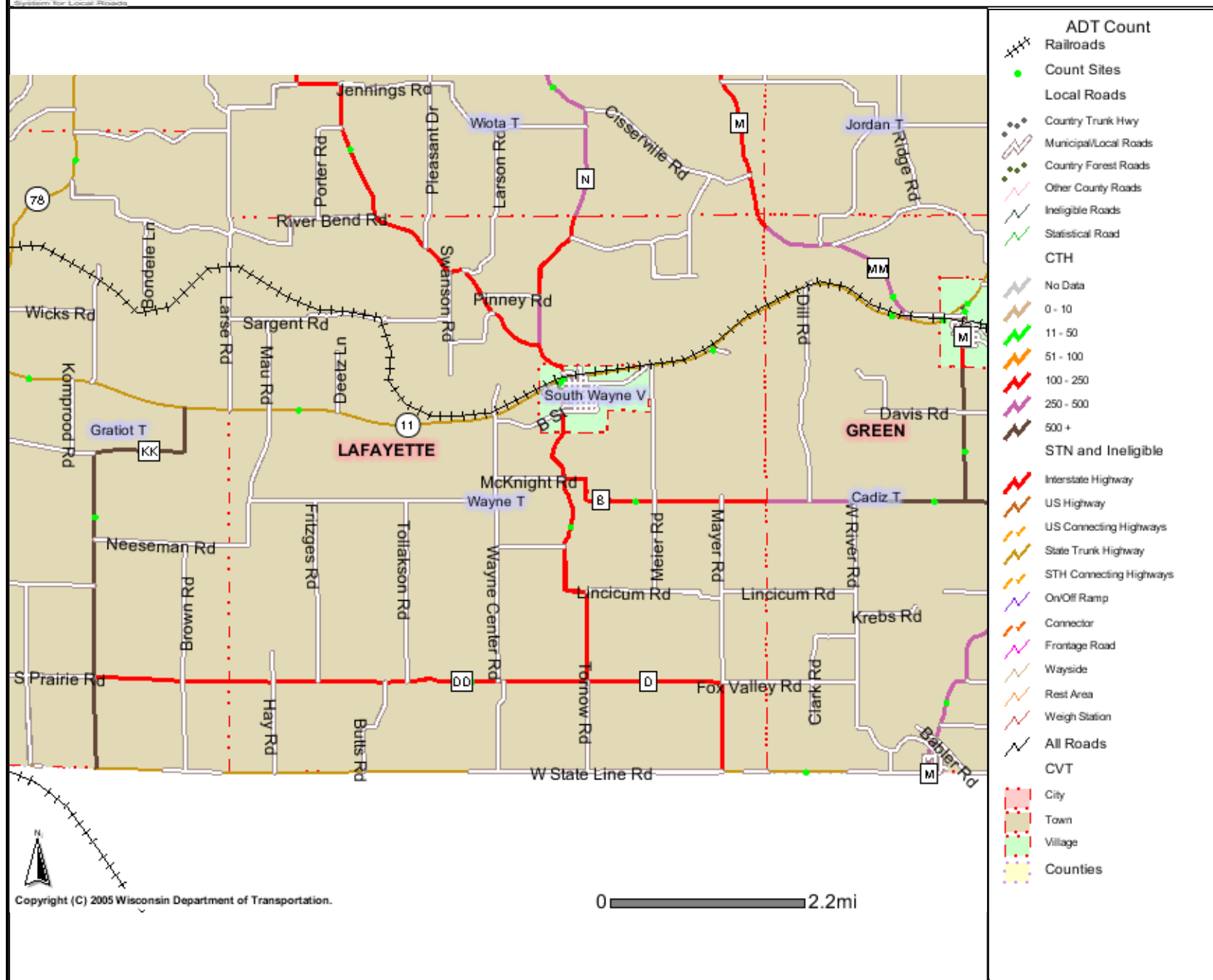


Map 5.2B ADT Map for the Town of Shullsburg - Local

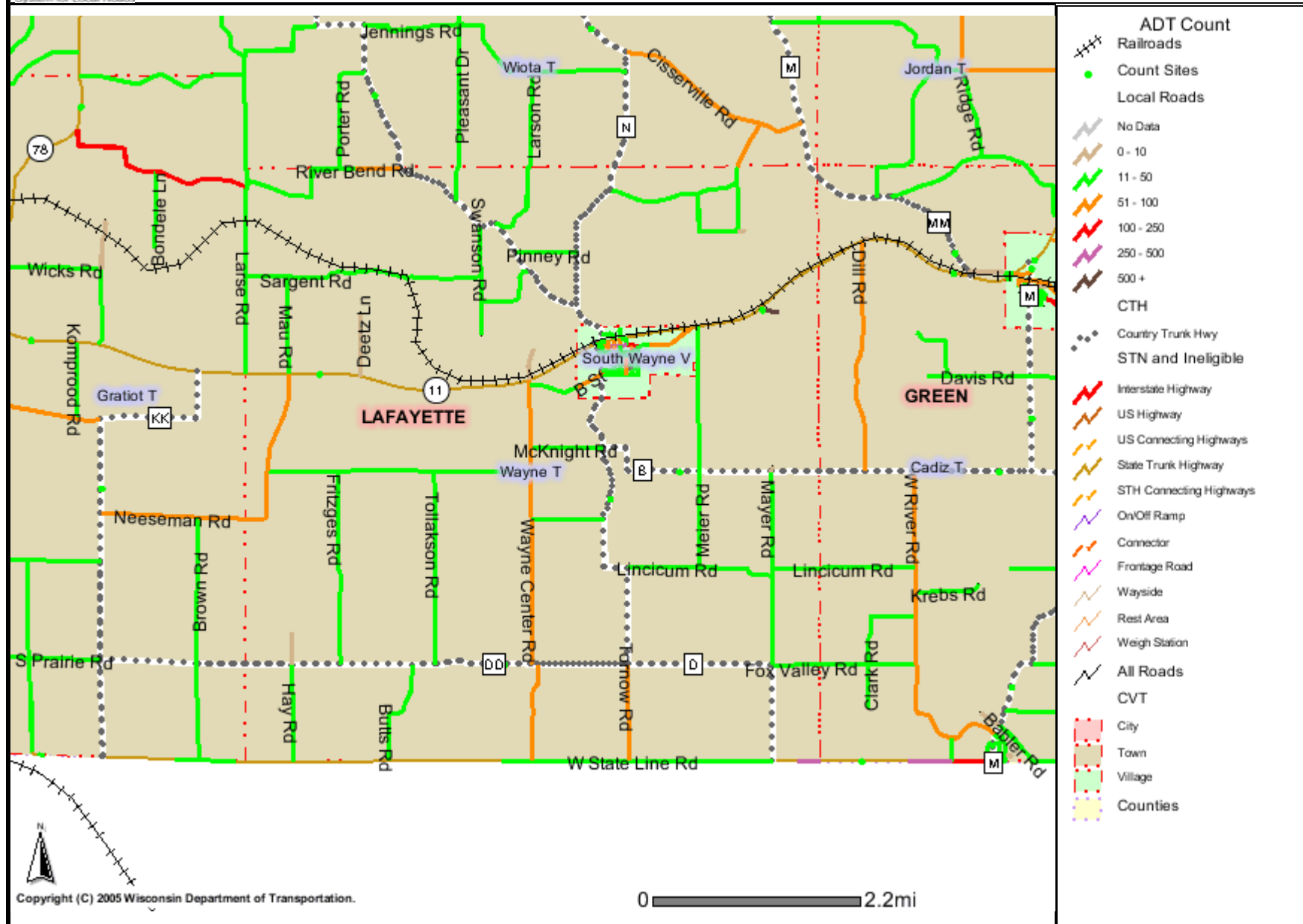


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Map 5.2A ADT Map for the Town of Wayne - CTH

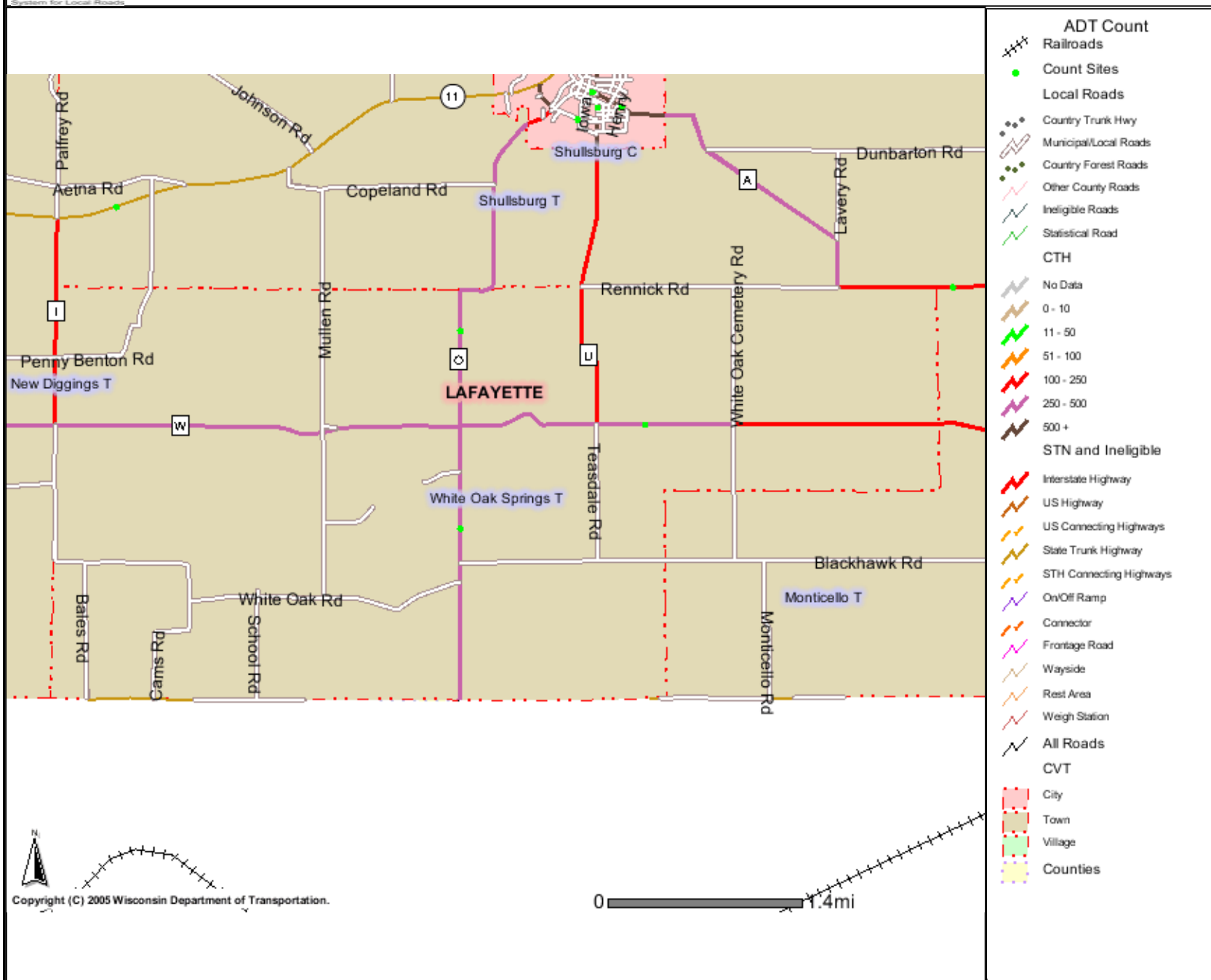


Map 5.2B ADT Map for the Town of Wayne - Local

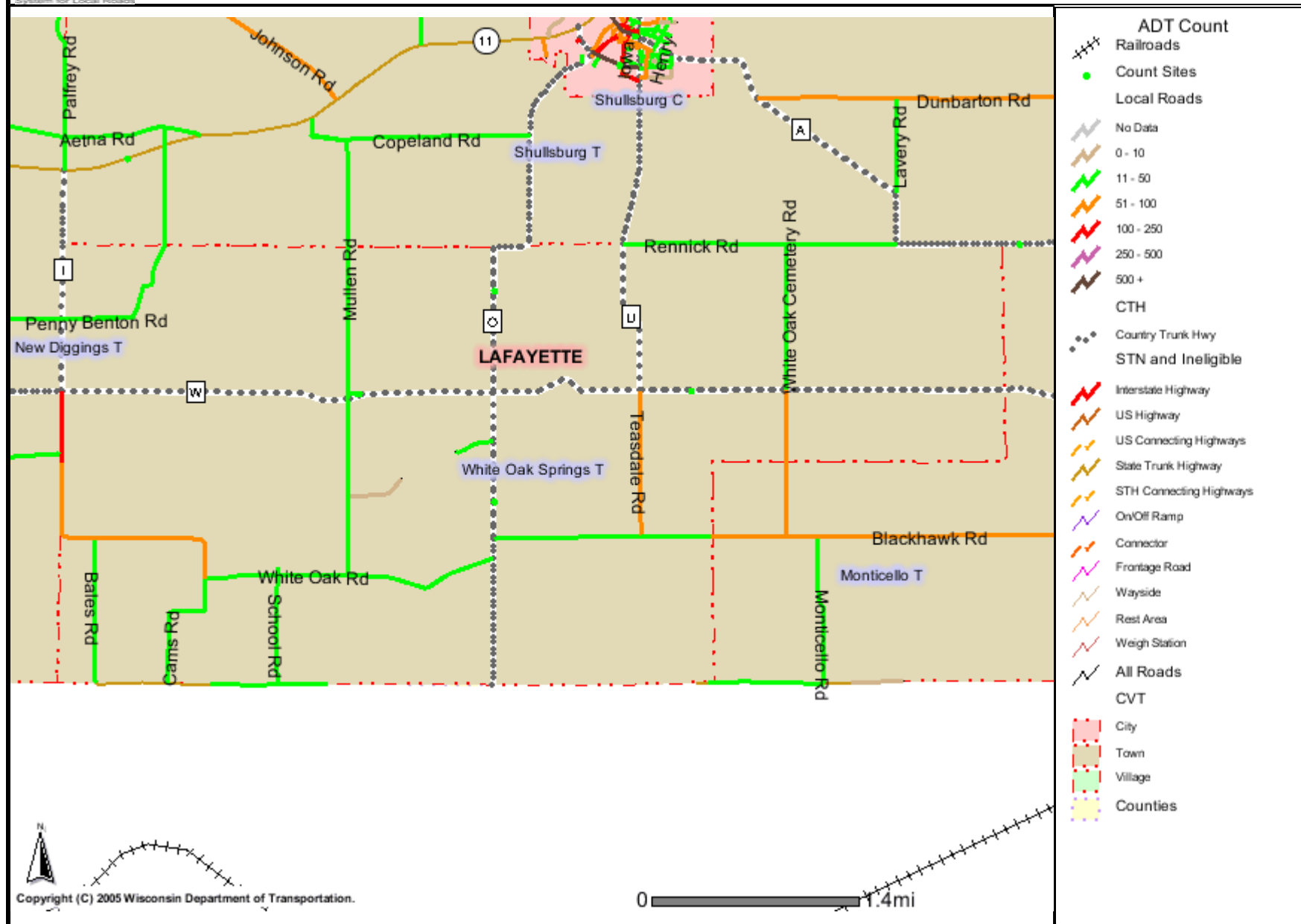


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Map 5.2A ADT Map for the Town of White Oak Springs - CTH

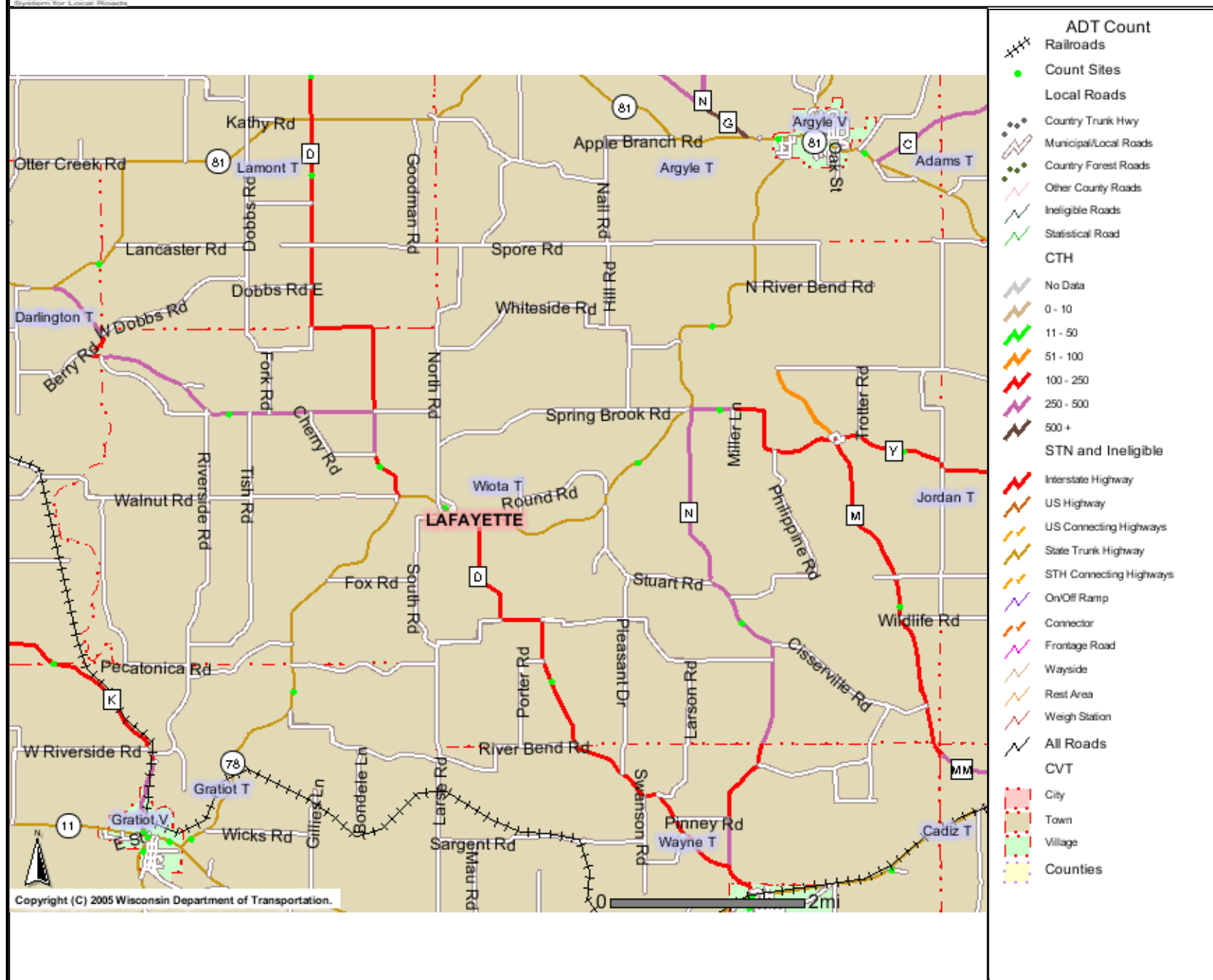


Map 5.2B ADT Map for the Town of White Oak Springs - Local

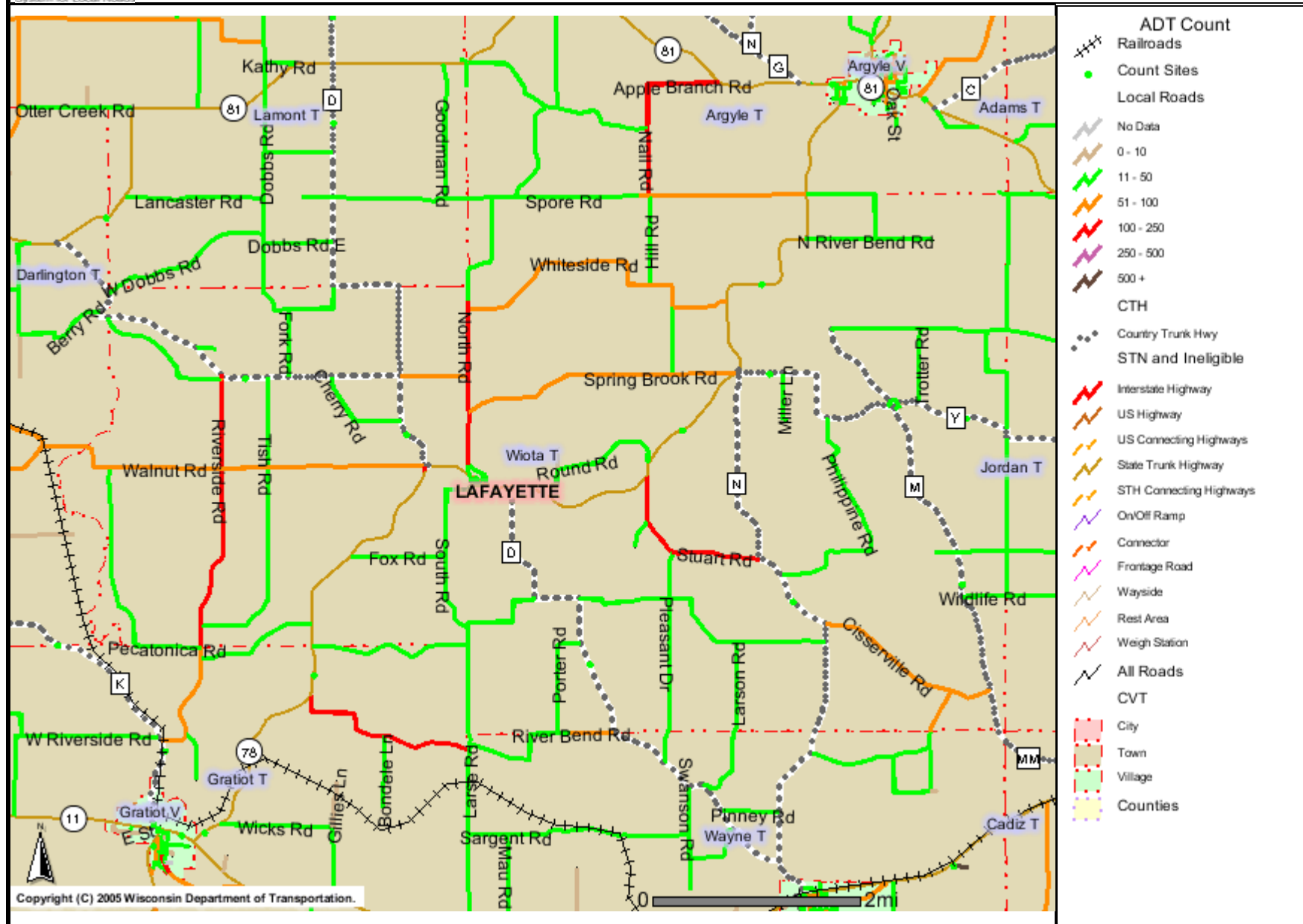


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Map 5.2A ADT Map for the Town of Wiota - CTH



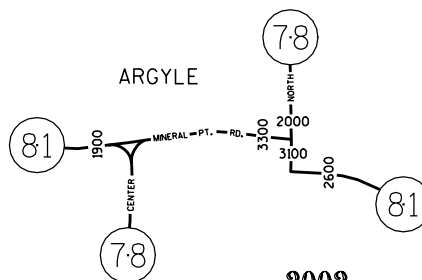
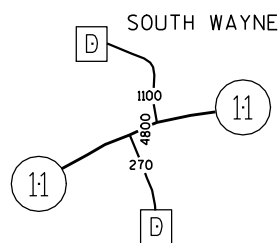
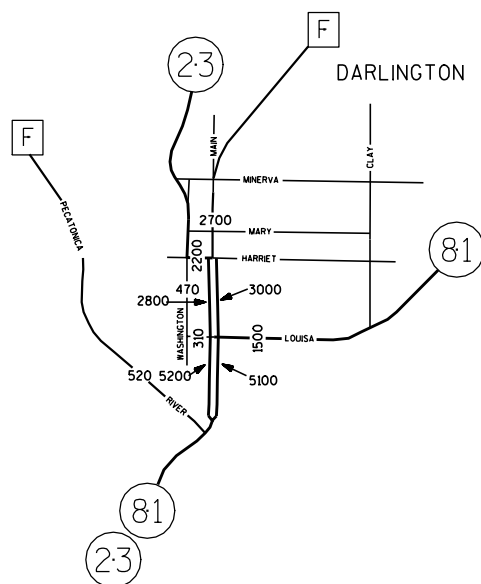
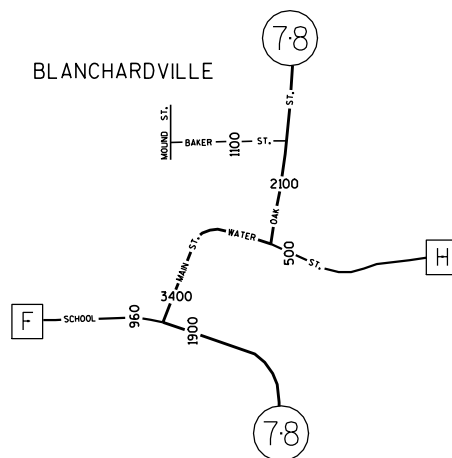
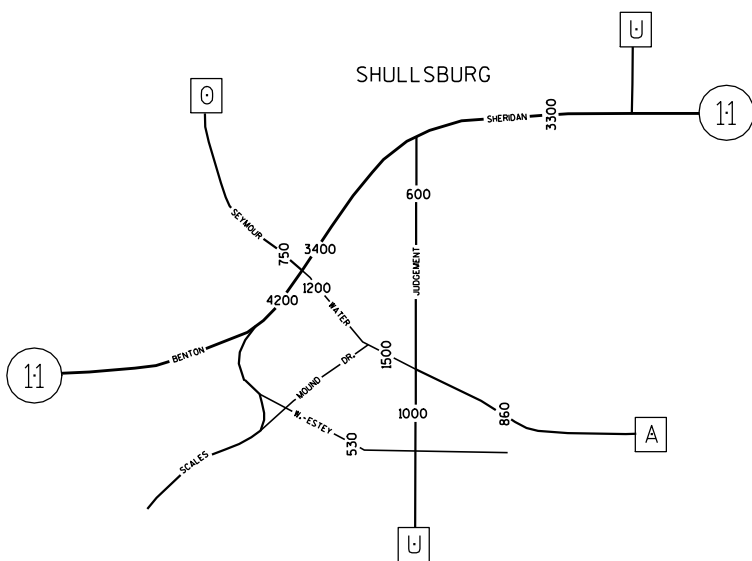
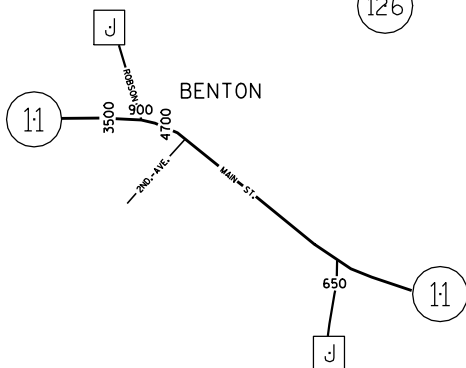
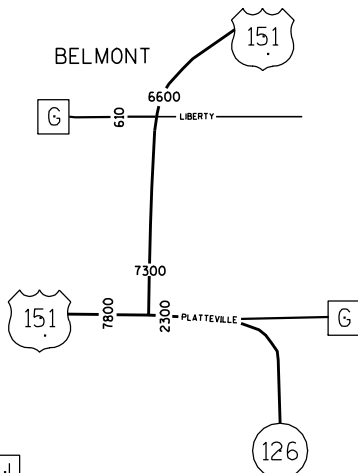
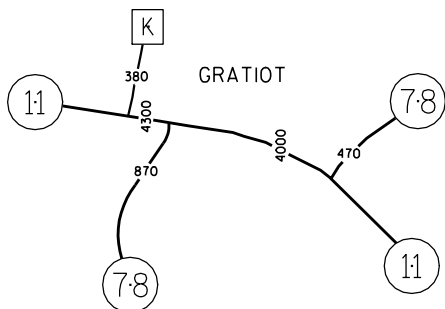
Map 5.2B ADT Map for the Town of Wiota - Local



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Map 5.2C

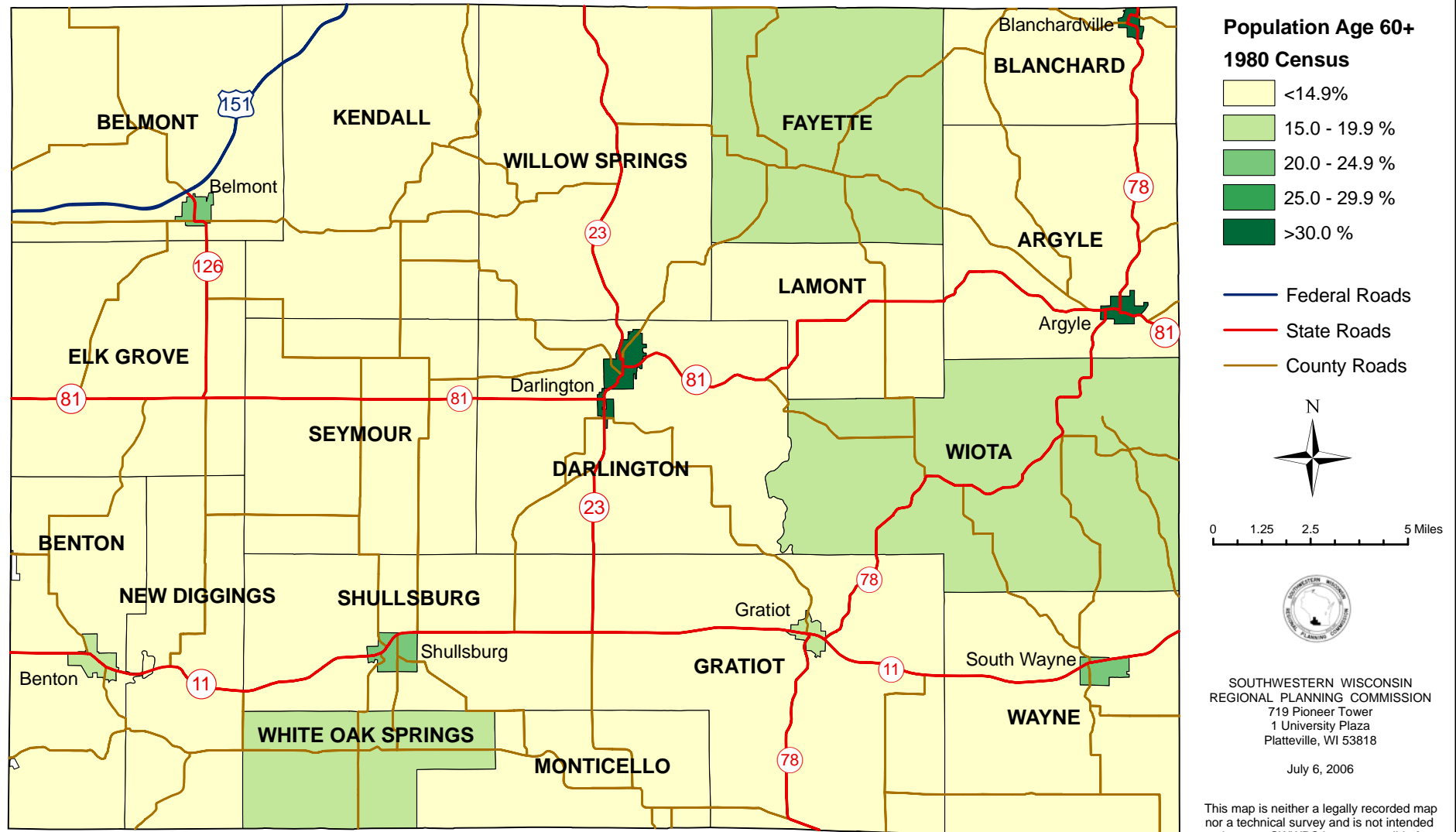
N



2002
INSETS
LAFAYETTE CO.
ANNUAL AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC

Map 5.3A

Lafayette County Population Age 60+ (1980 Census)



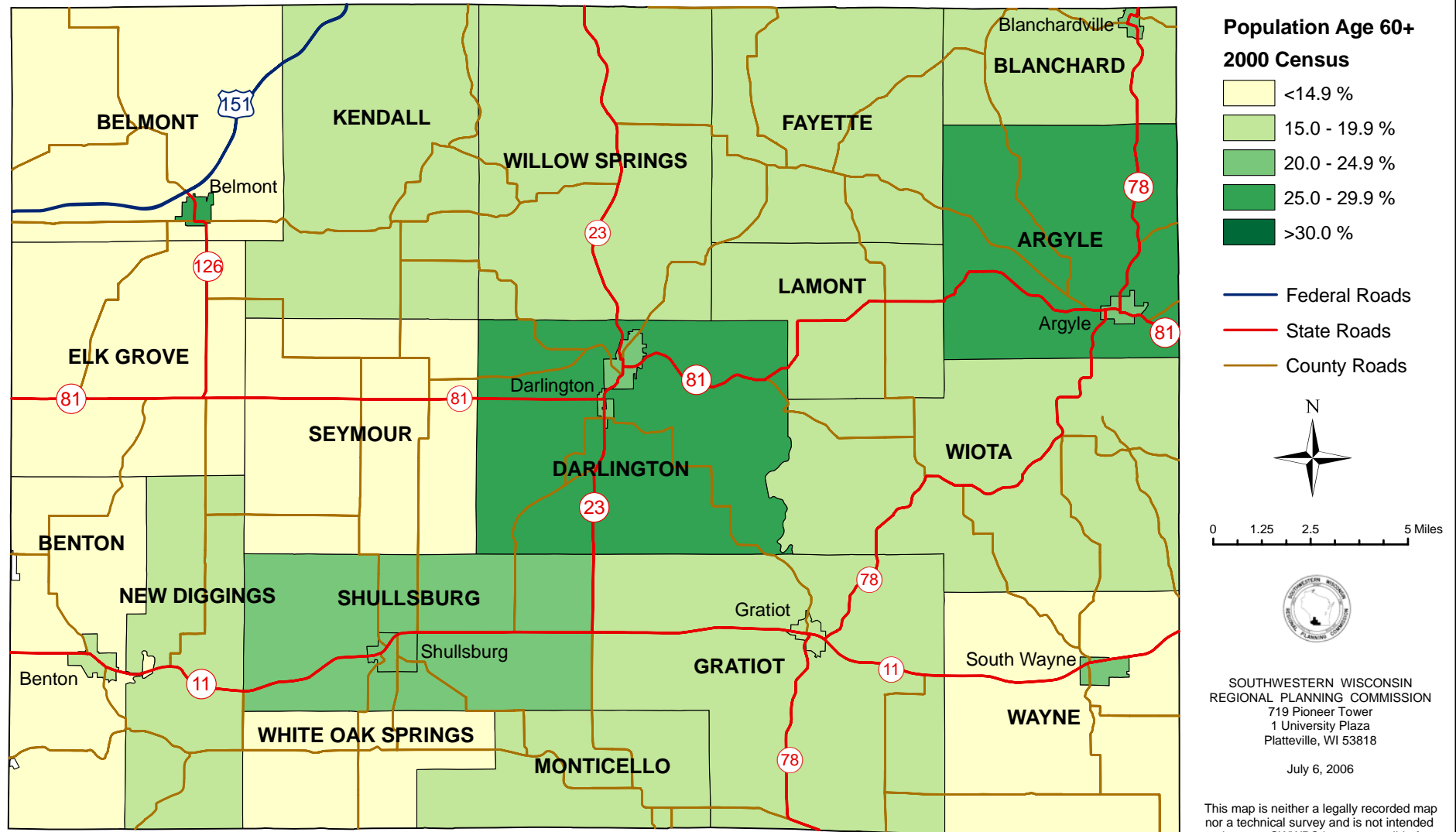
SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
719 Pioneer Tower
1 University Plaza
Platteville, WI 53818

July 6, 2006

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nor a technical survey and is not intended
to be one. SWWPC is not responsible for
any inaccuracies herein contained.

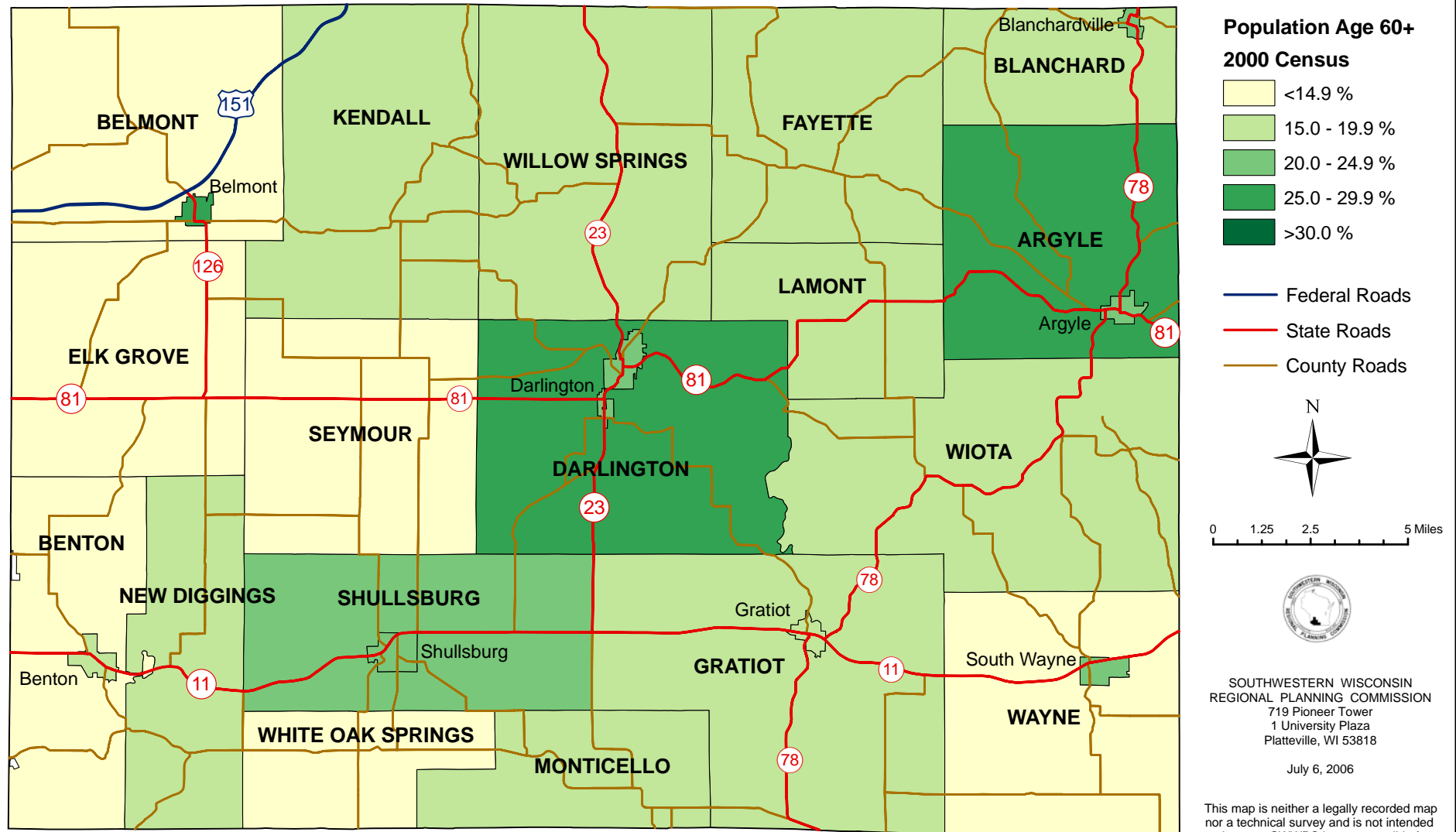
Map 5.3B

Lafayette County Population Age 60+ (2000 Census)



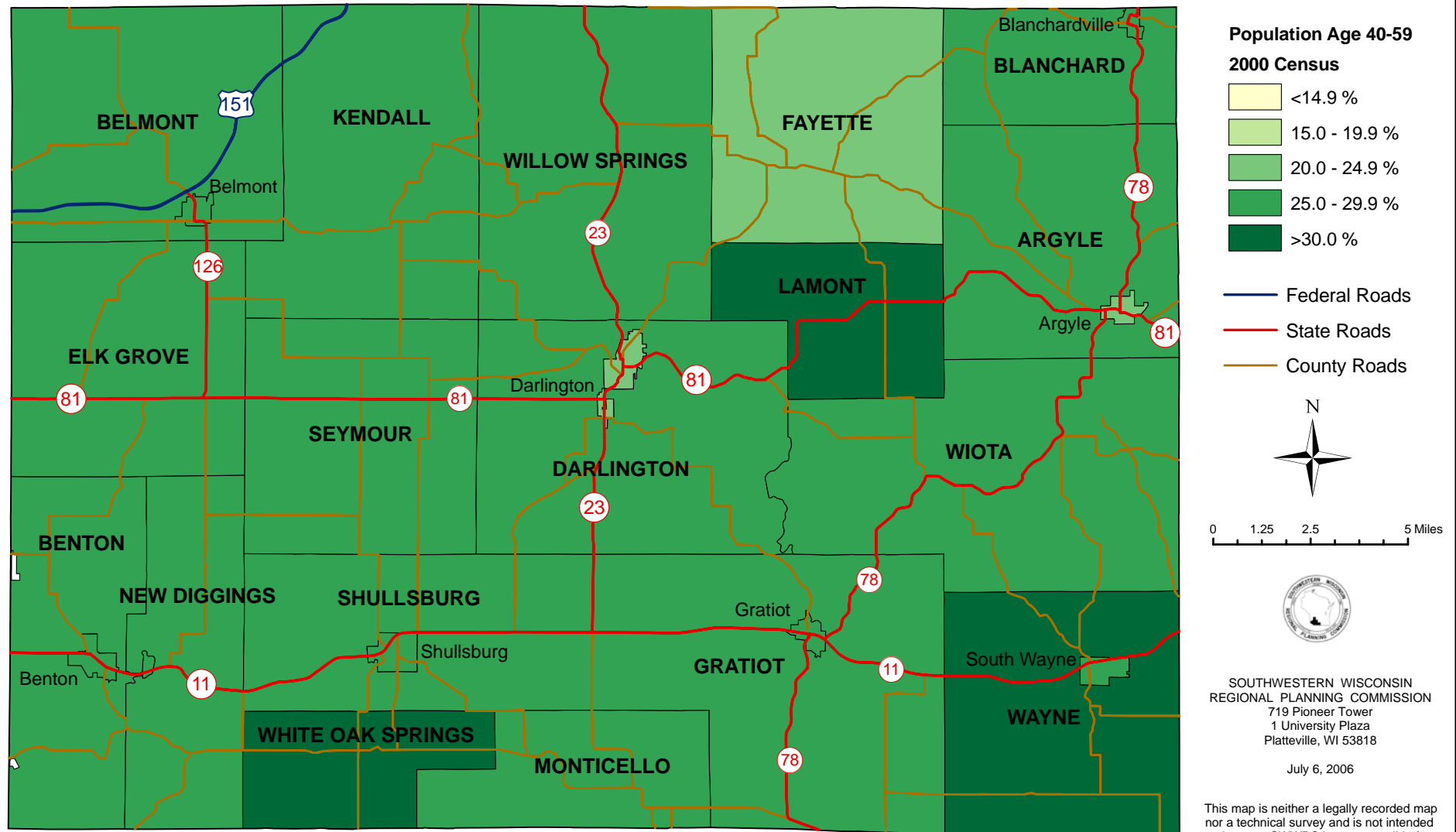
Map 5.3B

Lafayette County Population Age 60+ (2000 Census)



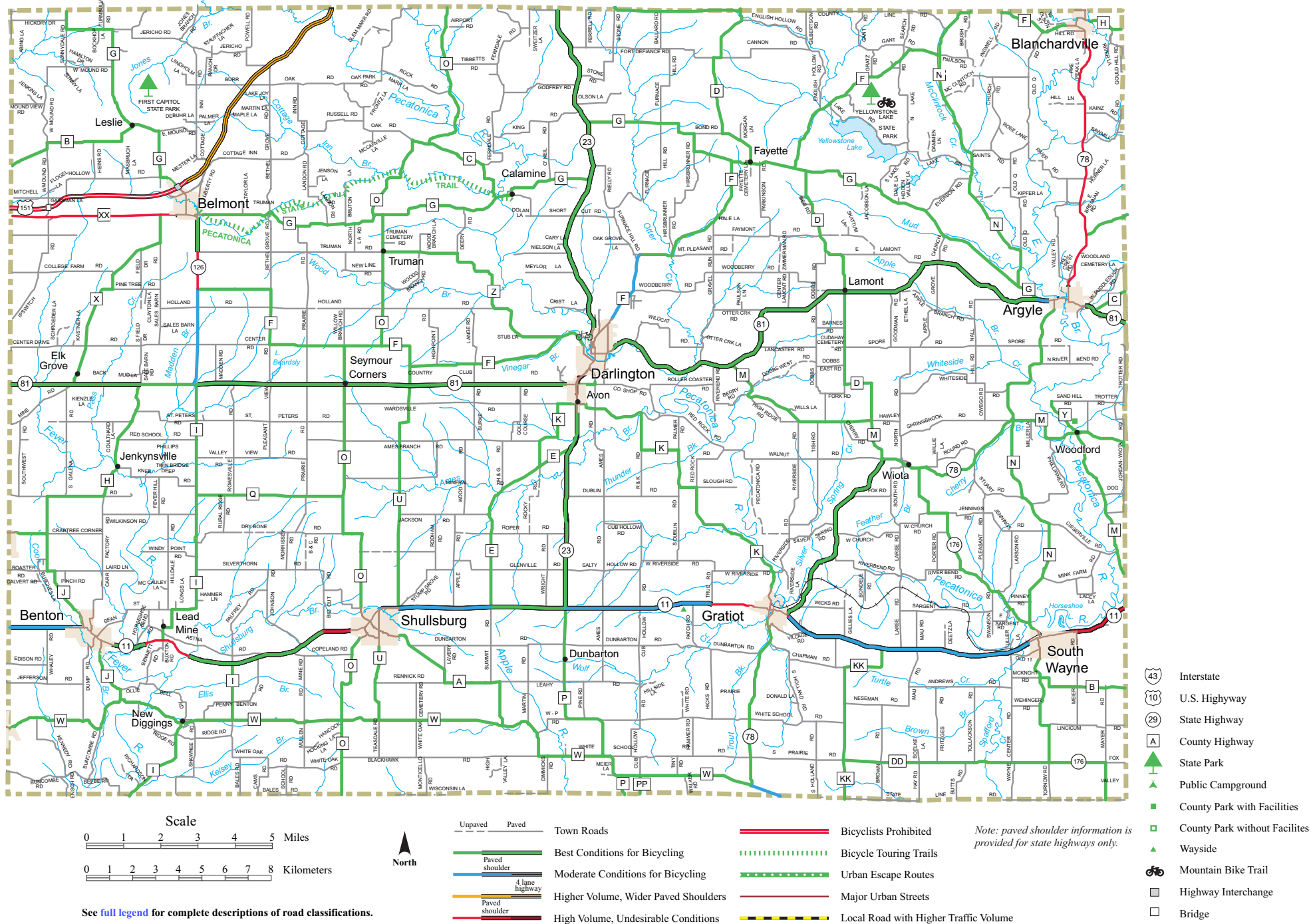
Map 5.3C

Lafayette County Population Age 40-59 (2000 Census)

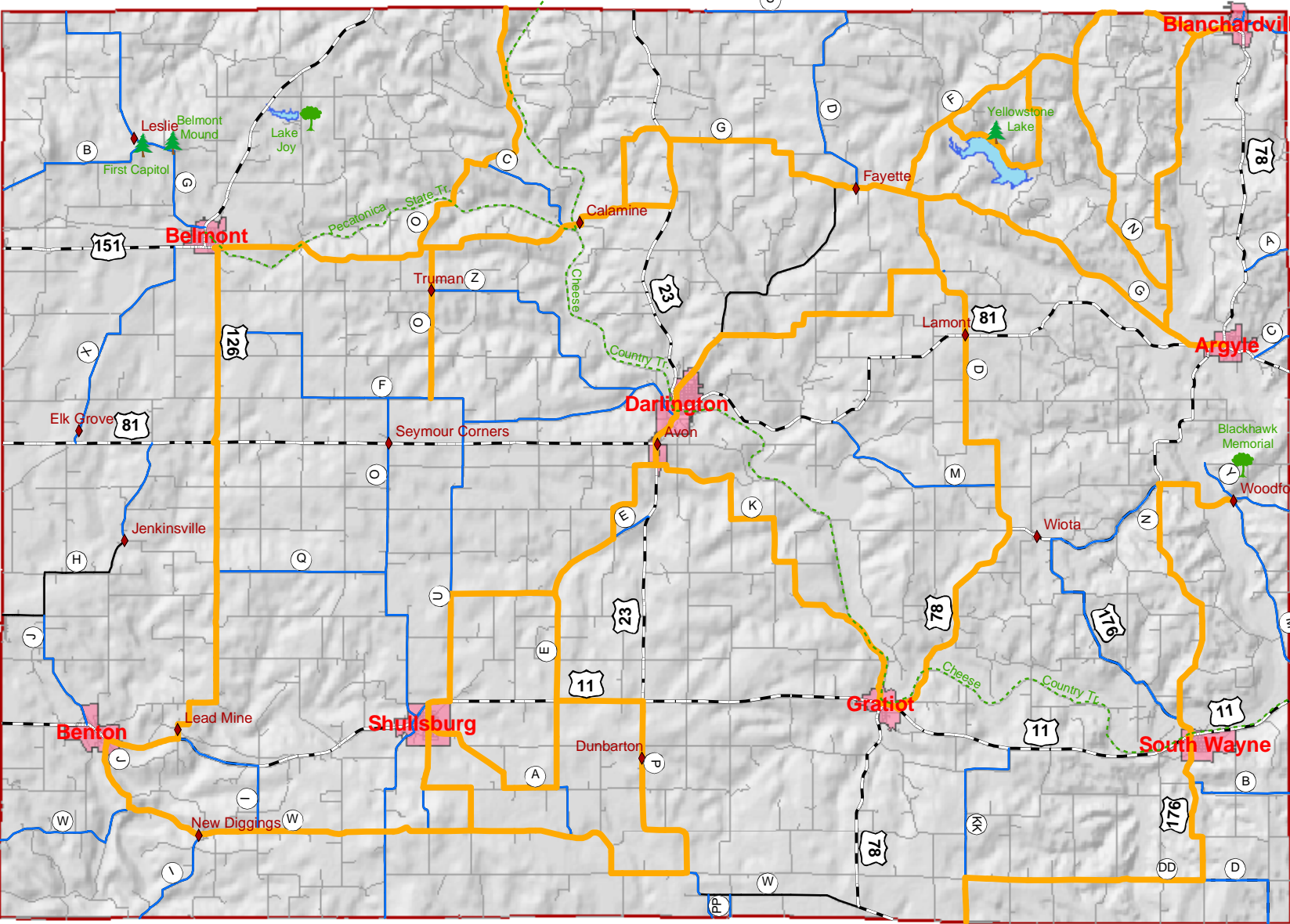


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MAP 5.4 LAFAYETTE COUNTY BICYCLING CONDITIONS



Map 5.5



Lafayette County

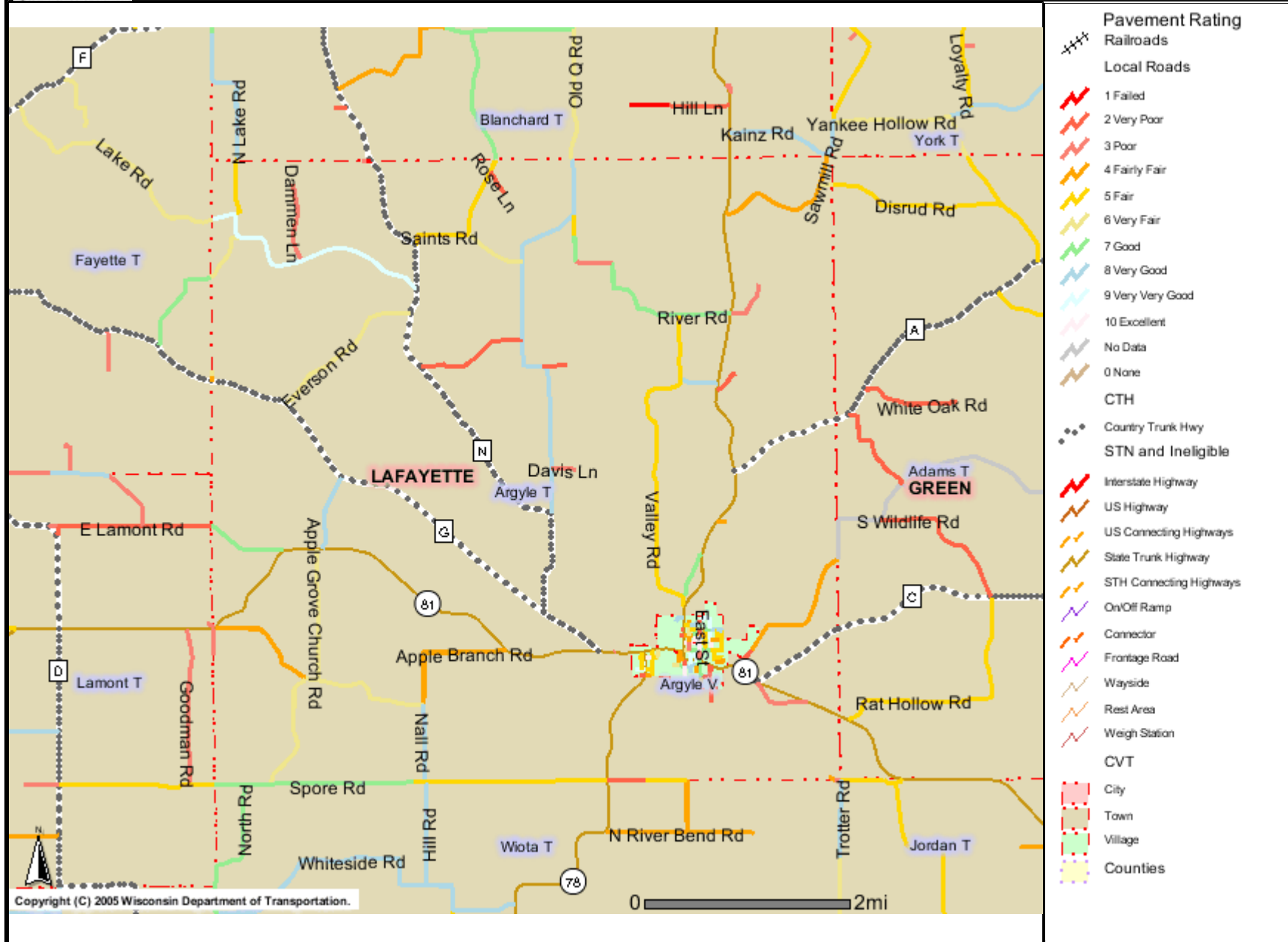
Locally Identified
Bike Routes

Legend

- State Parks
- County Parks
- Unincorporated Villages
- Identified Bike Routes
- BFA Best Conditions
- Recreation Trails
- U.S. or State Highway
- County Highway
- Town Road
- Major Lakes
- Cities & Villages
- Lafayette County

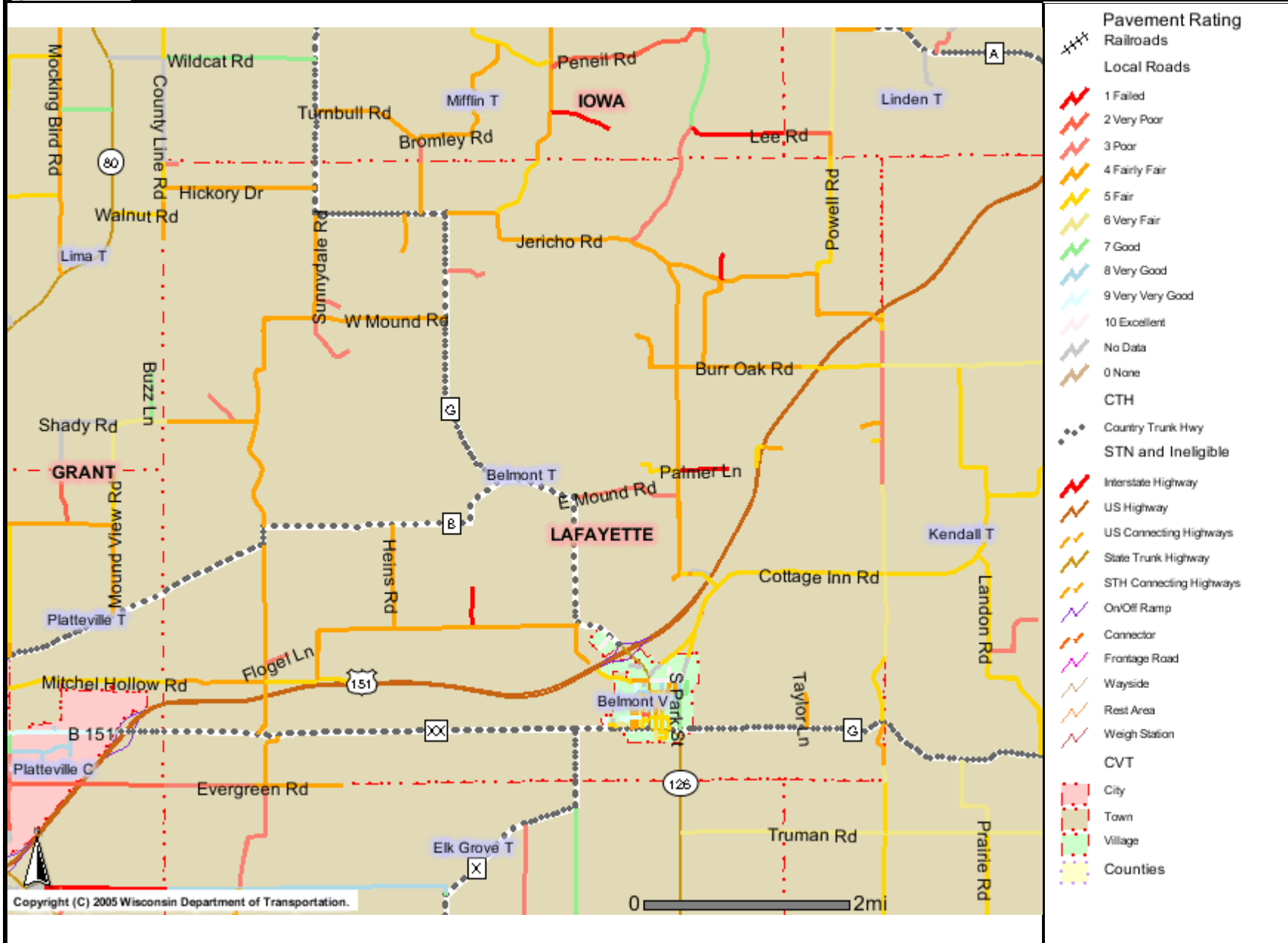
N
 1 inch equals 3.5 miles

Map 5.6 2005 Pavement Rating Map for the Town of Argyle



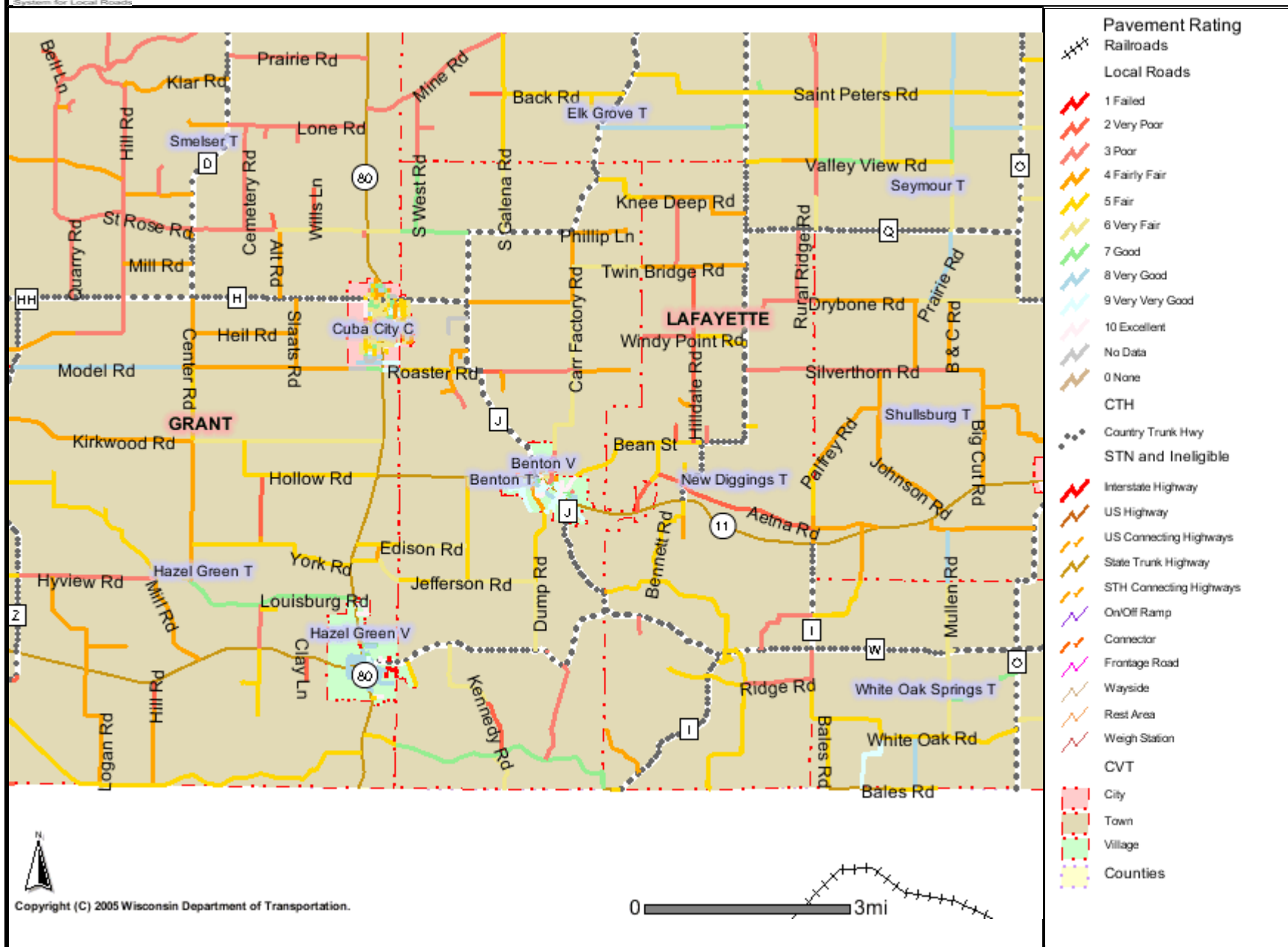
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Map 5.6 2005 Pavement Rating Map for the Town of Belmont



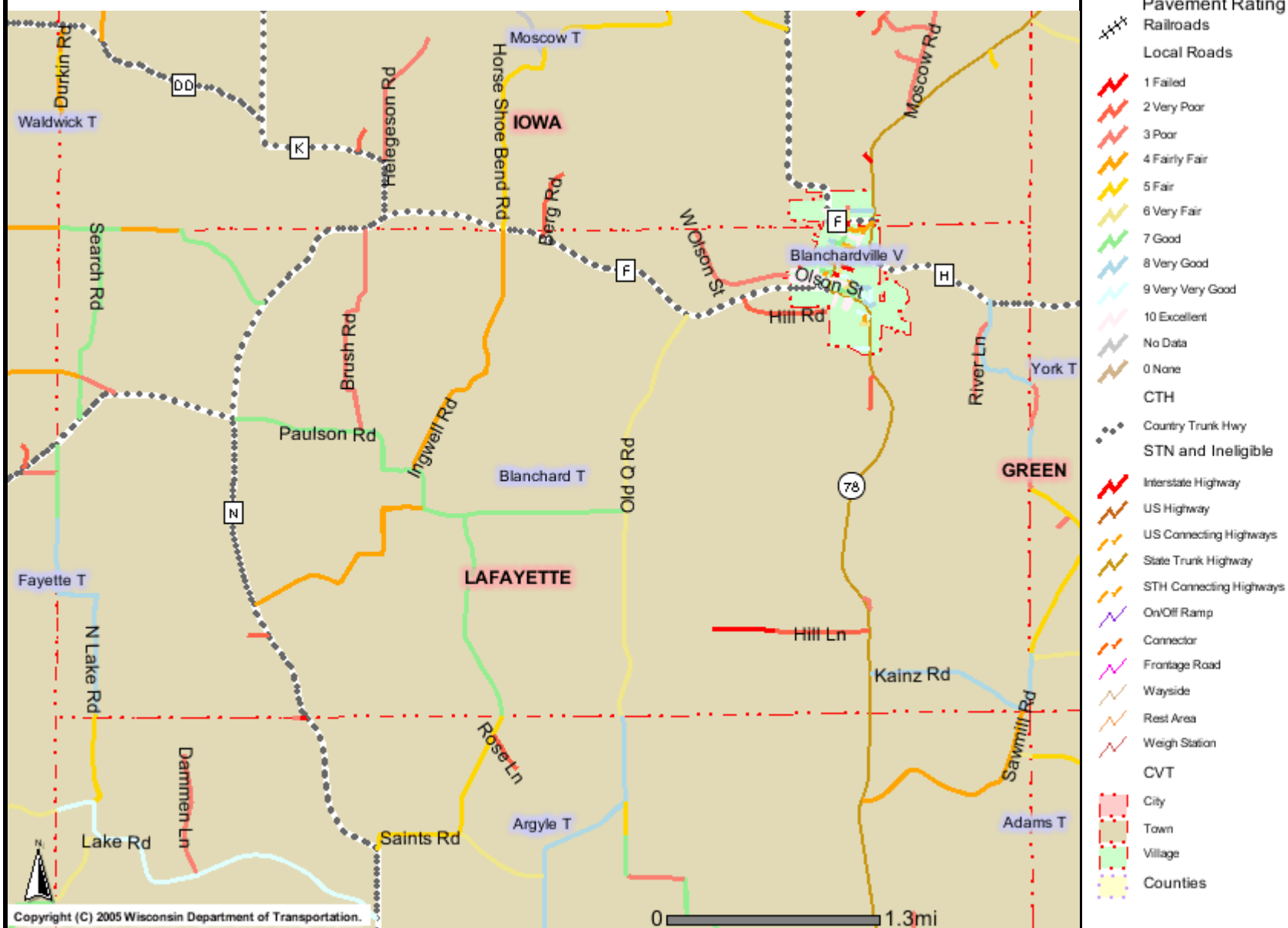
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Map 5.6 2005 Pavement Rating Map for the Town of Benton



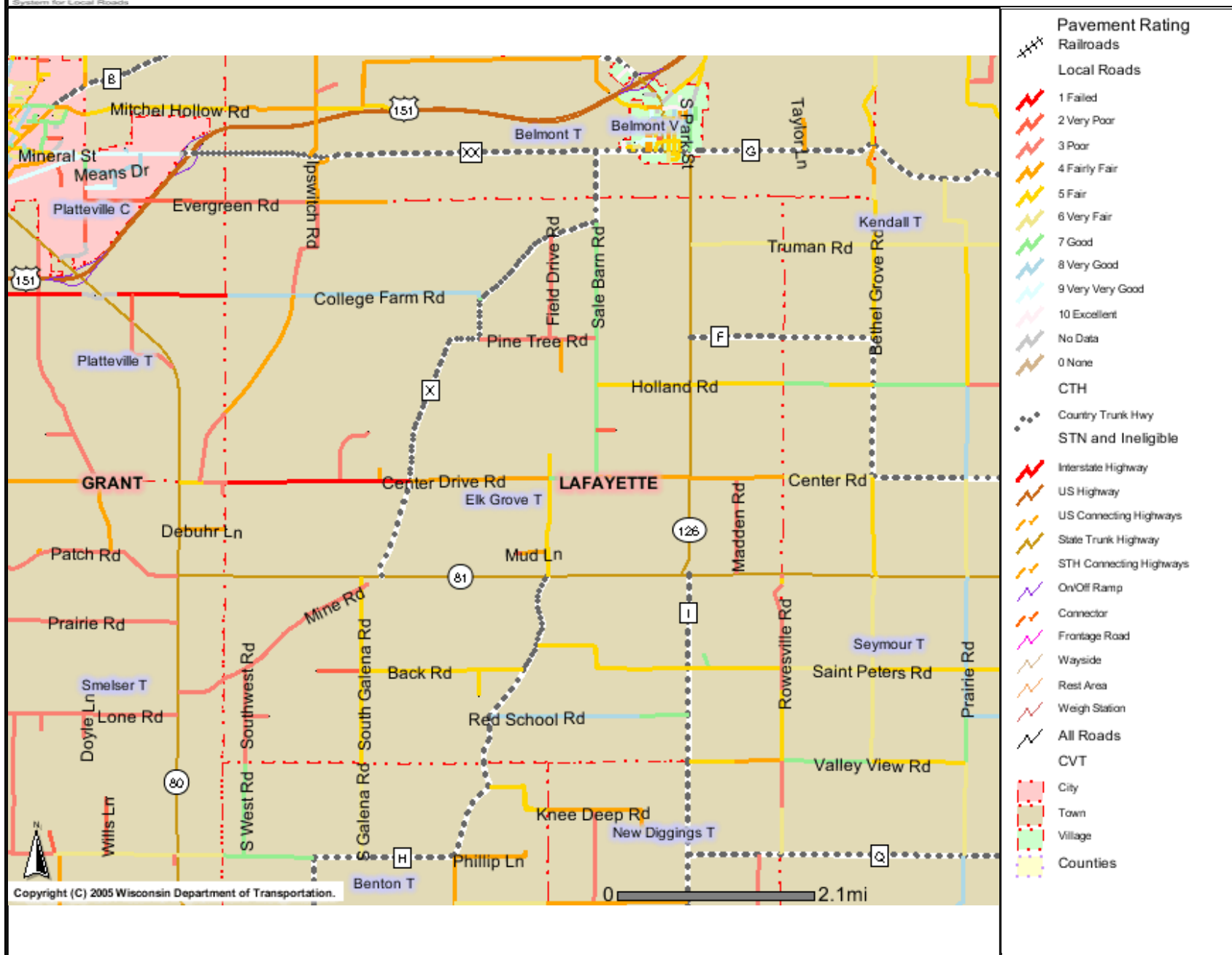
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Map 5.6 2005 Pavement Rating Map for the Town of Blanchard



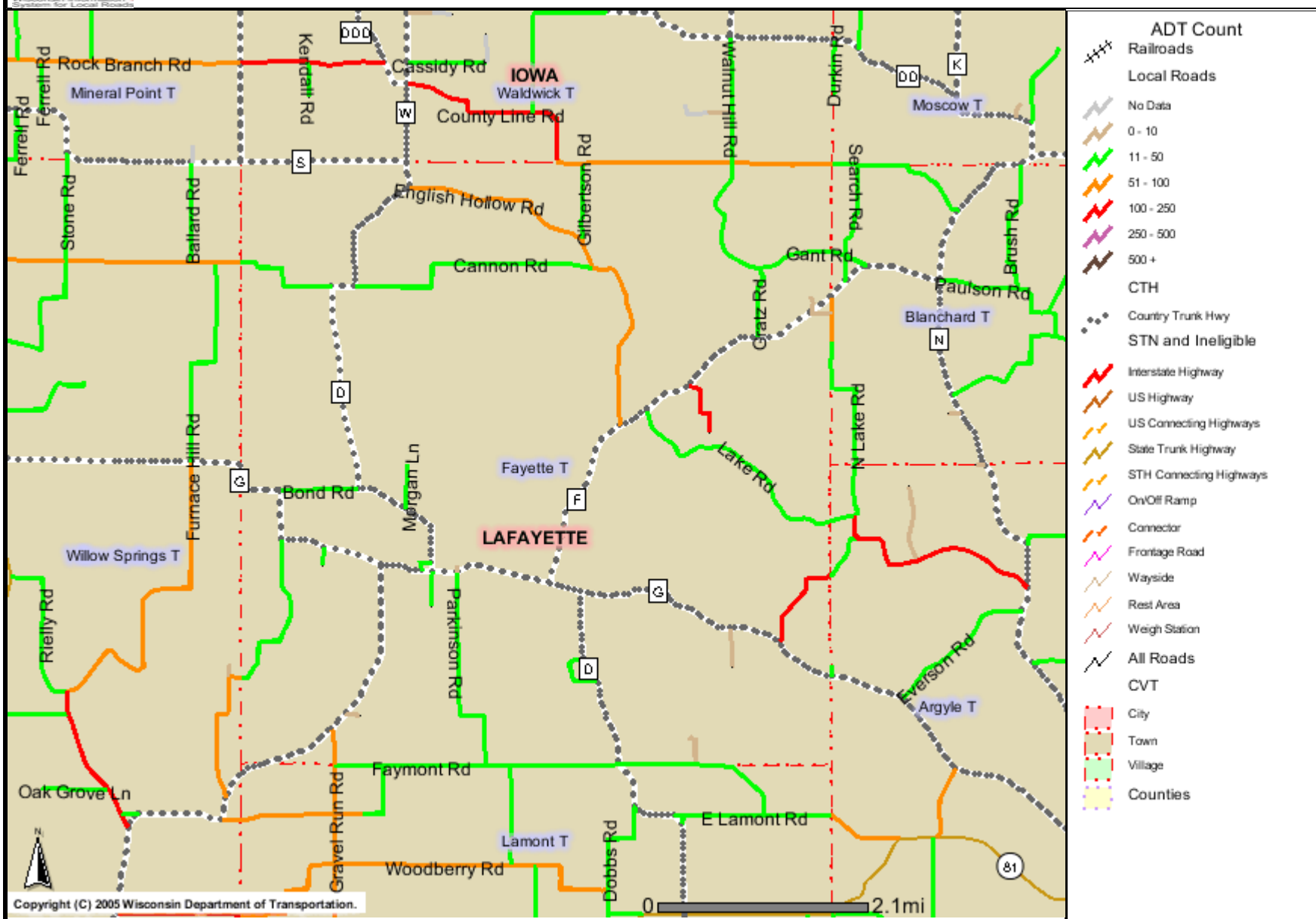
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Map 5.6 2005 Pavement Rating Map for the Town of Elk Grove



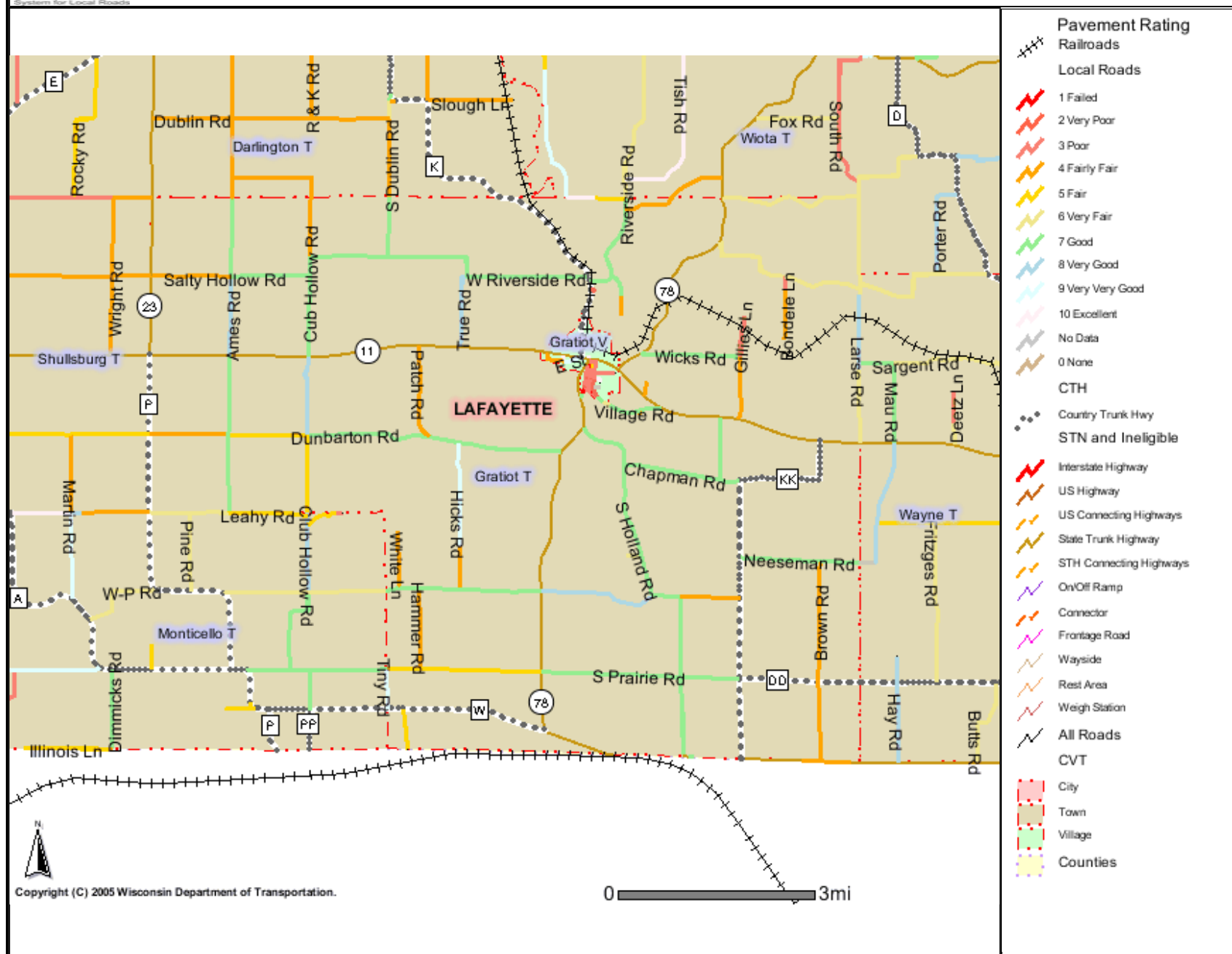
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Map 5.6 2005 Pavement Rating Map for the Town of Fayette



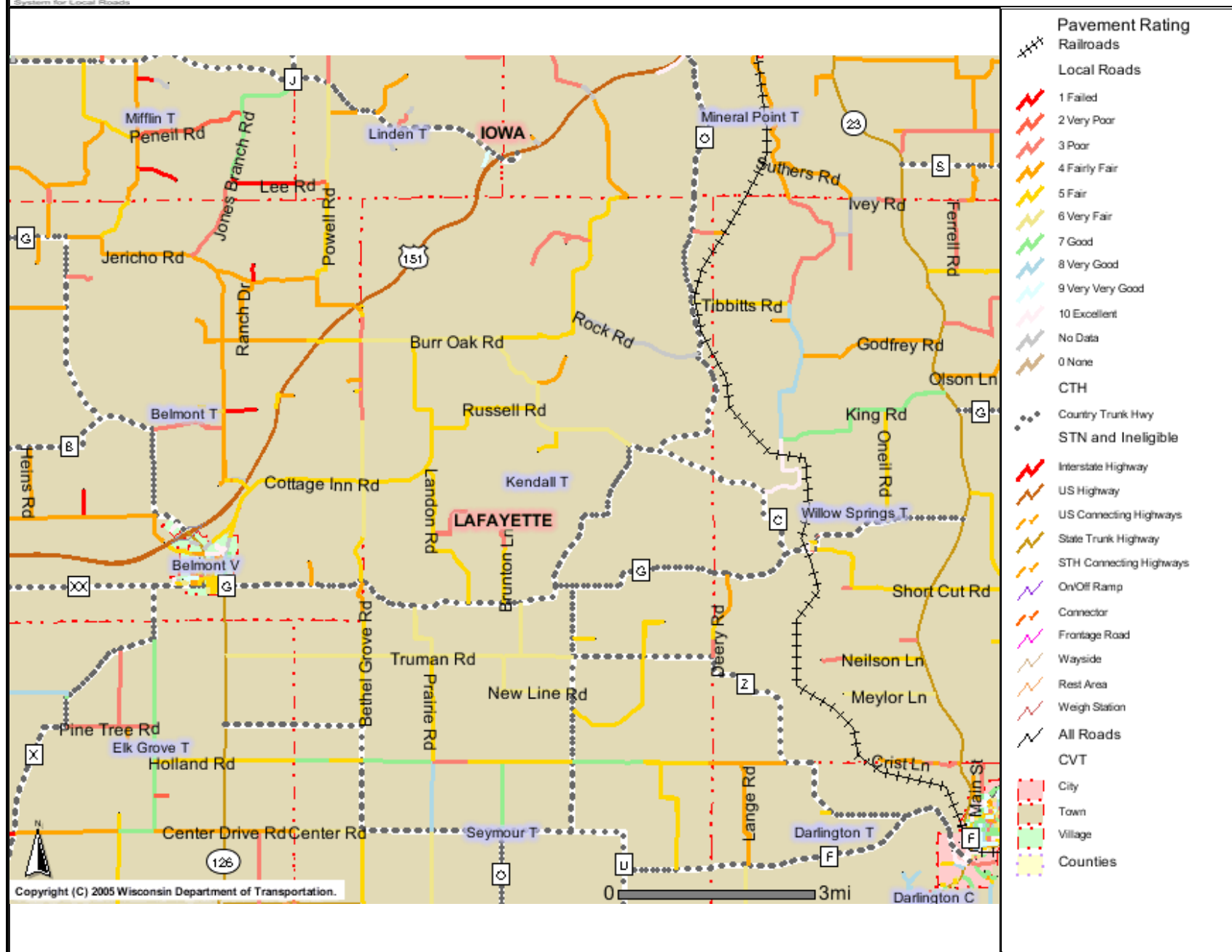
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Map 5.6 2005 Pavement Rating Map for the Town of Gratiot



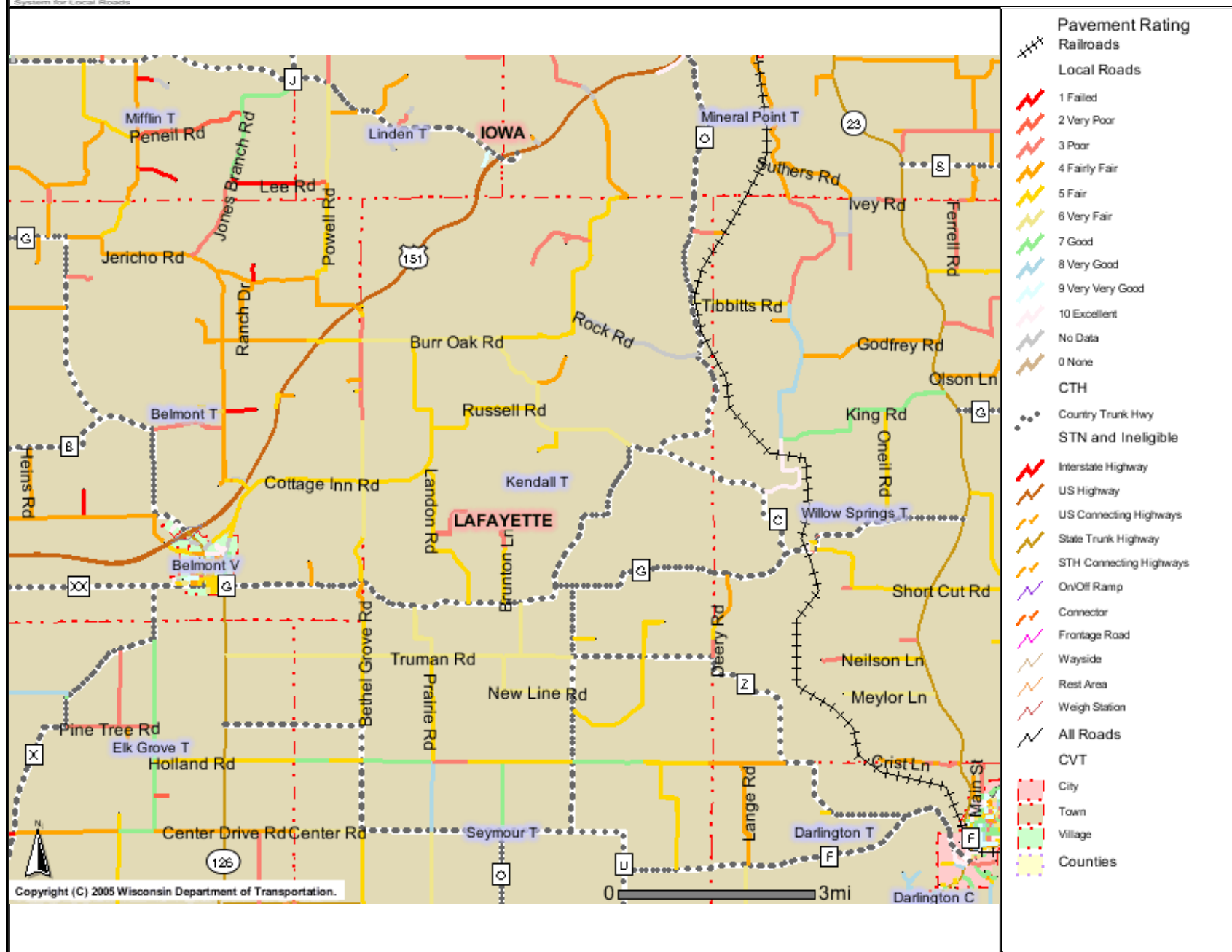
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Map 5.6 2005 Pavement Rating Map for the Town of Kendall



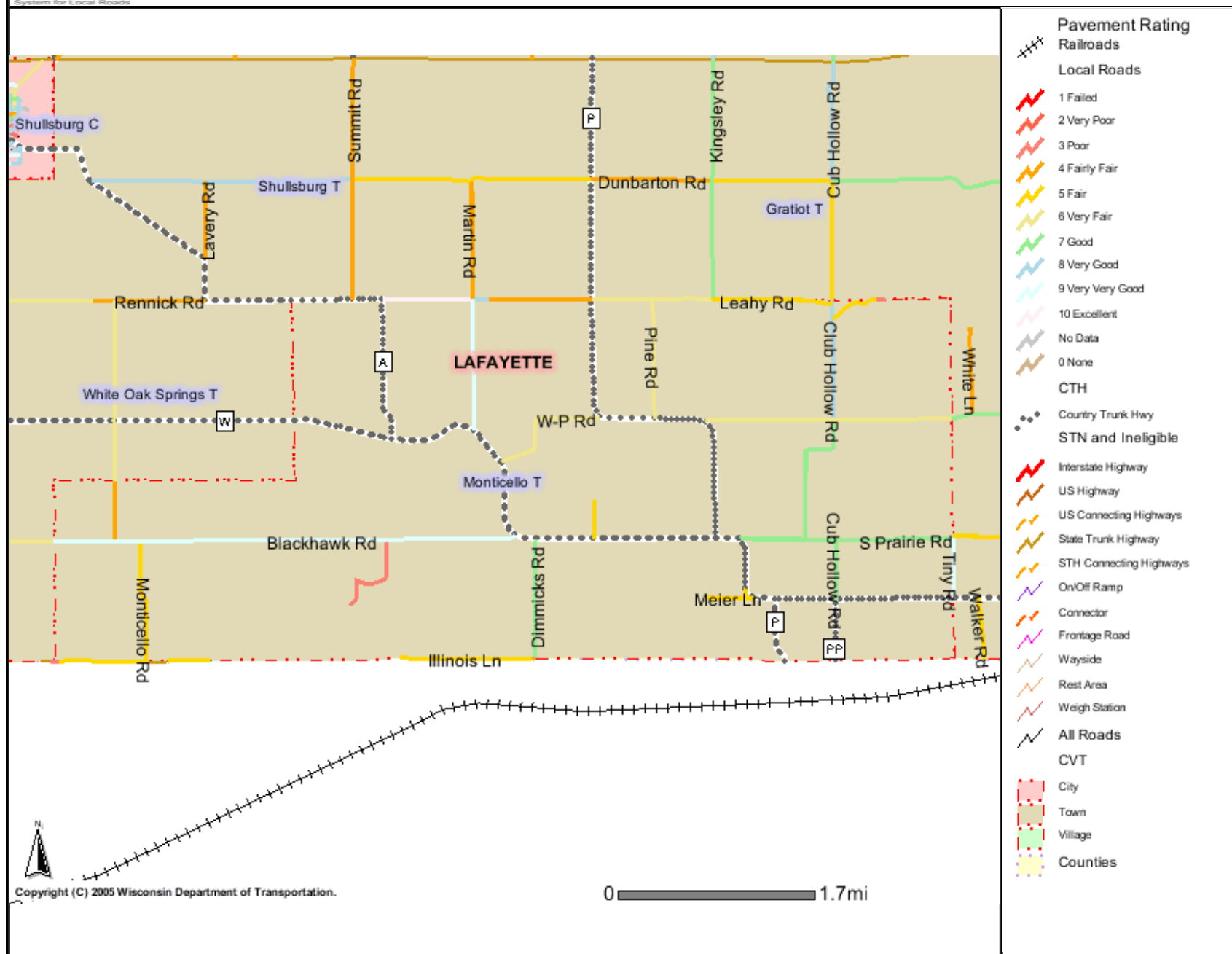
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Map 5.6 2005 Pavement Rating Map for the Town of Lamont



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Map 5.6 2005 Pavement Rating Map for the Town of Monticello



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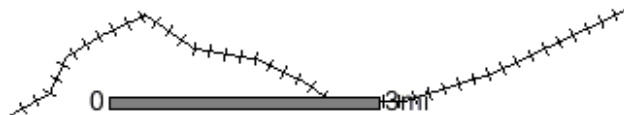
Map 5.6 2005 Pavement Rating Map for the Town of New Diggings



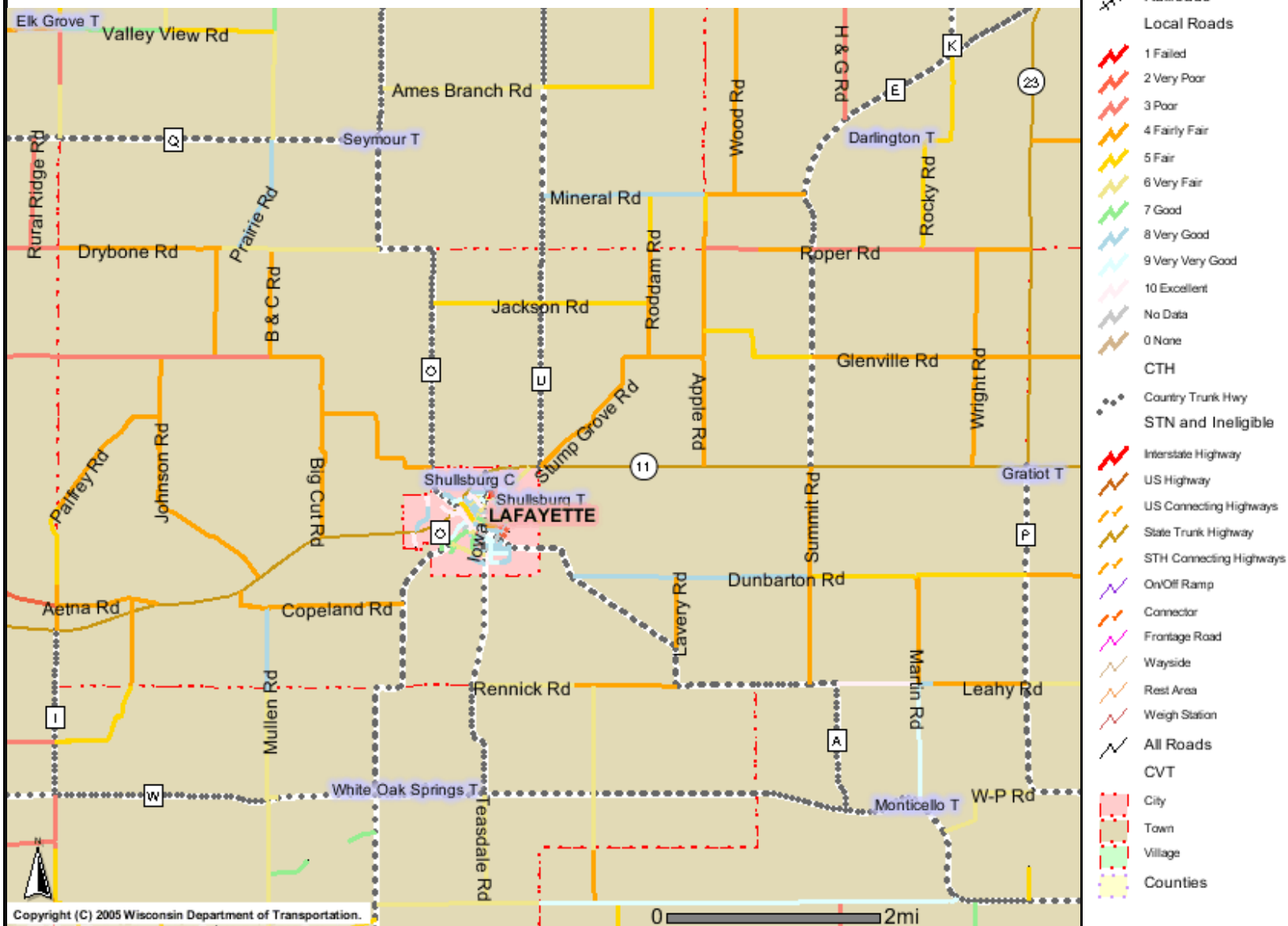
- Pavement Rating**
- 1 Failed
 - 2 Very Poor
 - 3 Poor
 - 4 Fairly Fair
 - 5 Fair
 - 6 Very Fair
 - 7 Good
 - 8 Very Good
 - 9 Very Very Good
 - 10 Excellent
 - No Data
 - 0 None
- CTH**
- Country Trunk Hwy
 - STN and Ineligible
- Interstate Highway**
- US Highway
 - US Connecting Highways
 - State Trunk Highway
 - STH Connecting Highways
 - On/Off Ramp
 - Connector
 - Frontage Road
 - Wayside
 - Rest Area
 - Weigh Station
 - All Roads
 - CVT
- City**
- Town
 - Village
 - Counties



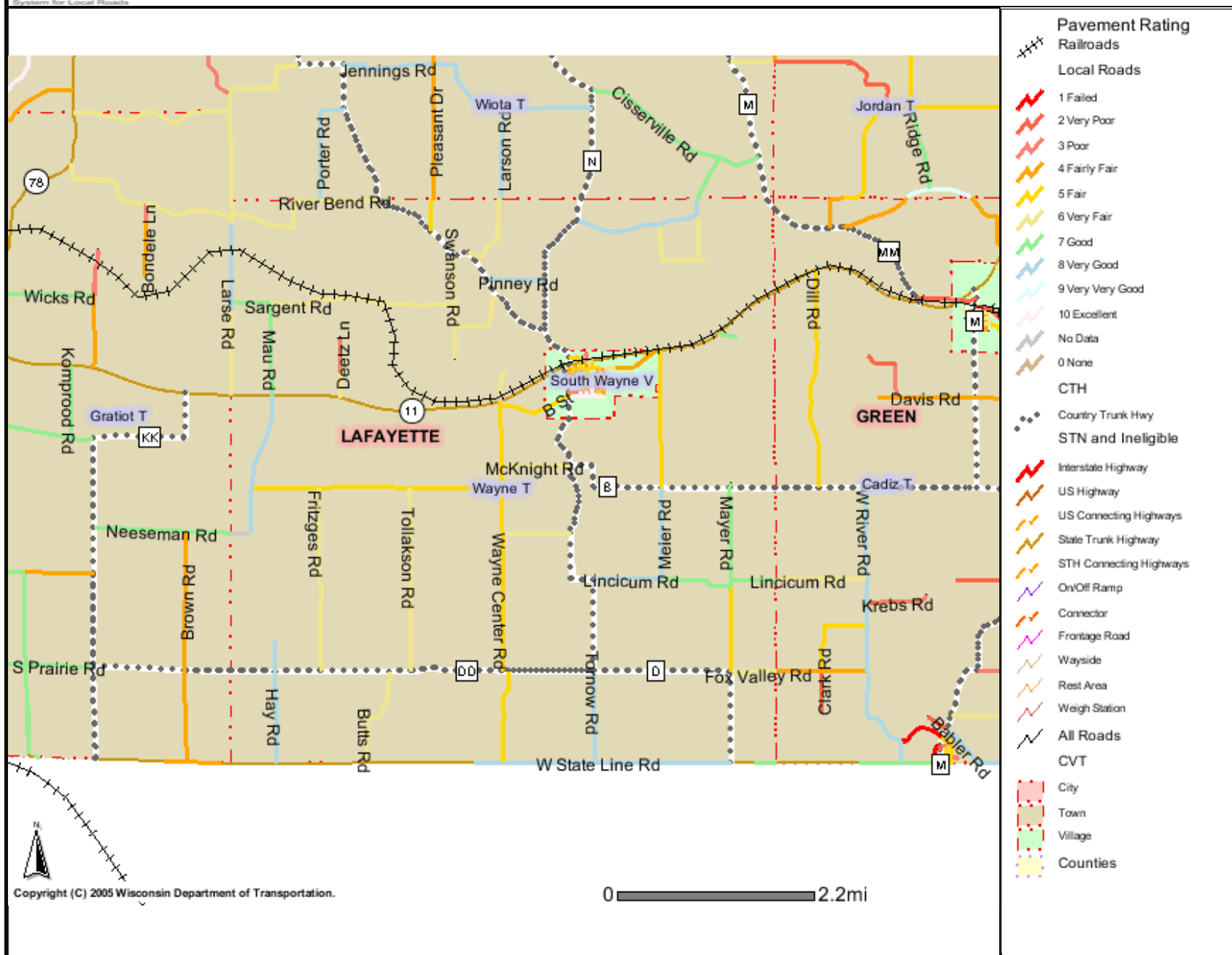
Copyright (C) 2005 Wisconsin Department of Transportation.



Map 5.6 2005 Pavement Rating Map for the Town of Shullsburg

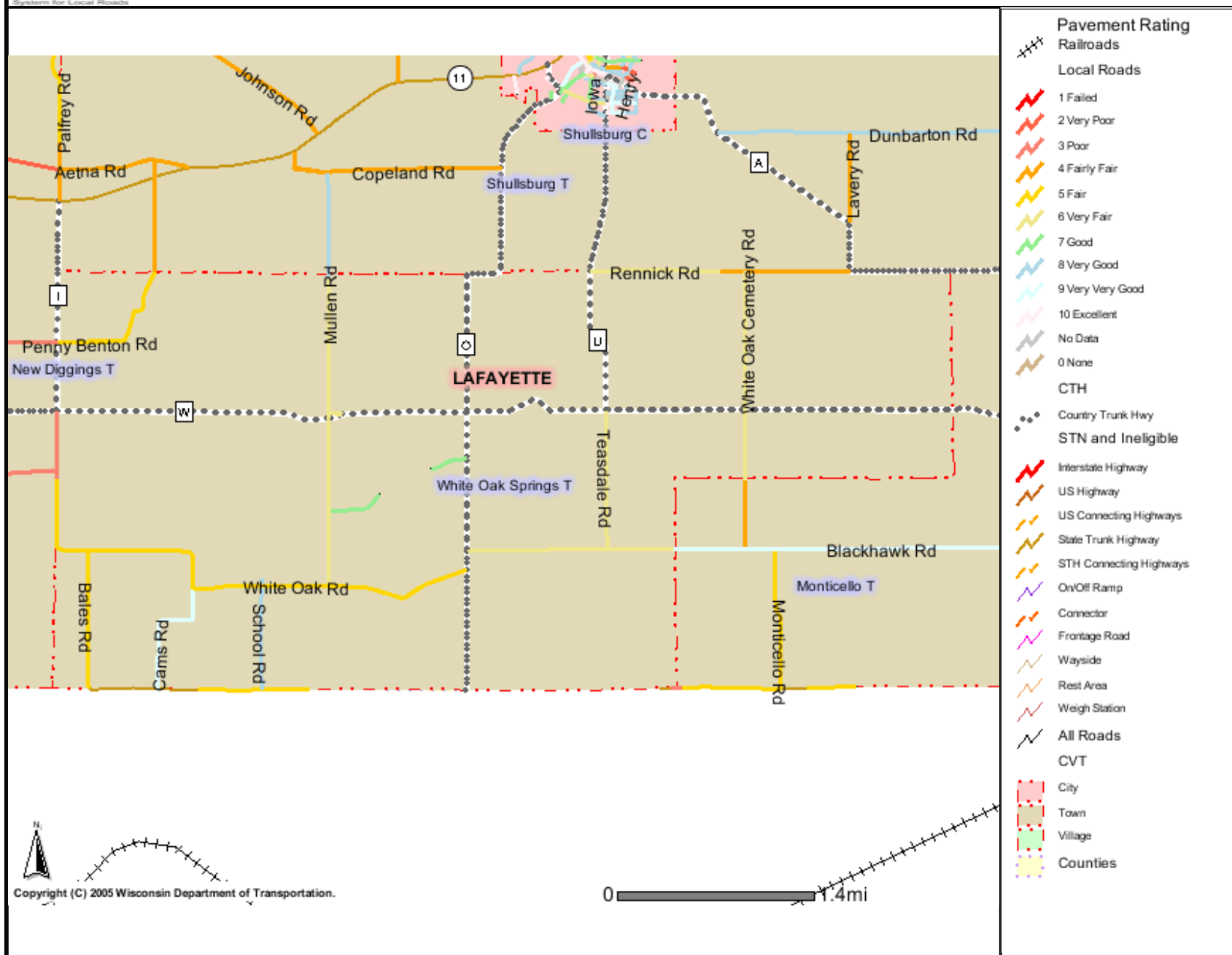


Map 5.6 2005 Pavement Rating Map for the Town of Wayne



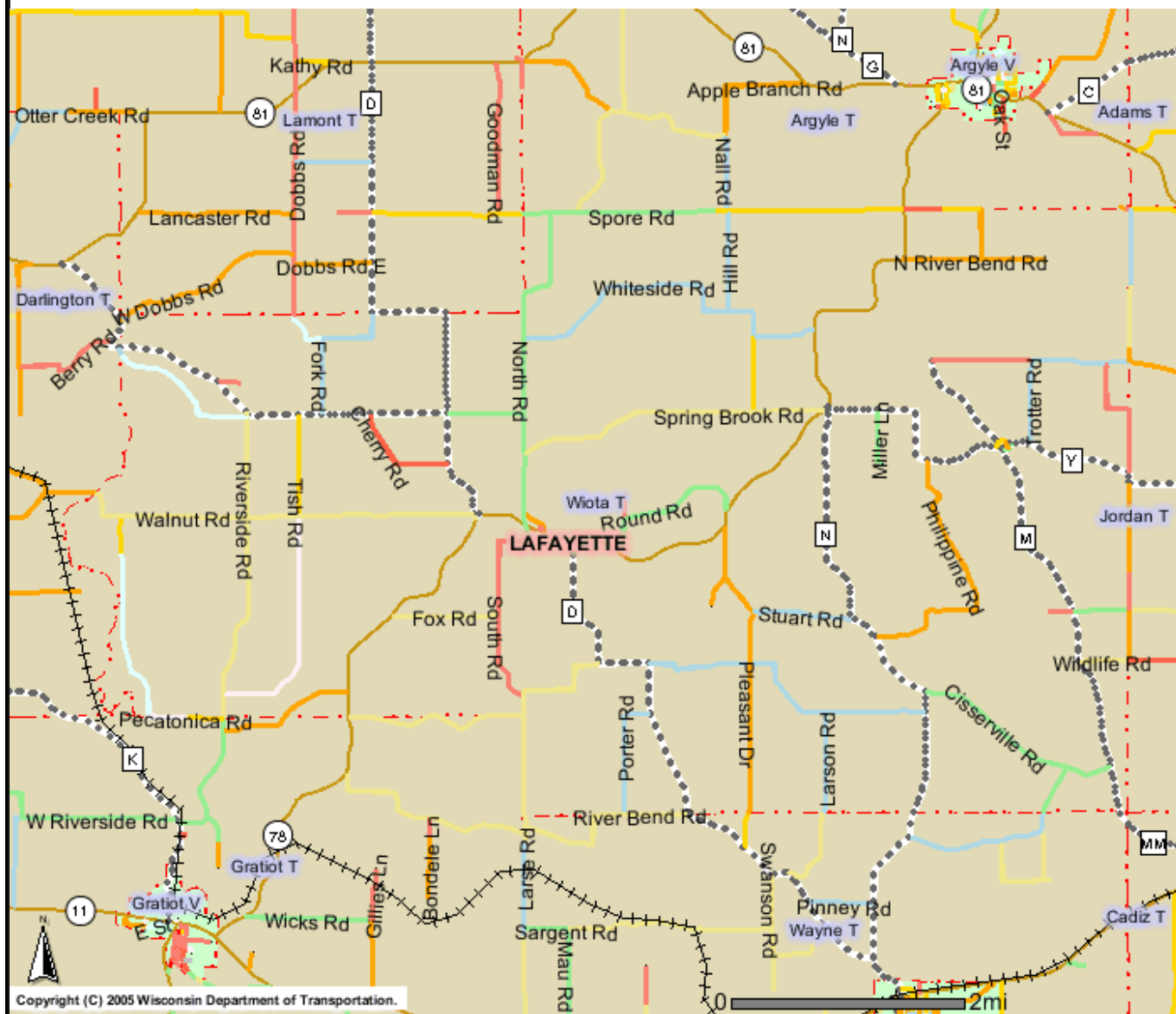
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Map 5.6 2005 Pavement Rating Map for the Town of White Oak Springs



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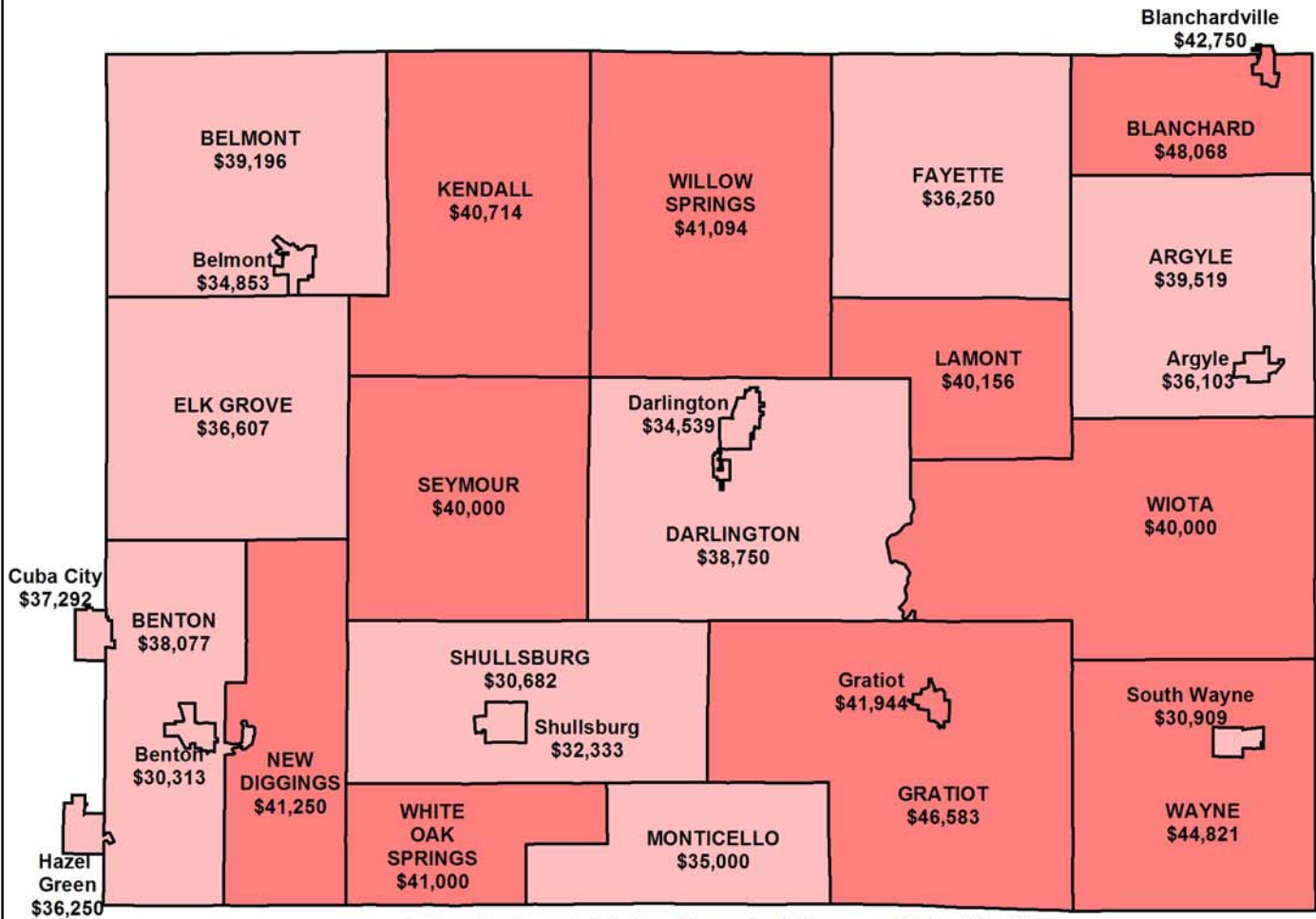
Map 5.6 2005 Pavement Rating Map for the Town of Wiota



- Pavement Rating**
- 1 Failed
 - 2 Very Poor
 - 3 Poor
 - 4 Fairly Fair
 - 5 Fair
 - 6 Very Fair
 - 7 Good
 - 8 Very Good
 - 9 Very Very Good
 - 10 Excellent
 - No Data
 - 0 None
- Railroads**
- Local Roads**
- Country Trunk Hwy
 - STN and Ineligible
 - Interstate Highway
 - US Highway
 - US Connecting Highways
 - State Trunk Highway
 - STH Connecting Highways
 - On/Off Ramp
 - Connector
 - Frontage Road
 - Wayside
 - Rest Area
 - Weigh Station
 - All Roads
 - CVT
 - City
 - Town
 - Village
 - Counties

MAP 6.1 Median Household Income 2000

- LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN -



Lafayette County Median Household Income 2000: \$37,220



SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
719 Pioneer Tower
1 University Plaza
Platteville, WI 53818

July 10, 2007

Source: US Census 2000

Legend

Median Household Income 2000

	<\$40K		\$50K - \$59K
	\$40K - \$49K		\$60K >

1 inch equals 4.52 miles

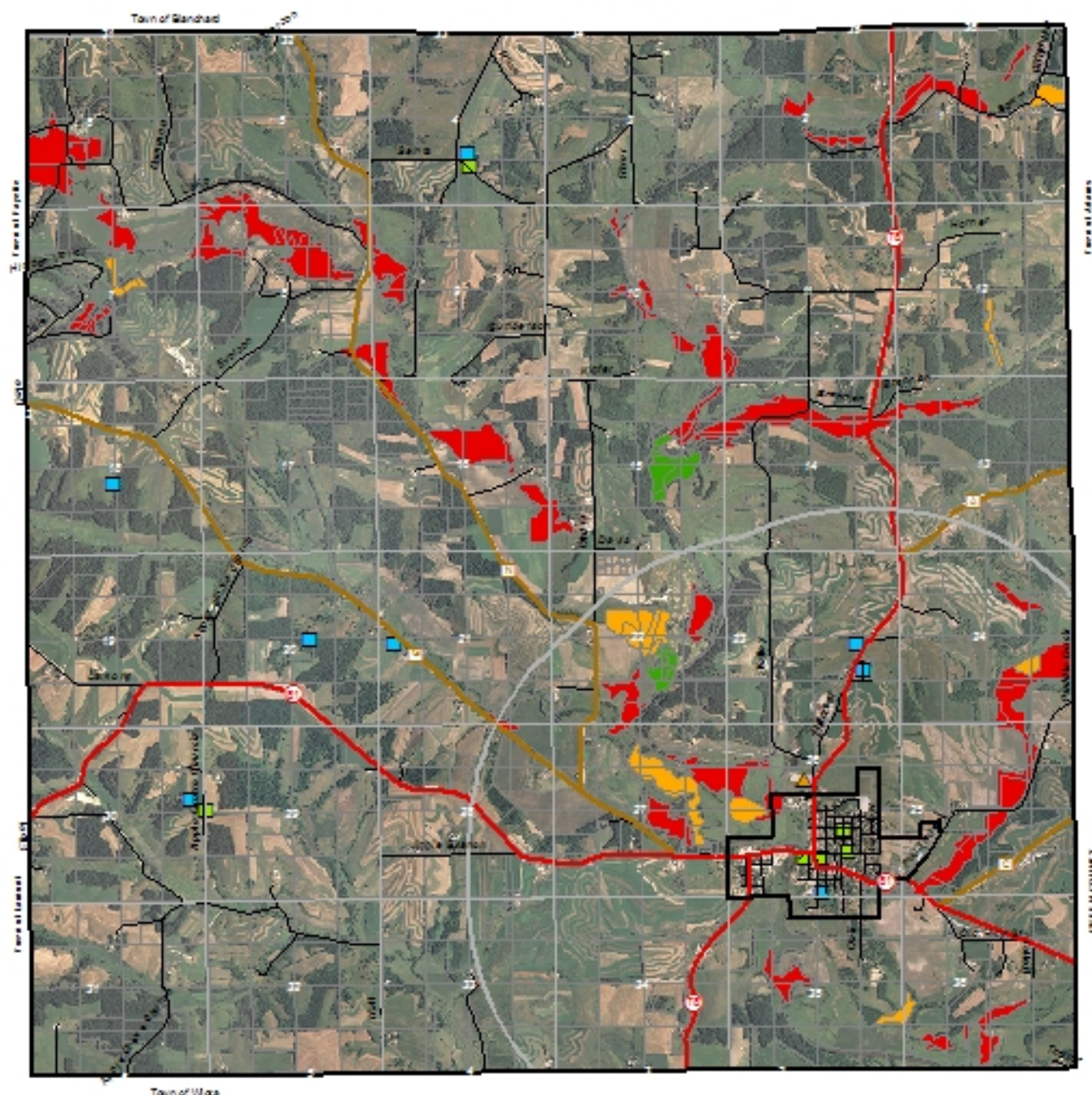


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MAP 8.1 LAND USE

- TOWN OF ARGYLE -

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
714 Pioneer Tower
One University Place
Reno, WI 53254
920-443-1214
www.swrpc.org
May 4, 2007

Revised: 2002
Lafayette Co. Parcel: 2004

Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- 1.5 Mile Buffer
- Sections
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads/Drives
- Cemetery
- Church
- Public Schools

Wetlands

Classification

- Emergent/Wet Meadow
- Forested
- Scrub/Shrub

1 inch equals 0.5 miles



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MAP 8.1 EXISTING LAND USE

- TOWN OF BELMONT -
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Note: The floodplain area on the original paper map was extracted from FEMA's map. This electronically drawn floodplain area on this map is taken from the NRCS's flooding frequencies (frequent and occasional classifications) data. Similarities between the two are quite close.

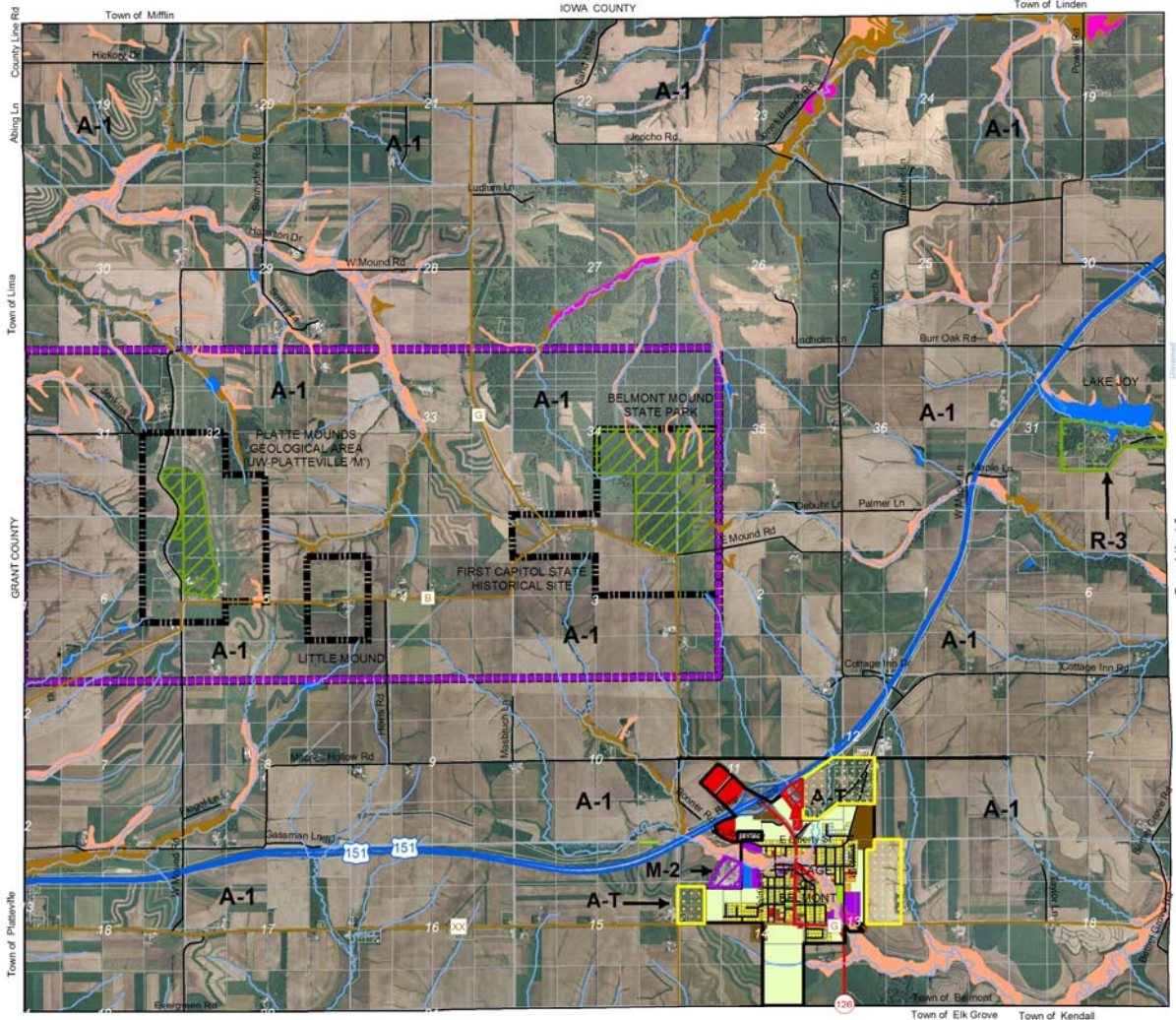
The Platte Mounds parcel lines are according to the Lafayette County parcels file (2005-6).

The Village of Belmont boundary is according to the newer annexations (2005-6).

Drafted from the
1997 Land Use Map
combined with the
1997 Official Zoning Map
plus existing (2007)
Town Land Use Map

Note: Electronically drawn from paper copy of
LAND USE PLAN and "Official Zoning Map"
dated February 11, 1997.

Prepared By: Belmont Town Planning Committee
and Belmont Town Board
Technical Assistance Provided By: Southwestern
Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission



1 inch equals 0.7 miles



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nor a technical survey and is not intended
to be one. SWWRPC is not responsible for
any inaccuracies herein contained.



SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
719 Pioneer Tower
One University Plaza
Platteville, WI 53818
608-342-1214
www.swwrpc.org

July 10, 2007
Fly Over: 2005-SID
Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6

Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- Roads - Federal
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local/Drives
- Streams

Wetland Classification

- Emergent/Wet Meadow

Soils of Lafayette Co. Village of Belmont Land Use

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Flooding | Frequent | Single-Family Residential |
| Occasional | Multi-Family Residential | Commercial |
| Water | Industrial | Quarry |
| | Park/Recreation | Public/Semi-Public |
| | Agricultural | Vacant |

Town of Belmont Zoning Districts

- A-1 Exclusive Agricultural District
- A-T Agricultural Transition District
- R-3 Recreation District
- M-2 Heavy Industrial District

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AREA

- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AREA

- Campground

SENSITIVE NATURAL RESOURCES AREA

- Floodplain Area (Occasional/Frequent)
- Unique Historical, Scenic and Geological Significance Area
- Mound Scenic Protection Area

RESOURCES PROTECTION AREA

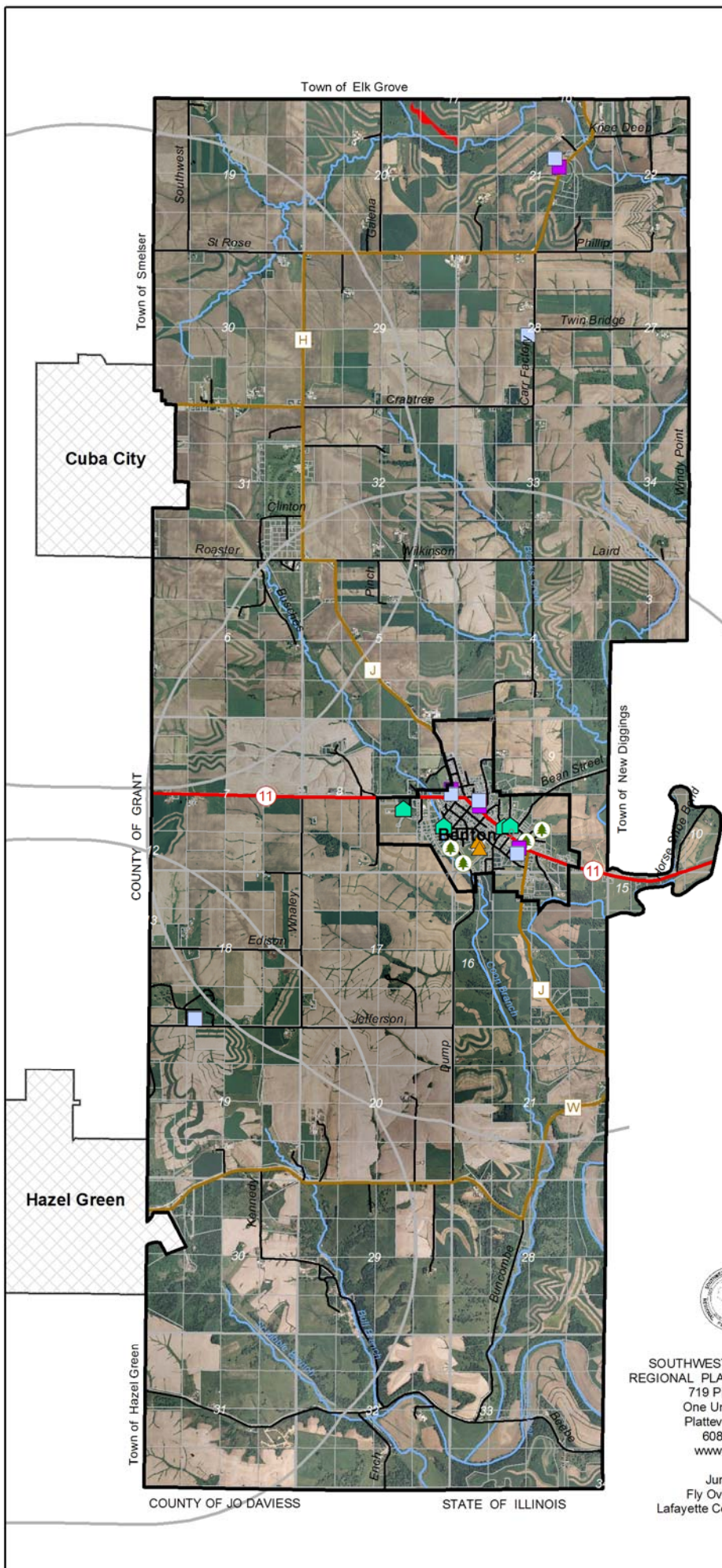
- State Park and Other Public Lands

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION AREA

- Farmland and Open Areas

MAP 8.1 EXISTING LAND USE

- TOWN OF BENTON -
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- 1.5 Mile ETZ Buffer
- Cemetery
- Church
- Municipal Buildings
- Parks - Local
- Public Schools
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local/Drive
- Streams - Perennial
- Wetlands Classification**
- Emergent/Wet Meadow



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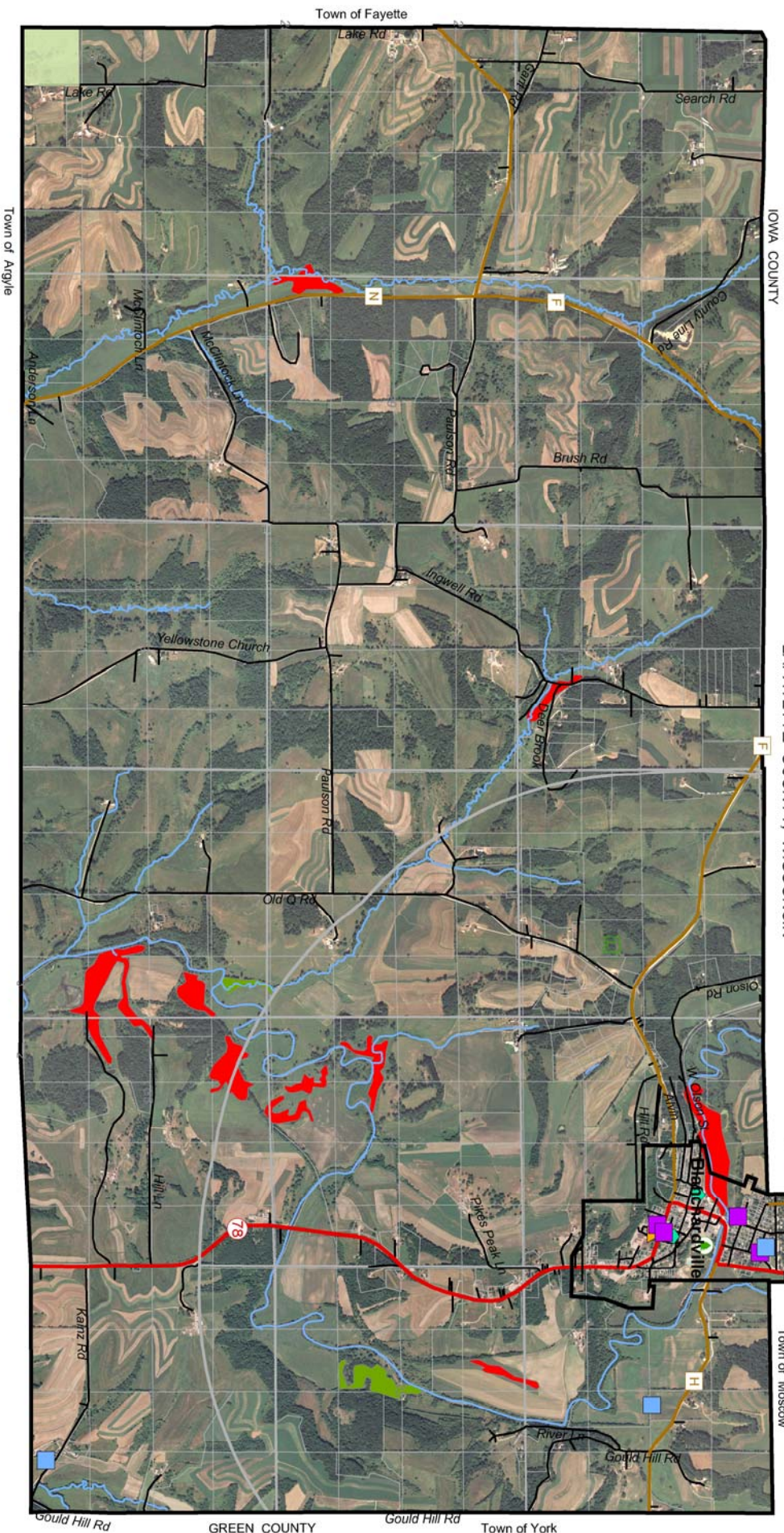
June 8, 2007
Fly Over: 2005-SID
Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6

1 inch equals 1 miles



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MAP 8.1 EXISTING LAND USE - TOWN OF BLANCHARD - LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



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608-342-1214
www.swwrpc.org

September 4, 2007
Fly Over, 2005-SID
Lafayette Co. Parcels, 2005-6

- Legend**
- Municipal Boundary
 - Sections
 - 1.5 Mile ETZ Buffer
 - Unincorporated Villages
 - Cemetery
 - Church
 - Landfills
 - Municipal Buildings
 - Parks - Local
 - Parks - State
 - Public Schools
 - Roads - State
 - Roads - County
 - Roads - Local/Drives
 - Streams - Perennial
 - Wetlands Classifications
 - Emergent/Wet Meadow
 - Forested

1 inch equals 0.6 miles

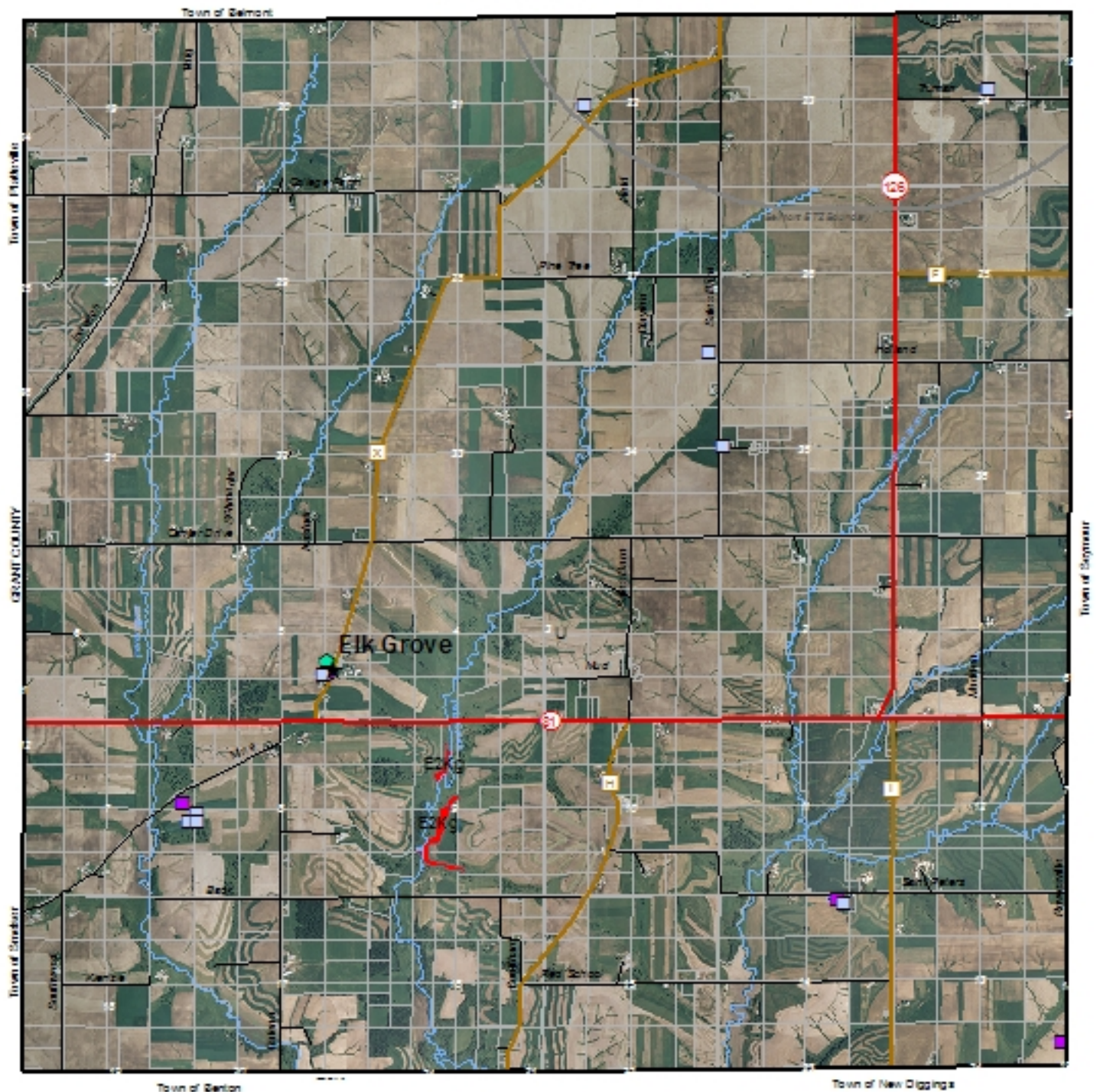
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S

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MAP 8.1 LAND USE

- TOWN OF ELK GROVE -

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



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719 Pioneer Tower
One University Place
Potosi, WI 53853
608-342-1214
www.swrpc.org

June 25, 2007
By: [Signature]
Lafayette Co. Parcels: 200546

Legend

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Municipal Boundary | Church/Historical Church | Roads - Local/Drives |
| Sections | Municipal Buildings | Streams - Perennial |
| 1/2 Mile 272 Buffer | Public Schools | Wetland Classification |
| Unincorporated Villages | Roads - State | Emergent/Wet Meadow |
| Cemetery | Roads - County | |

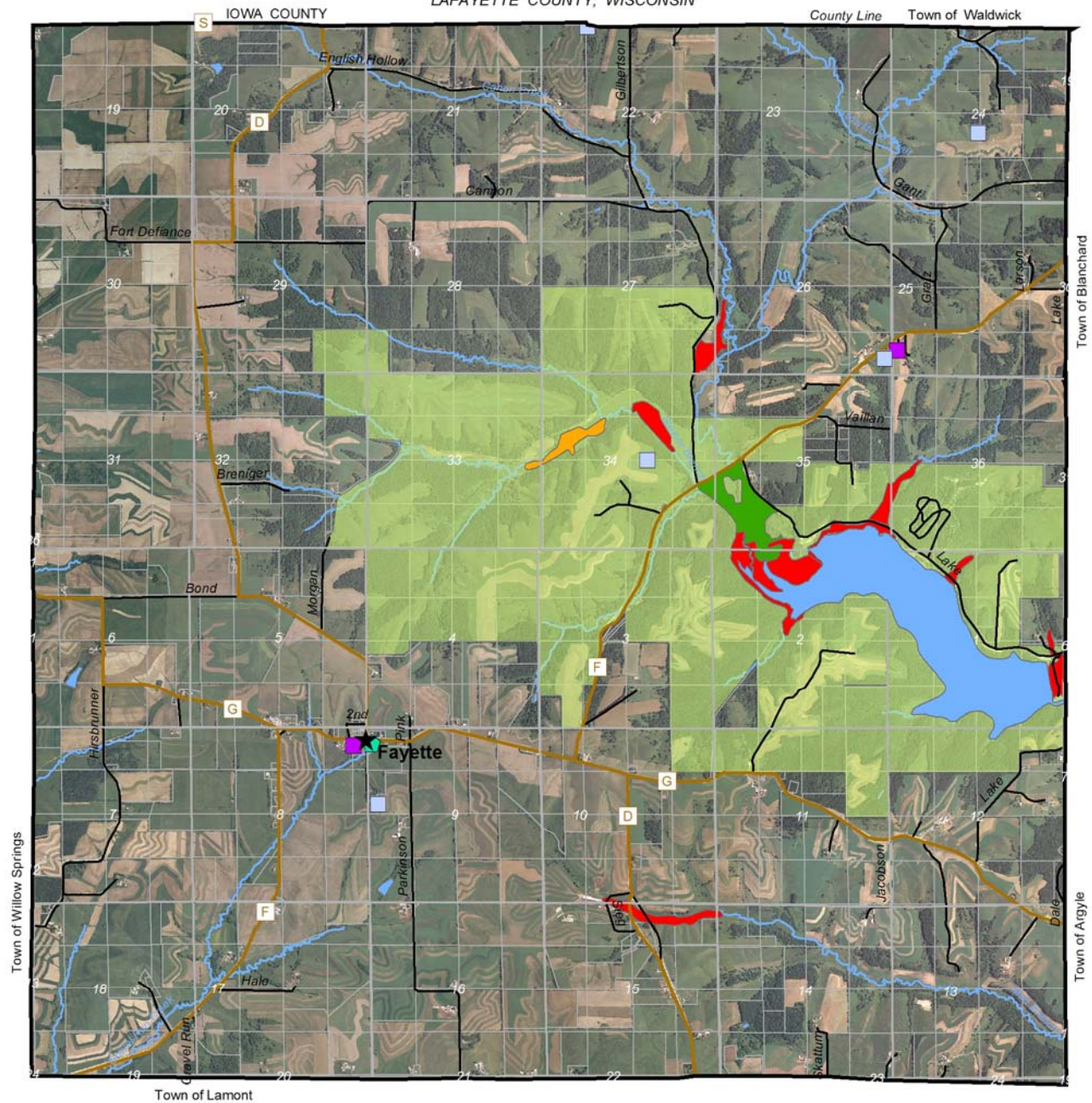
1 inch equals 0.5 miles



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MAP 8.1 EXISTING LAND USE

- TOWN OF FAYETTE -
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



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May 22, 2007
Fly Over: 2005-SID
Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6

Legend

Municipal Boundary	Municipal Buildings	Wetlands
Sections	Parks - State	Wetlands Classifications
Unincorporated Villages	Public Schools	Emergent/Wet Meadow
Cemetery	Roads - County	Forested
Church/Historical Church	Roads - Local/Drives	Scrub/Shrub
	Streams - Perennial	



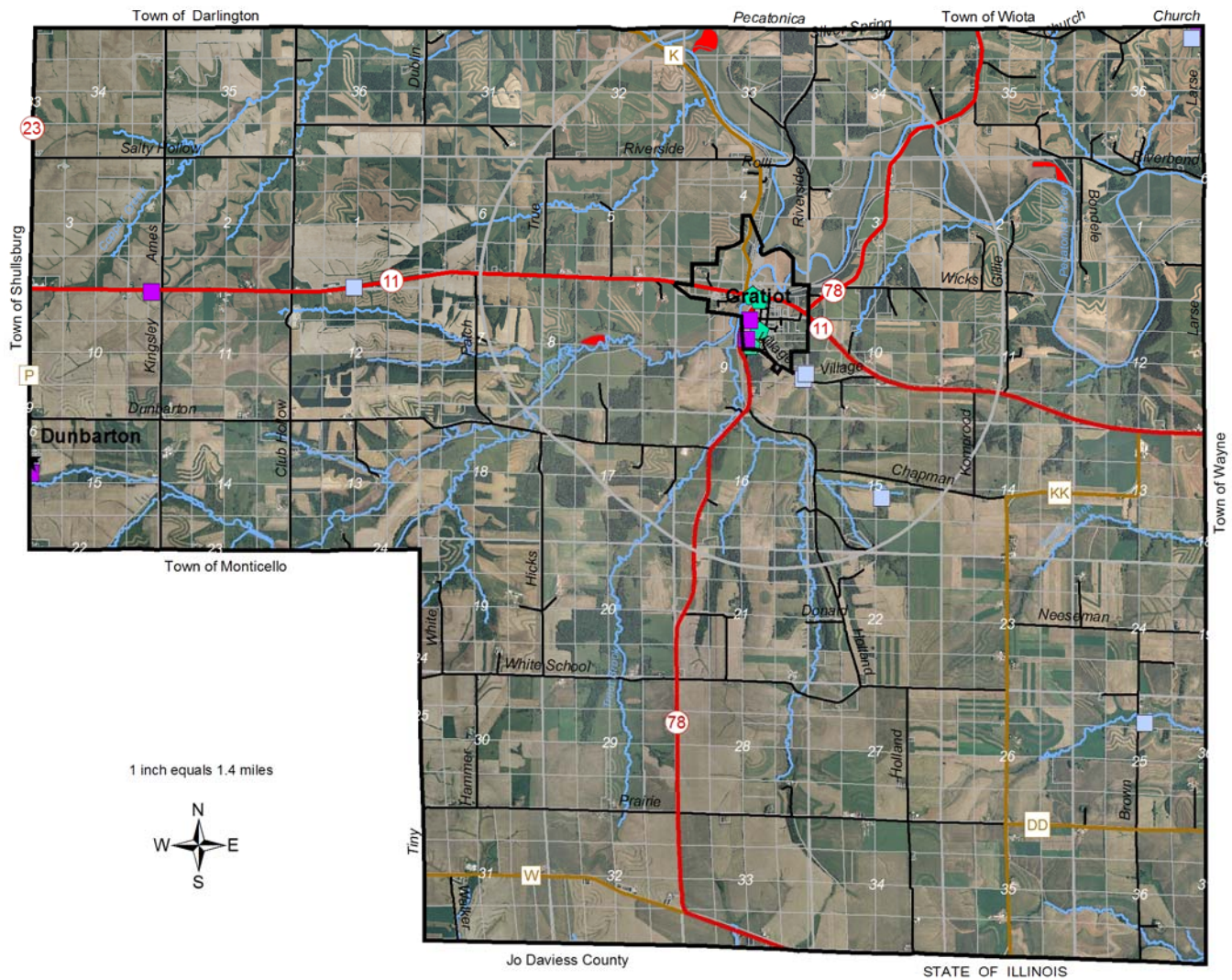
1 inch equals 0.9 miles

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MAP 8.1 EXISTING LAND USE

- TOWN OF GRATIOT -

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



1 inch equals 1.4 miles



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May 4, 2007
Fly Over: 2005-SID
Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6

Legend

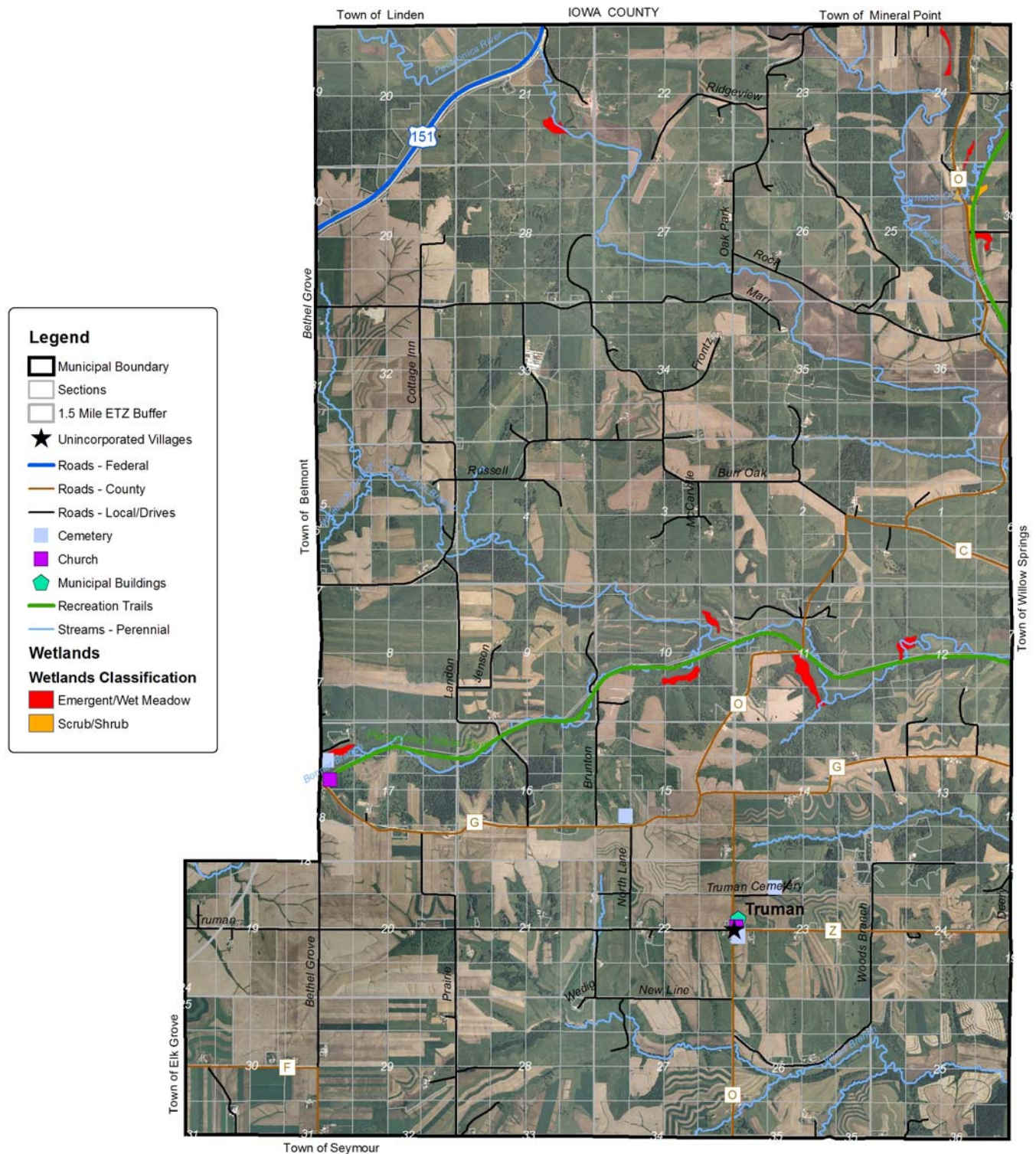
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Municipal Boundary | Municipal Buildings | Roads - Local/Drives |
| 1.5 Mile ETZ Buffer | Parks - Local | Sections |
| Unincorporated Villages | Public Schools | Streams - Perennial |
| Cemetery | Roads - State | Emergent/Wet Meadow |
| Church/Historical Church | Roads - County | |

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MAP 8.1 EXISTING LAND USE

- TOWN OF KENDALL -

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



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1 inch equals 1.1 miles



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June 11, 2007
Fly Over: 2005-SID
Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6

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www.swwrpc.org



May 4, 2007

Fly Over: 2005-SID

Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6

1 inch equals 0.7 miles

Legend

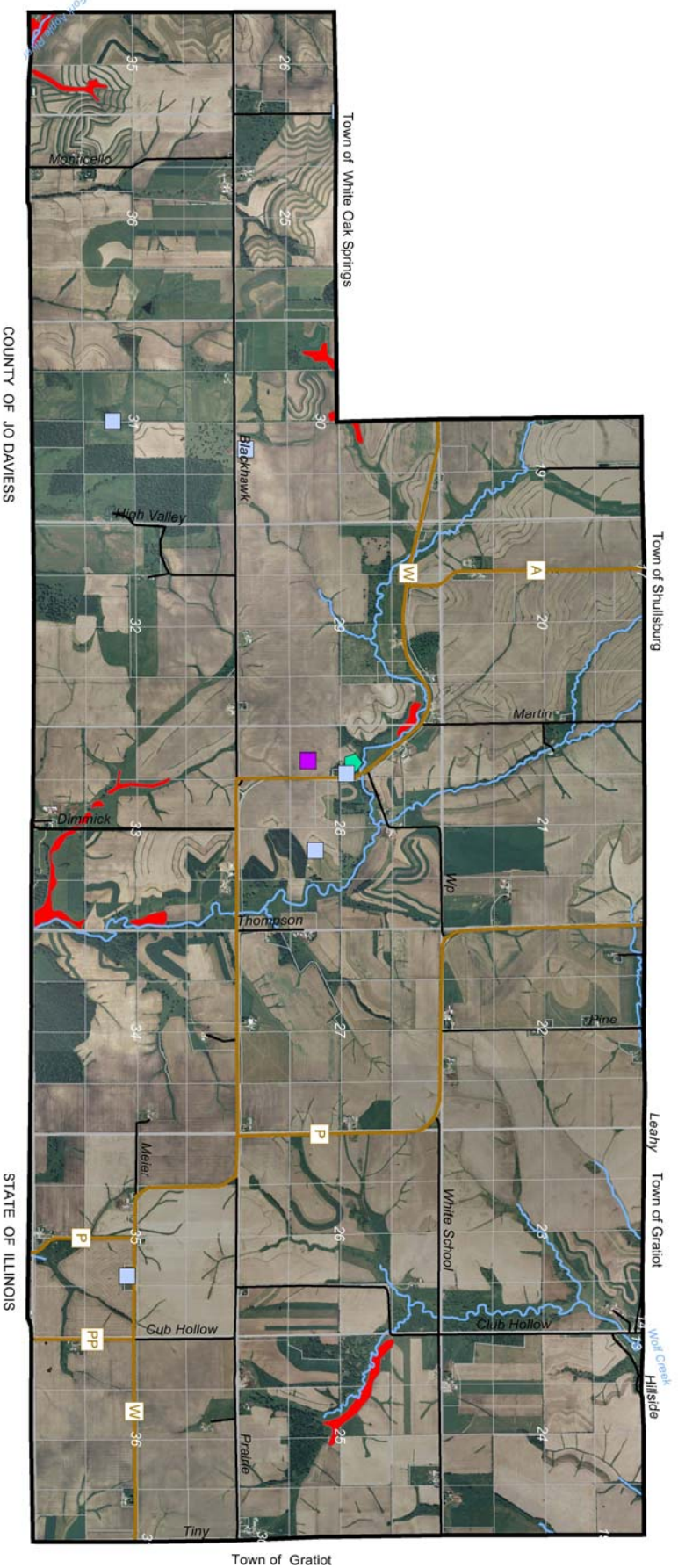
- Municipal Boundary** — Roads - State
Sections — Roads - County
Unincorporated Villages — Roads - Local/Drives
Cemetery — Streams - Perennial
Church/Historical Church — Wetlands Classification
Municipal Buildings — Emergent/Vet Meadow

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SWWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

MAP 8.1 EXISTING LAND USE

- TOWN OF MONTICELLO -

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



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May 4, 2007
Fly Over: 2005-SID
Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6

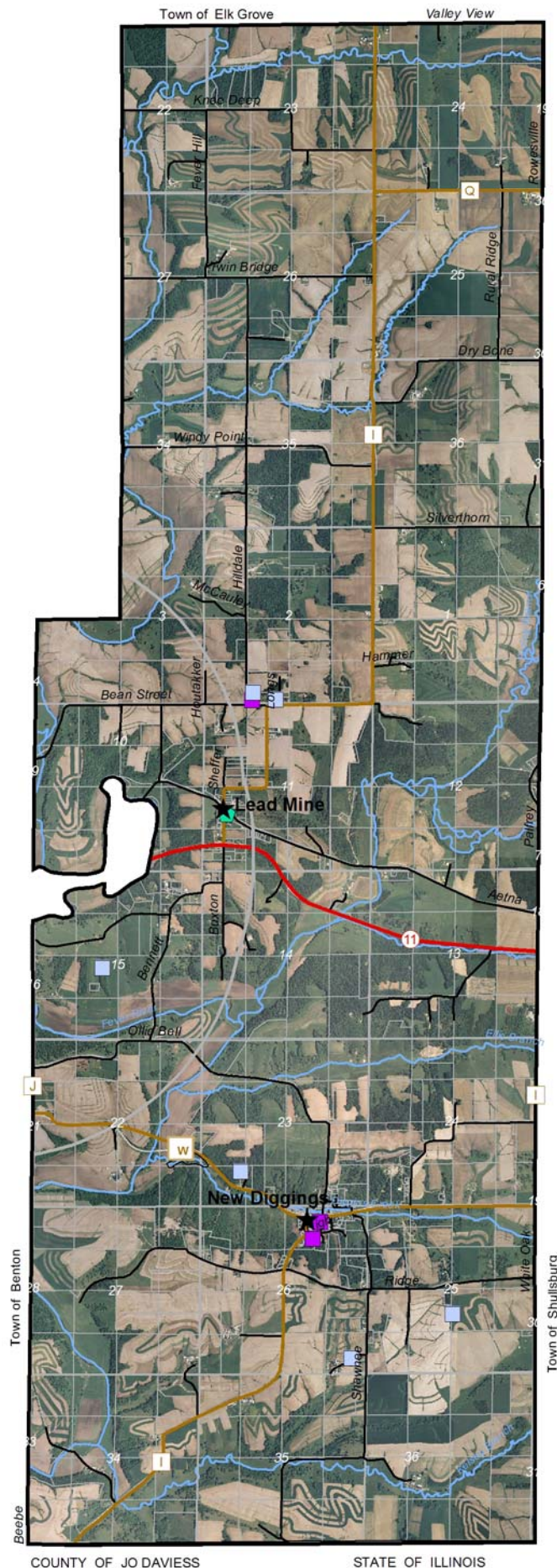
S:\WGroups\SWMRPC\GIS\LafayetteCounty\Towns\WILC\GIS\Monticello Town\Projects\Shullsburg\8-1\Existing_LandUse\8_1_Monticello Town

- Legend**
- Municipal Boundary
 - Sections
 - Cemetery
 - Church/Historical Church
 - Municipal Buildings
 - Roads - County
 - Roads - Local/Drives
 - Streams - Perennial
 - Wetlands Classifications
 - Emergency Wet Meadow

1 inch equals 0.8 miles



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MAP 8.1 EXISTING LAND USE

- TOWN OF NEW DIGGINGS -
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- 1.5 Mile ETZ Buffer
- Unincorporated Villages
- Cemetery
- Church/Historical Church
- Municipal Buildings
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local/Drives
- Streams - Perennial
- Wetlands - None Designated

1 inch equals 1 miles



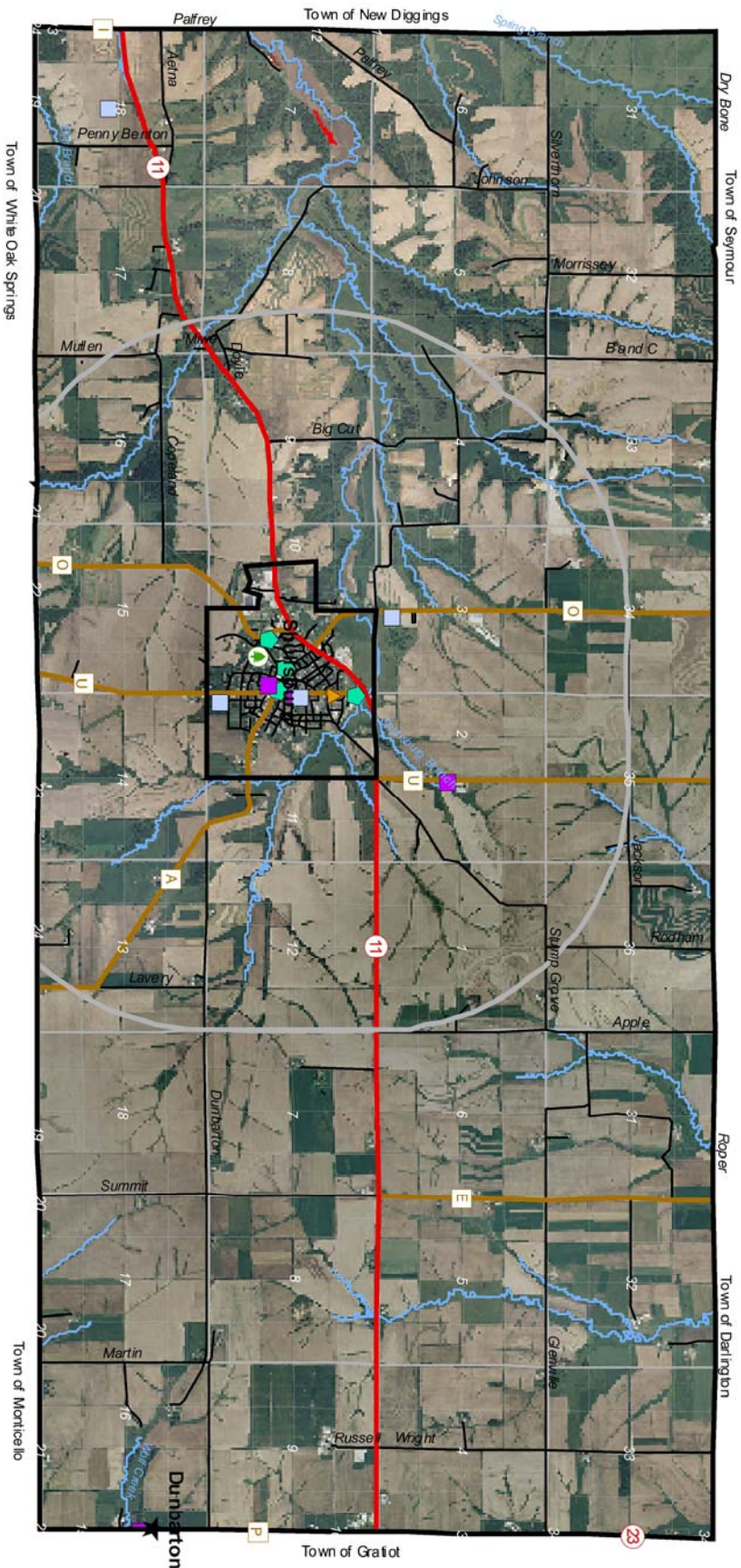
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June 8 2007
Fly Over: 2005-SID
Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6

MAP 8.1 EXISTING LAND USE - TOWN OF SHULSBURG - LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



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May 4, 2007
FY Over: 2005-SD
Lafayette Co. Parks: 2005-6

- Legend**
- Municipal Boundary
 - Sections
 - 1.5 Mile ETZ Buffer
 - Unincorporated Villages
 - Cemetery
 - Church
 - Municipal Buildings
 - Parks - Local
 - Public Schools
 - Roads - State
 - Roads - County
 - Roads - Local/Drives
 - Streams - Perennial
 - Wetlands Classification
 - Emergent/Wetland

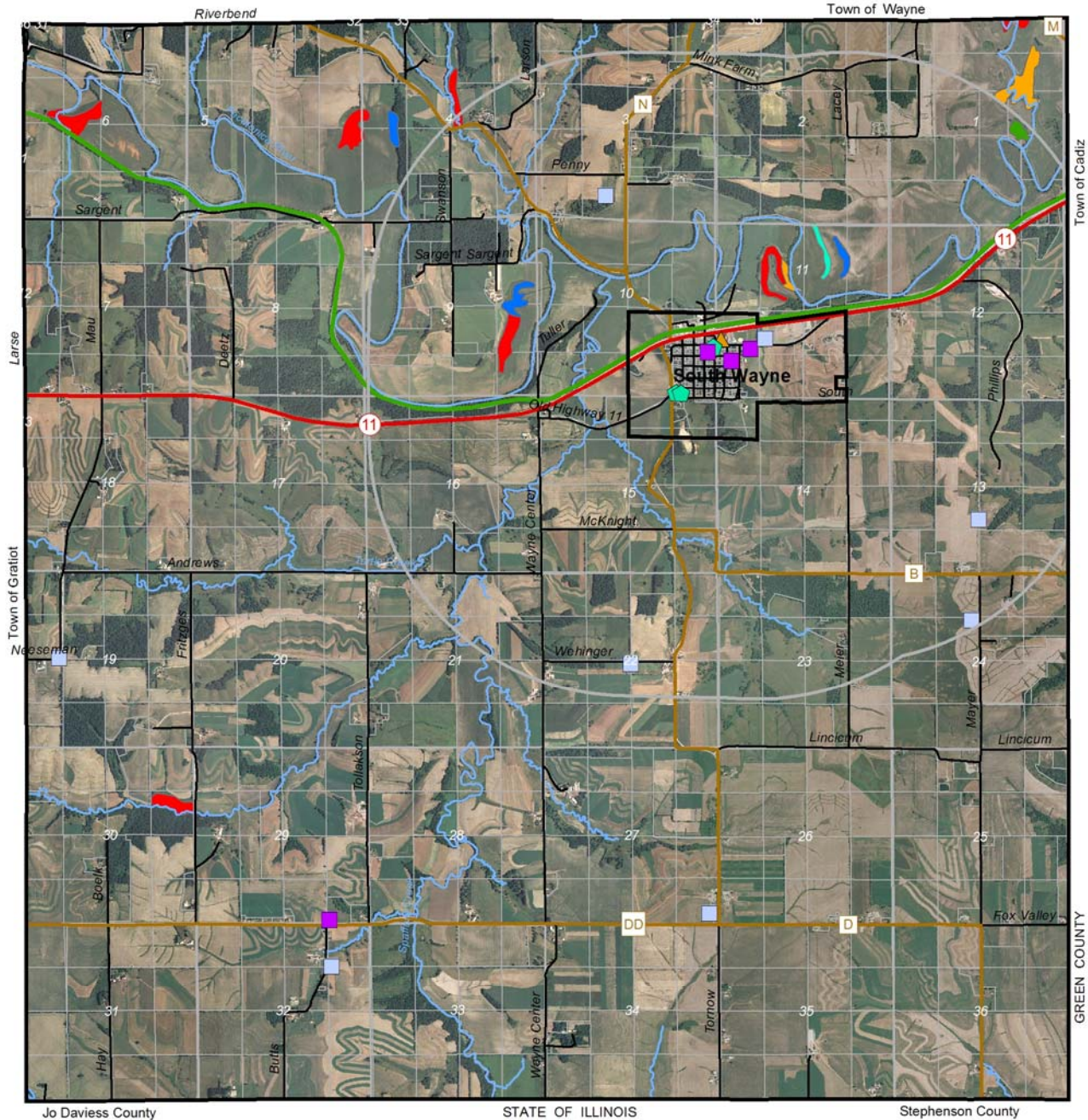
1 inch equals 1 miles



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MAP 8.1 EXISTING LAND USE

- TOWN OF WAYNE -
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



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www.swwrpc.org

May 23, 2007
Fly Over: 2005-SID
Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6

Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- 1.5 Mile ETZ Buffer
- Unincorporated Villages
- Cemetery
- Church/Historical Church
- Municipal Buildings
- Parks - Local
- Public Schools
- Recreation - Cheese Country Trail
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local/Drives
- Steams - Perennial

Wetlands

- Wetlands Classifications**
- Emergent/Wet Meadow
 - Flats/Unvegetated Wet Soil
 - Forested
 - Open Water
 - Scrub/Shrub

1 inch equals 0.9 miles

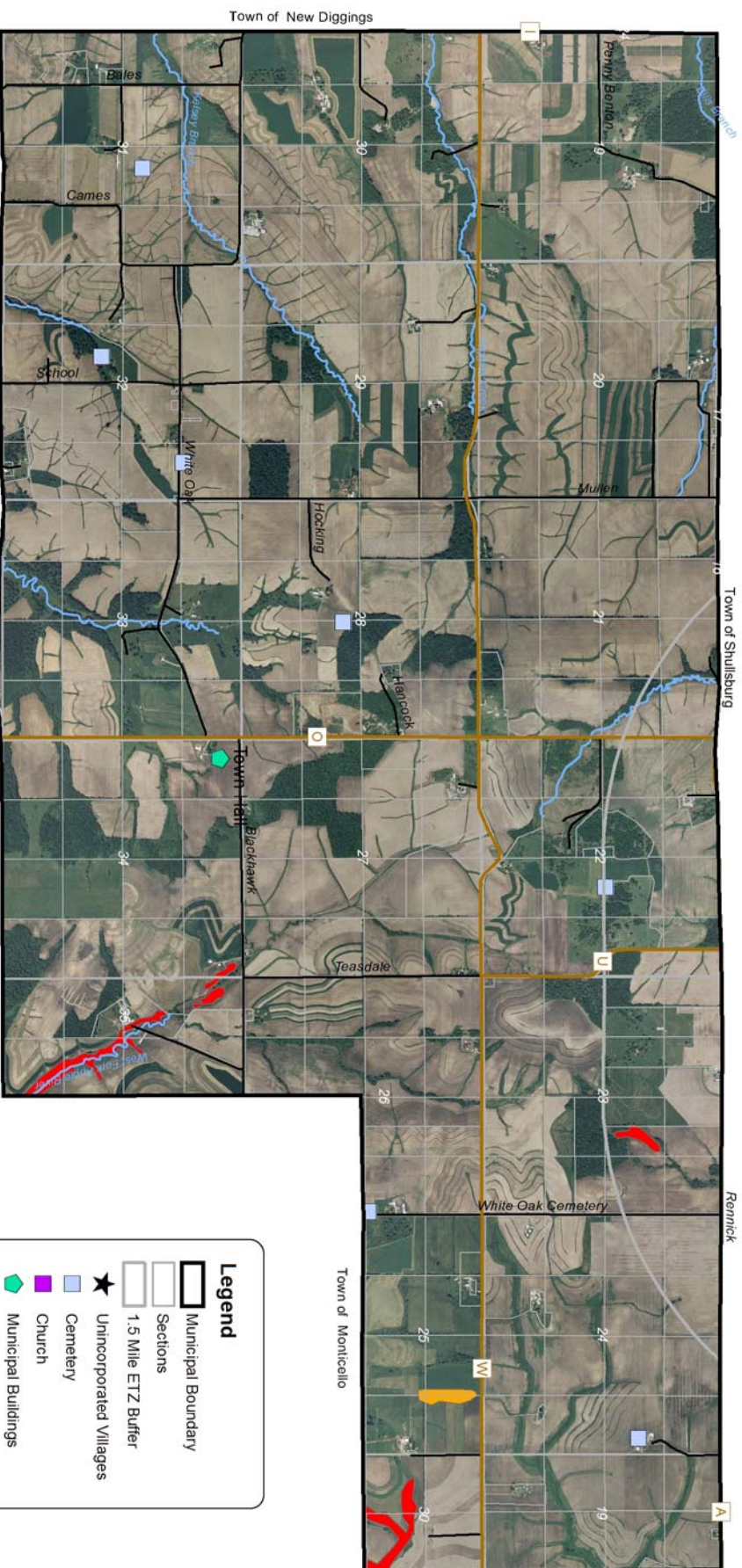


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MAP 8.1 EXISTING LAND USE

- TOWN OF WHITE OAK SPRINGS -

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



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REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

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One University Plaza
Platteville, WI 53818
608-342-1214
www.swwrpc.org

May 7, 2007
Fly Over: 2005-SID
Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6



1 inch equals 0.7 miles

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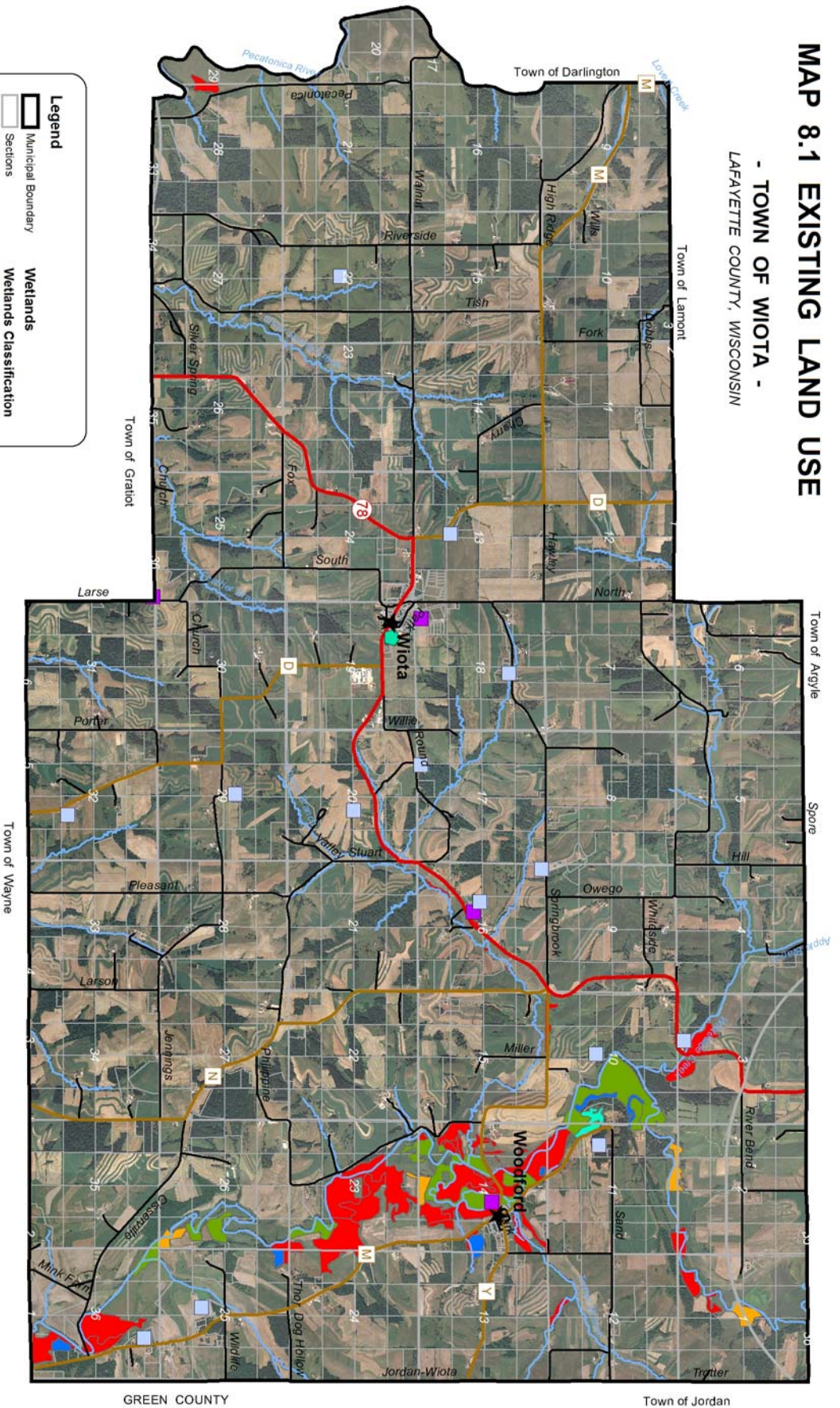
Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- 1.5 Mile ETZ Buffer
- ★ Unincorporated Villages
- Cemetery
- Church
- Municipal Buildings
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local/Drives
- Streams - Perennial
- Streams - Perennial
- Wetlands Classification
- Emergent/Wet Meadow
- Scrub/Shrub

MAP 8.1 EXISTING LAND USE

- TOWN OF WIOTA -

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



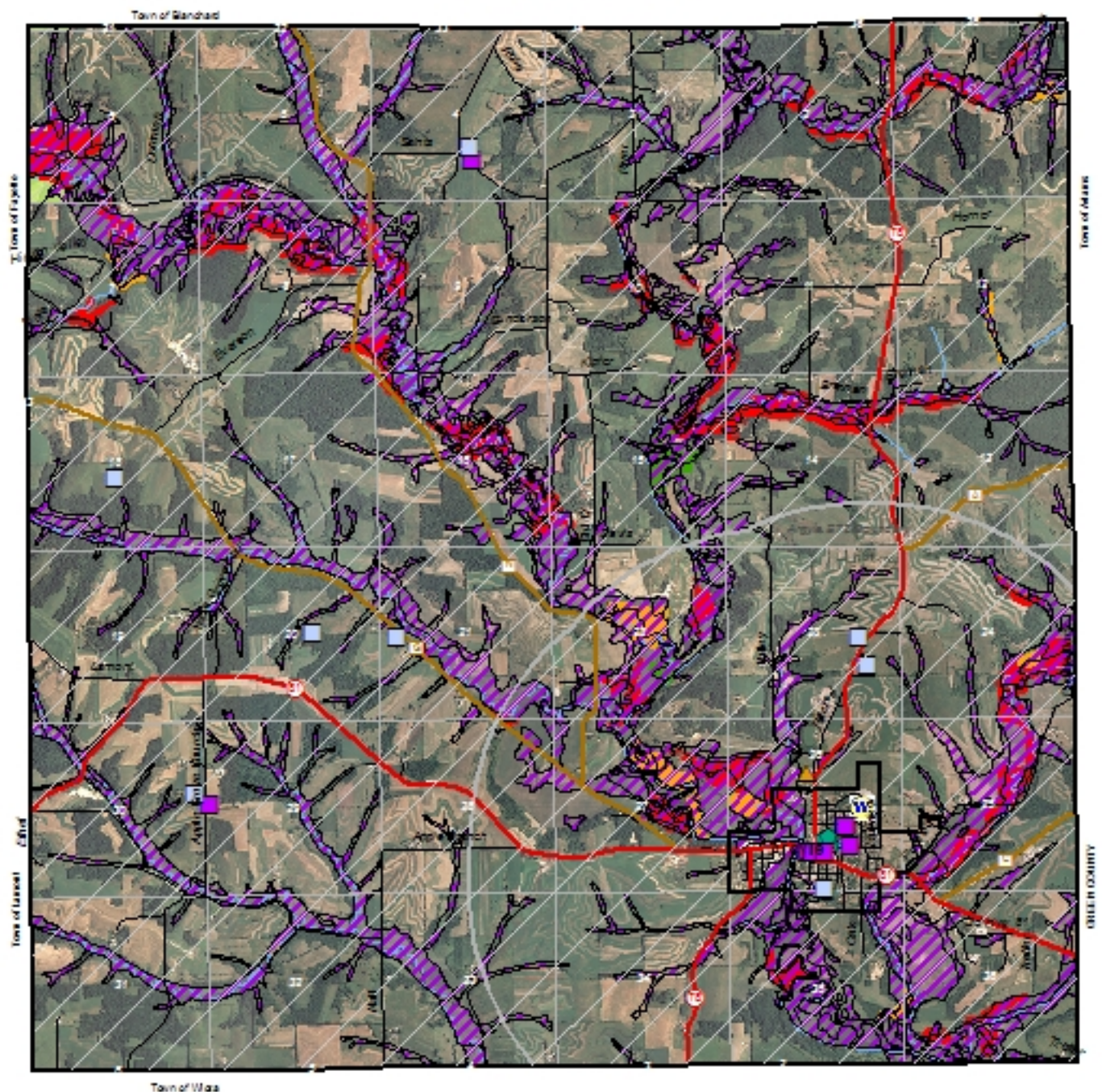
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Platteville, WI 53618
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May 7, 2007
Fly Over: 2005-SID
Lafayette Co Parcels: 2005-6

MAP 8.2 PROPOSED LAND USE

- TOWN OF ARGYLE -
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



Legend

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Municipal Boundary | Stream - Perennial | Wetlands Classification |
| Section | Road - State | Emergent Wetlands |
| 1/2 Mile Buffer | Road - County | Forested |
| Canal | Road - Local/Other | Barren Shrub |
| Ditch/Intersect Ditch | Telecommunication Towers | Soil Classification |
| Grassland | Wastewater Treatment | Hydric |
| Municipal Buildings | Water Utility | Proposed Development |
| Public Land | | |
| Public Parks | | |
| Railroad Corridor | | |

1 inch equals 0.2 miles



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REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
714 Pioneer Tower
One University Place
Racine, WI 53406
920-920-1214
www.swrpc.org

June 22, 2007
By Order: 2007-010
Lafayette Co. Racine: 2007-010

*** Proposed Development Note:**
Any land use may be appropriate as long as it is consistent with the comprehensive plan, local county ordinances and state regulations.

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

Drafted from the
1997 Land Use Map
combined with the
1997 Official Zoning Map
plus the 2007 Existing
Land Use Map

Note: Electronically drawn from paper copy of
LAND USE PLAN and "Official Zoning Map"
dated February 11, 1997.

Prepared By: Belmont Town Planning Committee
and Belmont Town Board
Technical Assistance Provided By: Southwestern
Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

The floodplain area on the original paper
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the two are quite close.

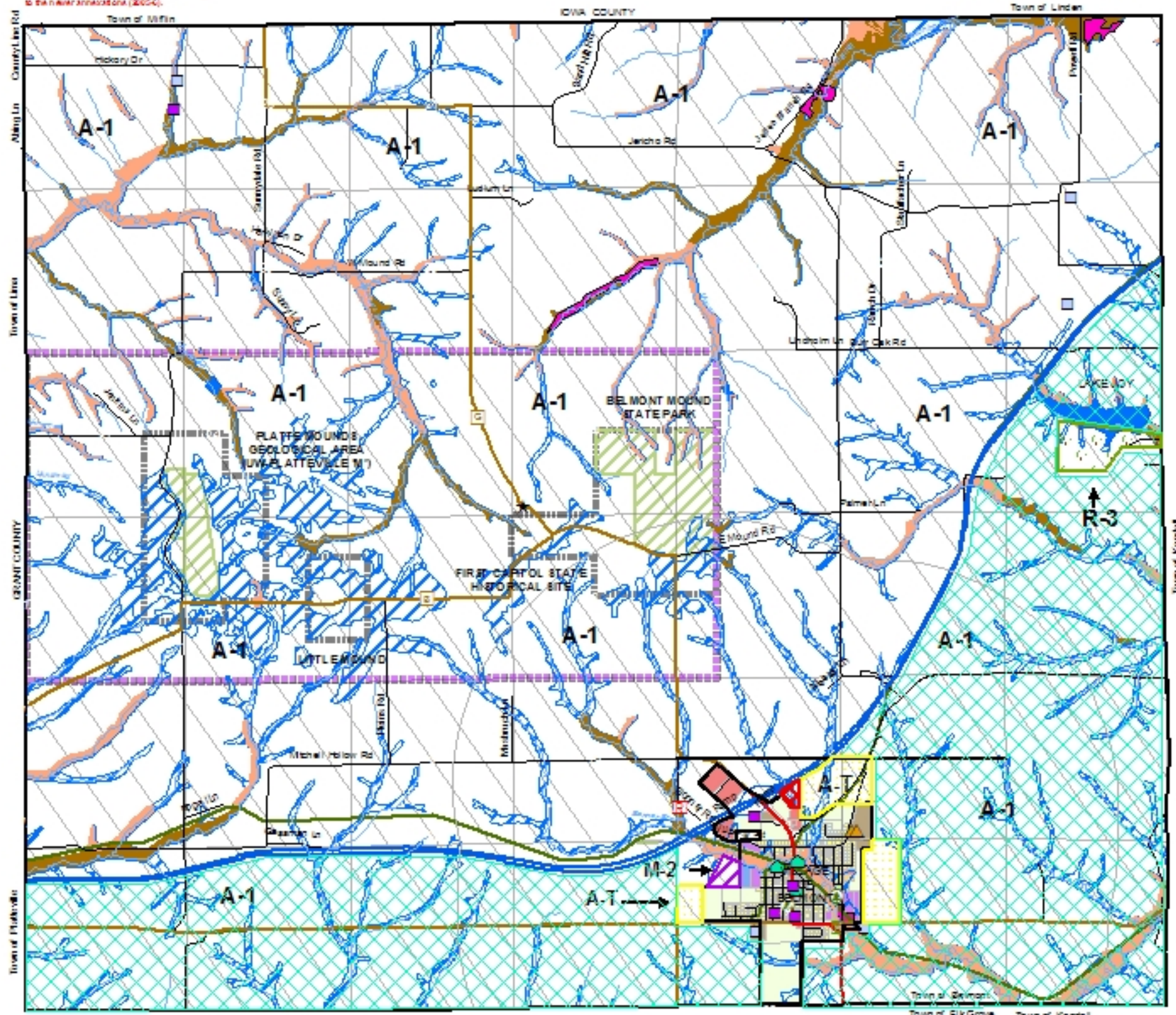
The Platte Mounds parcel lines are according to
the Lafayette County parcel file (2004).

The Village of Belmont boundary is according to
the village annexation (2004).

MAP 8.2 PROPOSED LAND USE

- TOWN OF BELMONT -

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- 1.5 Mile Buffer Boundary
- Unincorporated Villages
- Cemetery
- Church
- Landfills
- Municipal Buildings
- Parks - Local
- Public Schools

Recycling Centers

- Breams
- Roads - Federal
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local/Drives

Vietnam Classification

- Emergent/Wet Meadow
- Soil Classification
- Hydro/Wet Soils

Lafayette Co. Parcels

- Village of Belmont Land Use
- Single-Family Residential
- Multi-Family Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Quarry
- Park/Recreation
- Public/Semi-Public
- Agricultural
- Vacant Lot

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AREA

- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AREA

- Campground
- Wind Energy Development
- Proposed Development *

*Note: Any land use may be appropriate as long as it is consistent with the comprehensive plan and local county ordinances, and state regulations.

SENSITIVE NATURAL RESOURCES AREA

- Floodplain Area (Occasional/Frequent)
- Unique Historical, Scenic and Geological Significance Area
- Mound Scenic Protection Area

RESOURCES PROTECTION AREA

- State Park and Other Public Lands

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION AREA

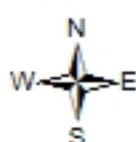
- Farmland and Open Areas



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Platteville, WI 53589
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July 12, 2007
By Order: 2007-010
Lafayette Co. Parcel 2007-010

1 inch equals 0.7 miles



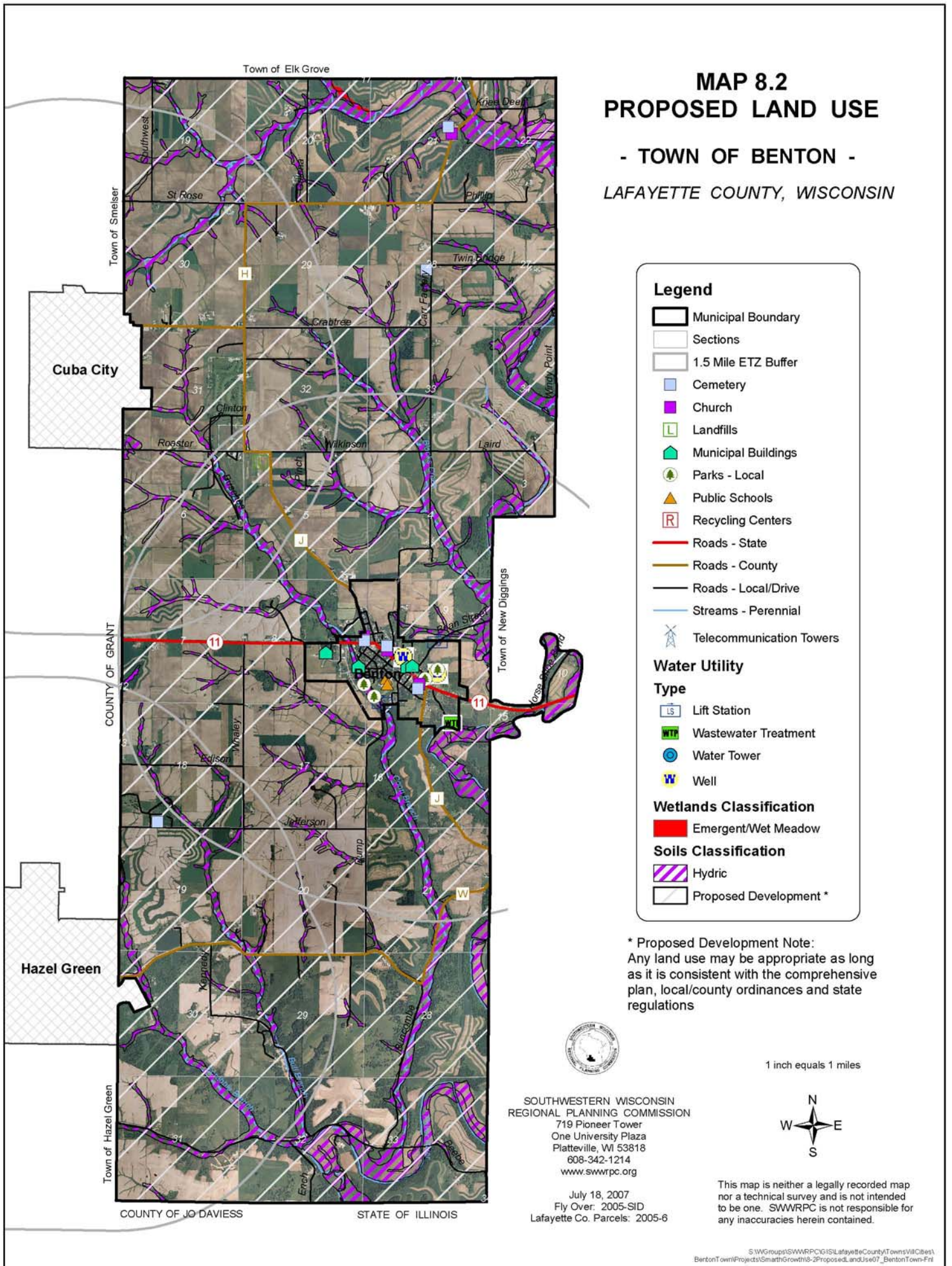
Town of Belmont Zoning Districts

- A-1 Exclusive Agricultural District
- A-T Agricultural Transition District
- R-3 Recreation District
- M-2 Heavy Industrial District

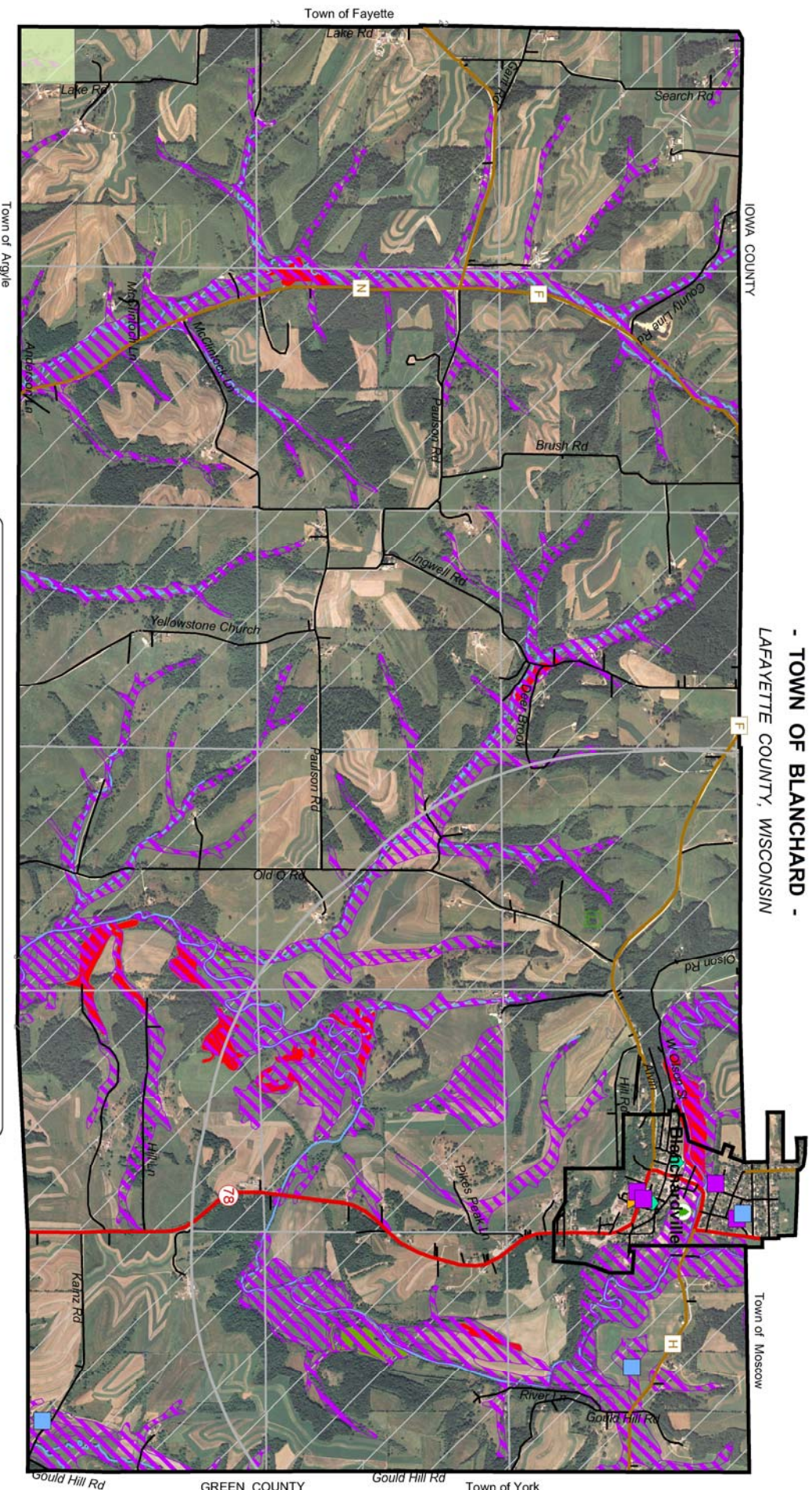
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MAP 8.2 PROPOSED LAND USE

- TOWN OF BENTON -
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



MAP 8.2 PROPOSED LAND USE - TOWN OF BLANCHARD - LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



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608-342-1214
www.swwrpc.org

September 4, 2007
Fly Over: 2005-SID
Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6

Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- 1.5 Mile ETZ Buffer
- Unincorporated Villages
- Cemetery
- Church
- Landfills
- Municipal Buildings
- Parks - Local
- Parks - State
- Public Schools
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local/Drives
- Streams - Perennial
- Soil Classification
- Hydro/Wet Soil
- Wetlands Classifications
- Emergent/Wet Meadow
- Forested
- Proposed Development *

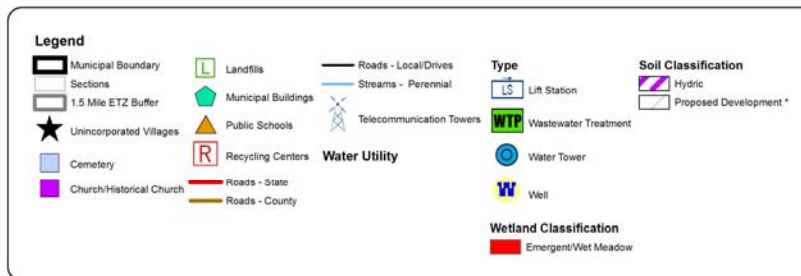
* Proposed Development Note:
Any land use may be appropriate as long as it is consistent with the comprehensive plan, local/county ordinances and state regulations.

1 inch equals 0.6 miles

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This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SwwRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

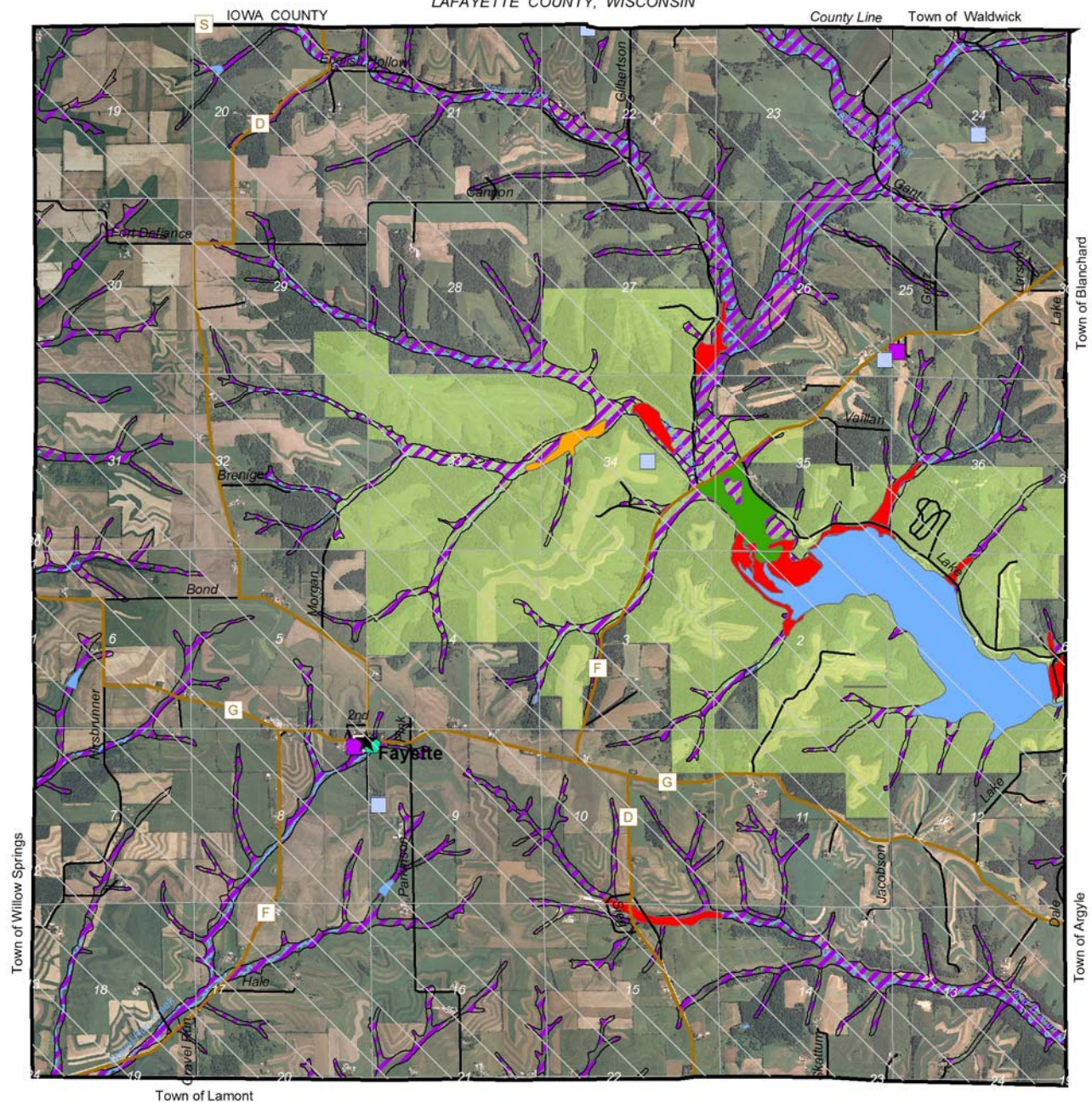
- TOWN OF ELK GROVE -
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



* Proposed Development Note:
Any land use may be appropriate as long as it is consistent with the comprehensive plan and local/county ordinances, and state regulations.

MAP 8.2 PROPOSED LAND USE

- TOWN OF FAYETTE -
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



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July 12, 2007
Fly Over: 2005-SID
Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6

Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- Unincorporated Villages
- Cemetery
- Church/Historical Church
- Landfills

- Municipal Buildings
- Parks - Local
- Parks - State
- Public Schools
- Recycling Centers
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local/Drives
- Streams - Perennial
- Telecommunication Towers

Water Utility

- Lift Station
- Wastewater Treatment
- Water Tower
- Well

Wetlands

Wetlands Classifications

- Emergent/Wet Meadow
- Forested
- Scrub/Shrub
- Soil Classification
- Hydric/Wet Soil
- Proposed Development *



1 inch equals 0.9 miles

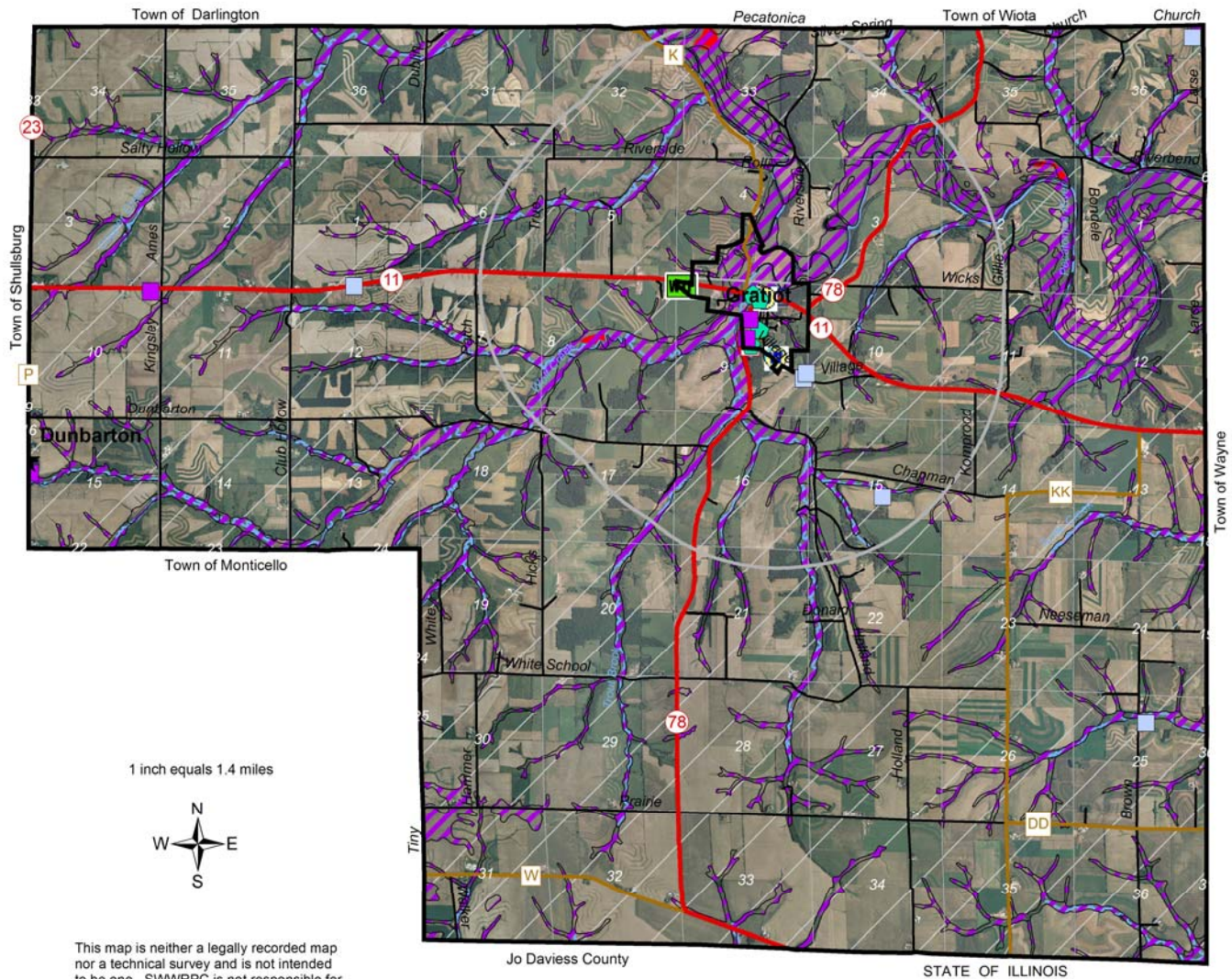
This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SWWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

* Proposed Development Note:
Any land use may be appropriate as long as it is consistent with the comprehensive plan, local/county ordinances and state regulations.

MAP 8.2 PROPOSED LAND USE

- TOWN OF GRATIOT -

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN




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 www.swwrpc.org
 May 15, 2007
 Fly Over: 2005-SID
 Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6

Legend

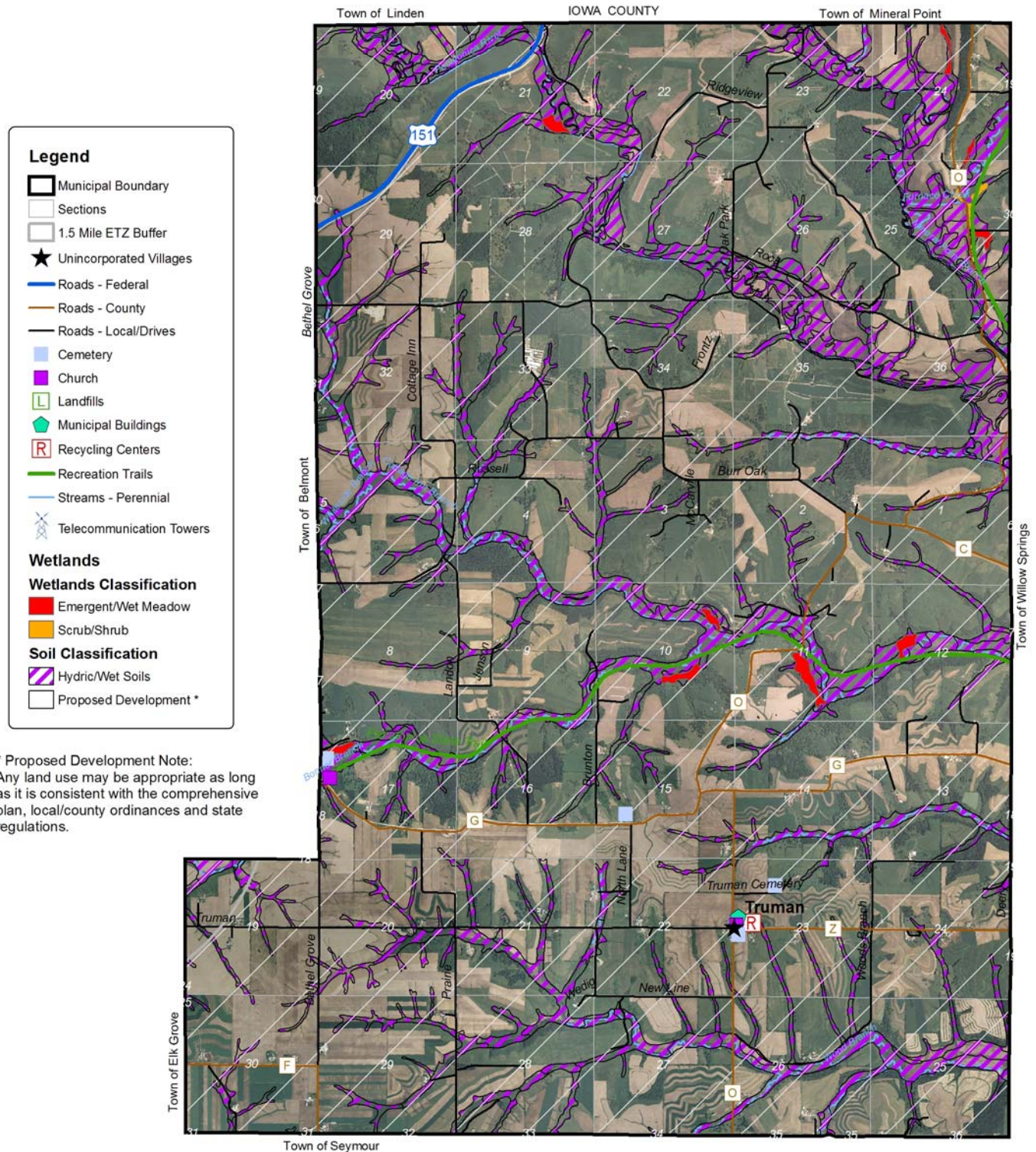
Municipal Boundary	Roads - State	Class
Sections	Roads - County	Emergent/Wet Meadow
1.5 Mile ETZ Buffer	Roads - Local/Drives	Soil Classification
Unincorporated Villages	Streams - Perennial	Hydric
Cemetery	Telecommunication Towers	Proposed Development *
Church/Historical Church	Water Utility	
Landfills	Type	
Municipal Buildings	Lift Station	
Parks - Local	Wastewater Treatment	
Public Schools	Water Tower	
Recycling Centers	Well	

* Proposed Development Note:
 Any land use may be appropriate as long as
 it is consistent with the comprehensive plan,
 local/county ordinances and state regulations.

MAP 8.2 PROPOSED LAND USE

- TOWN OF KENDALL -

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



1 inch equals 1.1 miles

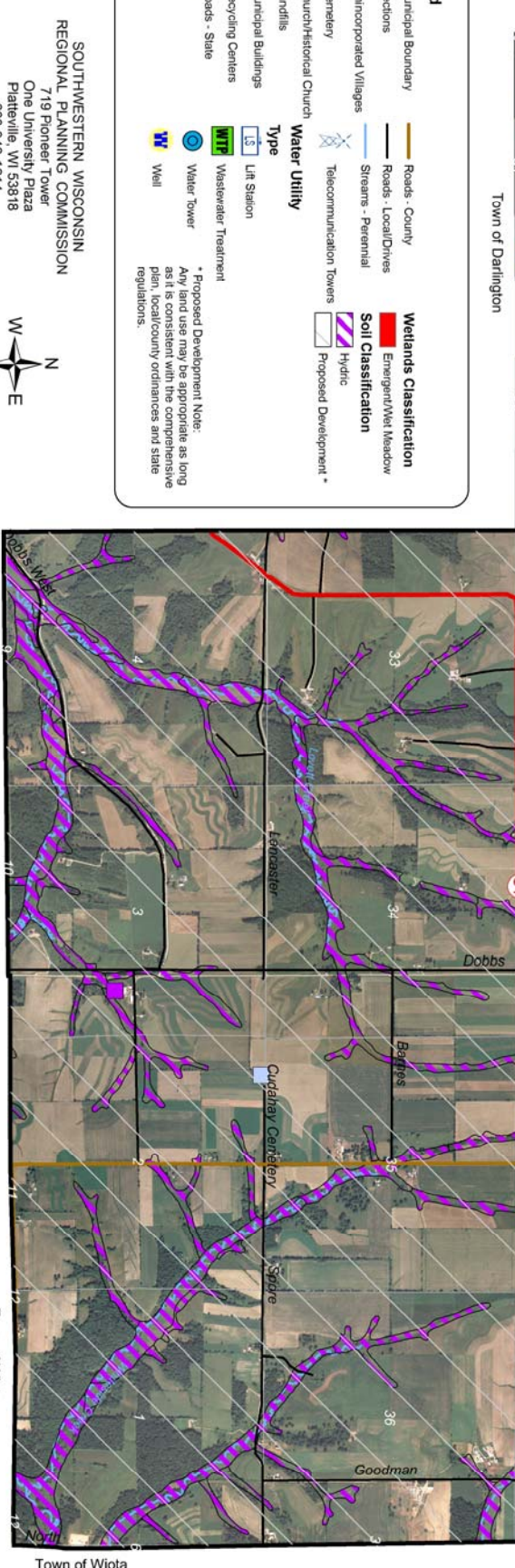


This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SWWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.



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July 18, 2007
Fly Over: 2005-SID
Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6



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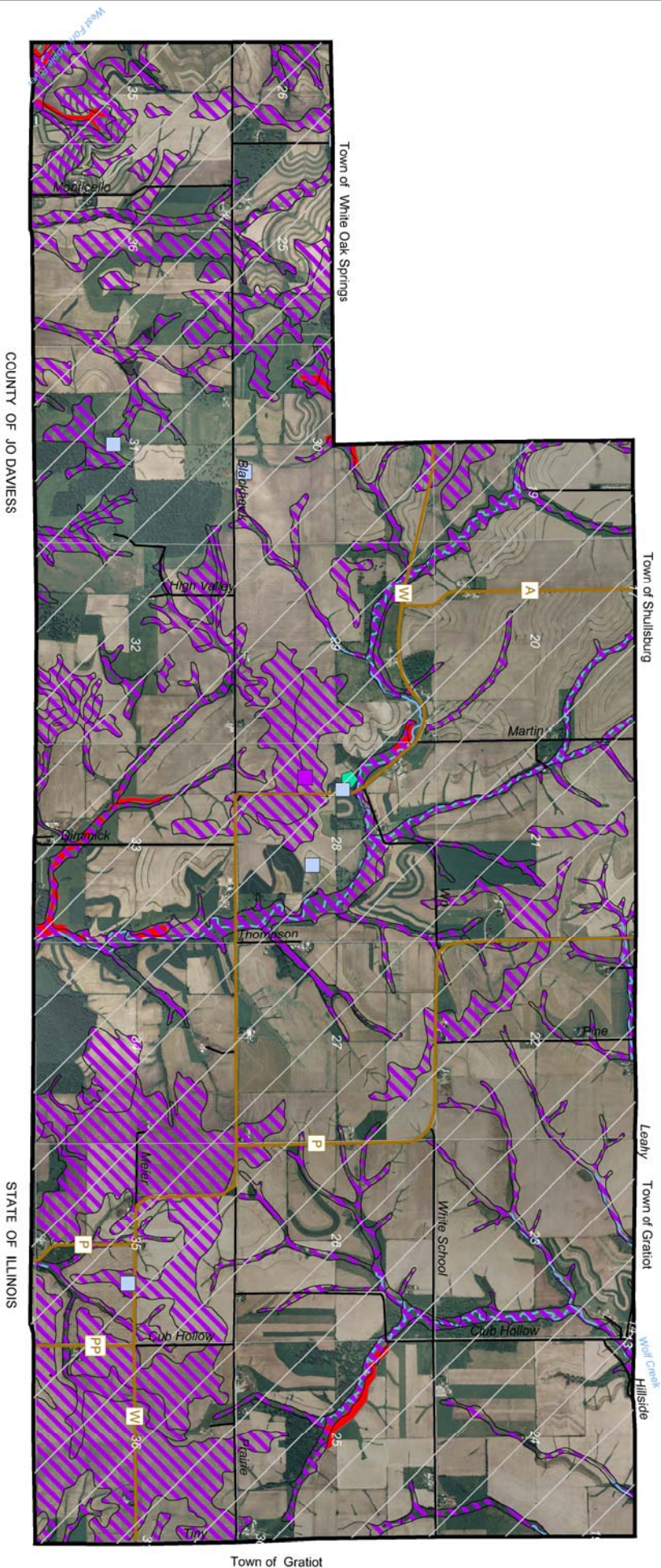
June 25, 2007
Fly Over: 2005-SID
Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6

1 inch equals 0.7 miles

S:\WGroups\SWWRPC\GIS\LafayetteCounty\Towns\VillaCites\LamontTownh
Projects\SmartGrowth\8-2ProposedLandUse07_LamontTown-Fnl

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MAP 8.2 PROPOSED LAND USE - TOWN OF MONTICELLO - LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



*** Proposed Development Note:**
Any land use may be appropriate as long as it is consistent with the comprehensive plan, local/county ordinances and state regulations.

1 inch equals 0.8 miles



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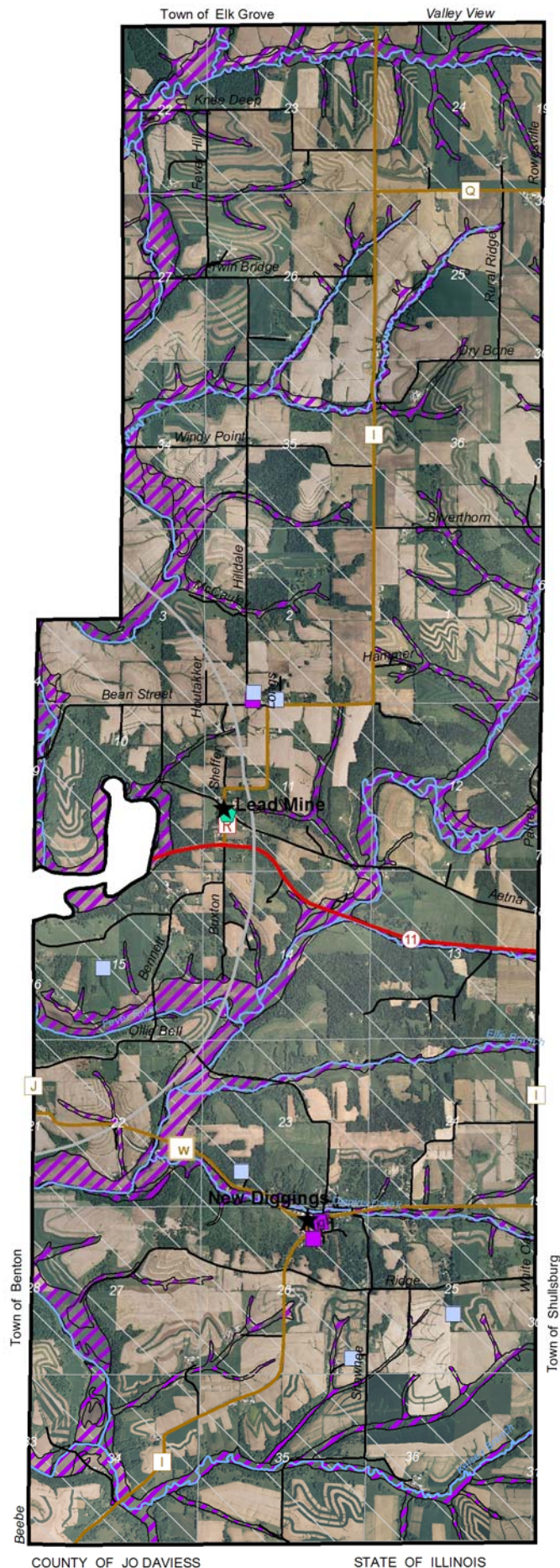
- Legend**
- Municipal Boundary
 - Sections
 - Cemetery
 - Church/Historical Church
 - Landfills
 - Municipal Buildings
 - Recycling Centers
 - Roads - County
 - Roads - Local/Drives
 - Streams - Perennial
 - Telecommunication Towers
 - Wetlands Classifications**
 - Emergent/Wet Meadow
 - Soil Classification**
 - Hydr/Wet Soils
 - Proposed Development *

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SwwRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

MAP 8.2 PROPOSED LAND USE

- TOWN OF NEW DIGGINGS -

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



Legend

- Municipal Boundary
- Sections
- 1.5 Mile ETZ Buffer
- Unincorporated Villages
- Cemetery
- Church/Historical Church
- Landfills
- Municipal Buildings
- Recycling Centers
- Roads - State
- Roads - County
- Roads - Local/Drives
- Streams - Perennial
- Telecommunication Towers

Soil Classification

- Hydric/Wet Soils
- Proposed Development *

* Proposed Development Note:
Any land use may be appropriate as long as it is consistent with the comprehensive plan, local/county ordinances and state regulations.

1 inch equals 1 miles



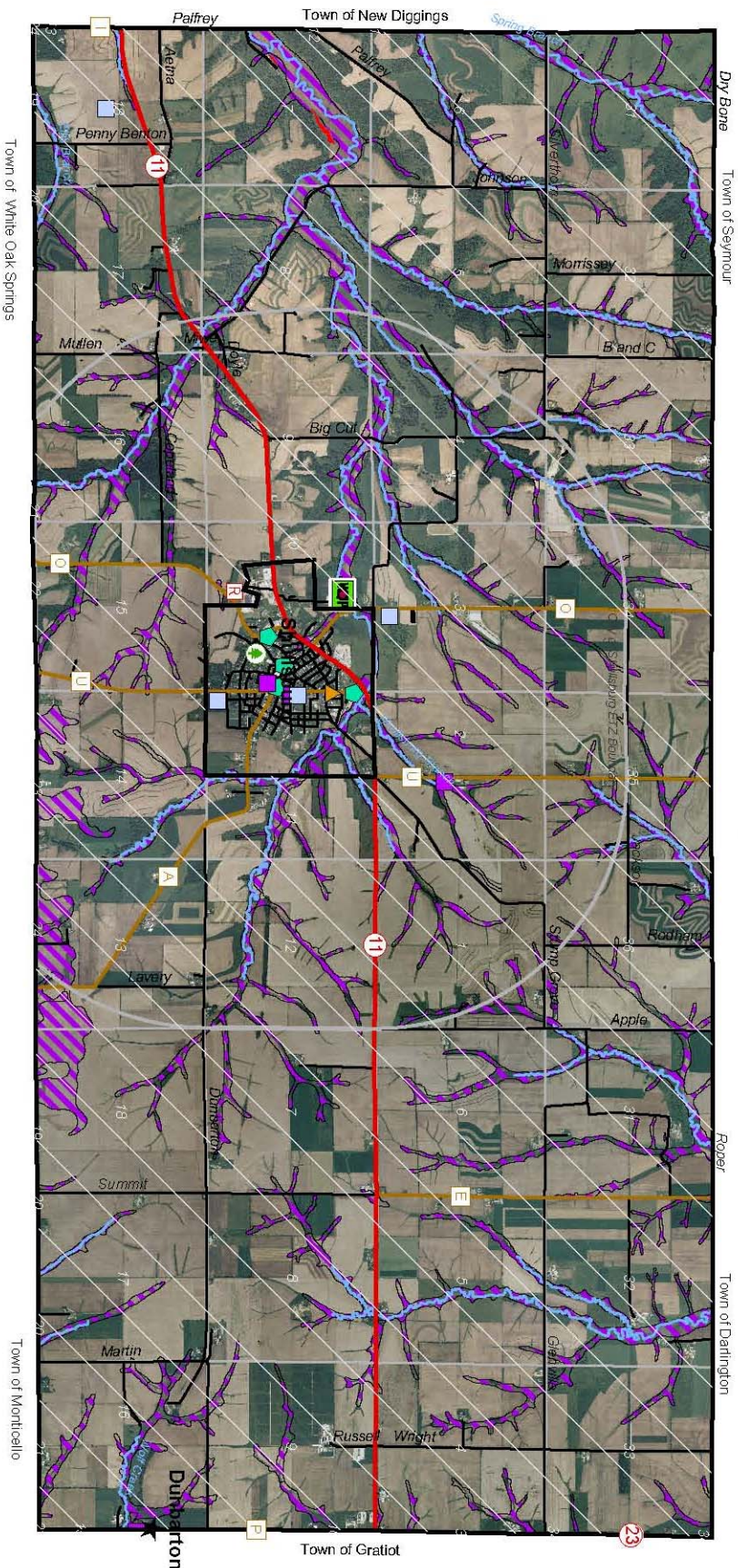
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MAP 8.2 PROPOSED LAND USE - TOWN OF SHULLSBURG - LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



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Fly Over: 2005-SID
Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6

Legend	
	Municipal Boundary
	Sections
	1.5 Mile ETZ Buffer
	Unincorporated Villages
	Cemetery
	Church
	Landfills
	Municipal Buildings
	Parks - Local
	Public Schools
	Recycling Centers
	Roads - State
	Roads - County
	Roads - Local/Drives
	Streams - Perennial
	Telecommunication Towers
Water Utility	
	Type: Lift Station
	Type: Wastewater Treatment
	Type: Water Tower
	Type: Well
Soil Classification	
	Hydric
	Proposed Development *
Wetlands Classification	
	Emergent/Wet Meadow

* **Proposed Development Note:**
Any land use may be appropriate as long as it is consistent with the comprehensive plan, local/county ordinances, and state regulations.



1 inch equals 1 miles

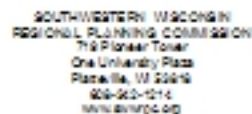
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- TOWN OF WAYNE -
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



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* Proposed Development Note:
Any land use may be appropriate as long as it is consistent with the comprehensive plan, local county ordinances and state regulations.

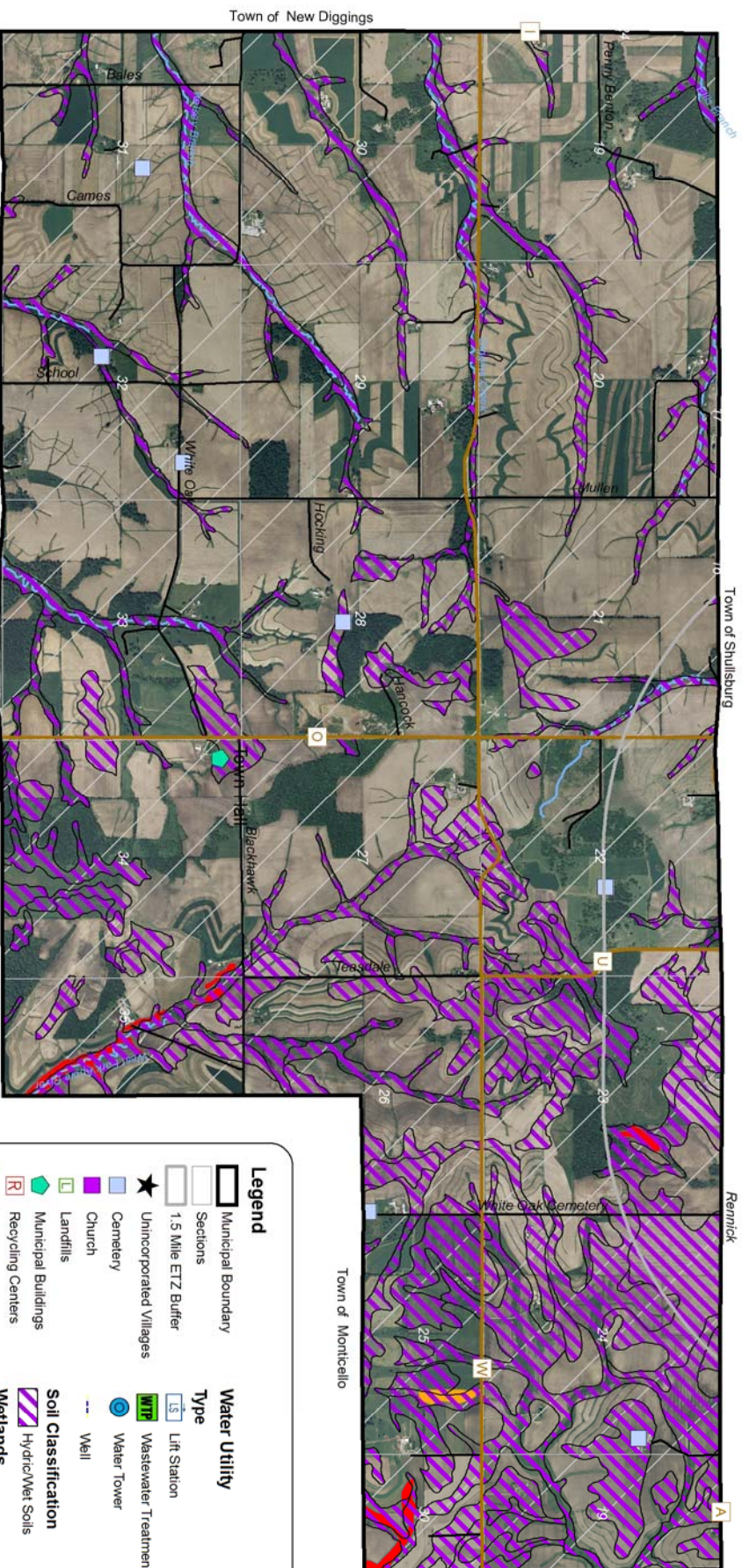


July 9, 2007
Fly Over 2007-410
Lafayette Co. Parcel: 2007-4

MAP 8.2 PROPOSED LAND USE

- TOWN OF WHITE OAK SPRINGS -

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



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July 24, 2007
Fly Over: 2005-SID
Lafayette Co. Parcels: 2005-6



1 inch equals 0.7 miles

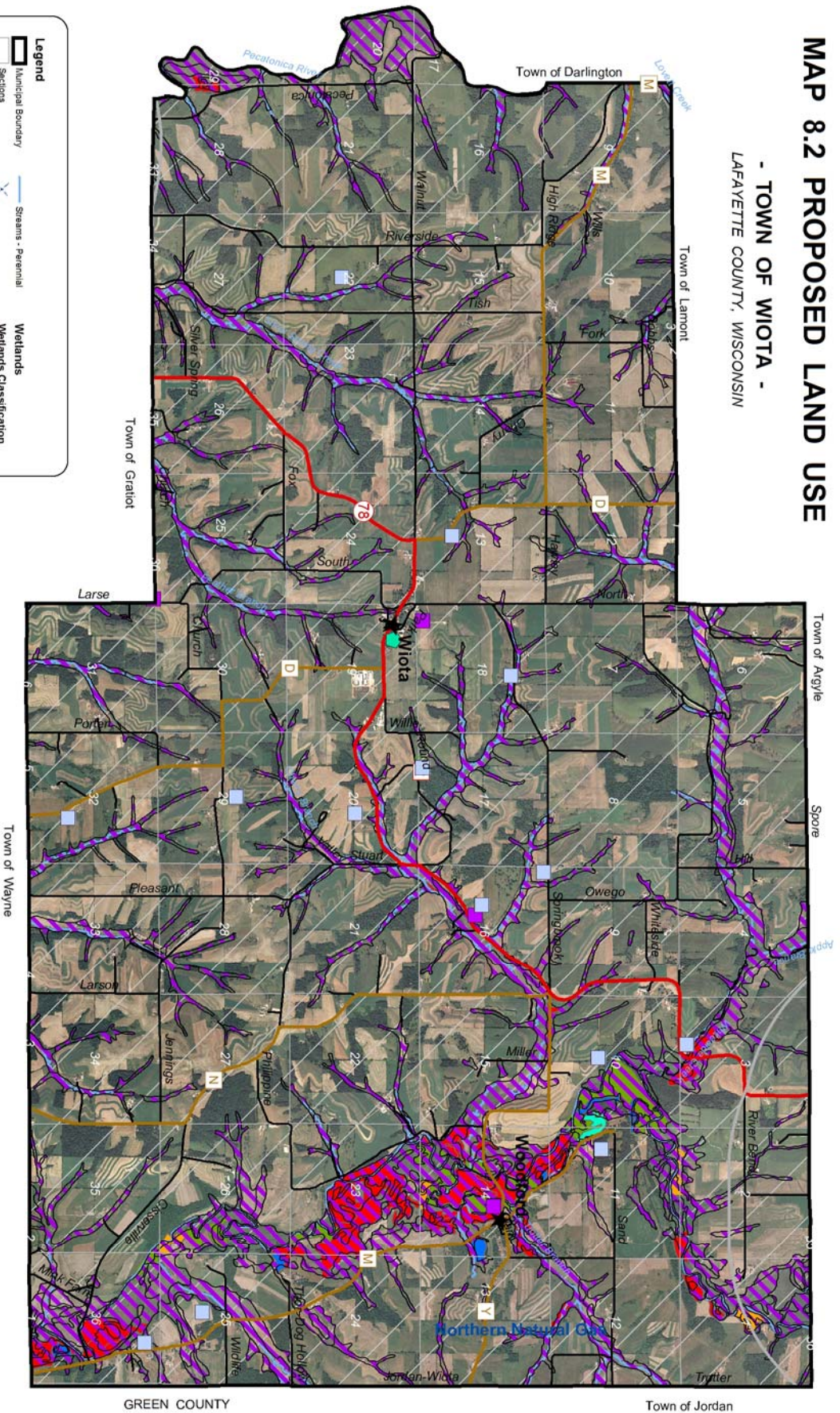
This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a technical survey and is not intended to be one. SWMRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

Legend	
	Municipal Boundary
	Sections
	1.5 Mile ETZ Buffer
	Unincorporated Villages
	Cemetery
	Church
	Landfills
	Municipal Buildings
	Recycling Centers
	Roads - County
	Roads - Local/Drives
	Streams - Perennial
	Telecommunication Towers
	Water Utility
	Lift Station
	Wastewater Treatment
	Water Tower
	Well
	Soil Classification
	Hydric/Wet Soils
	Wetlands
	Emergent/Wet Meadow
	Scrub/Shrub
	Proposed Development

* Proposed Development Note:
Any land use may be appropriate as long as it is consistent with the comprehensive plan, local/county ordinances and state regulations.

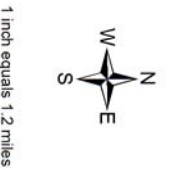
MAP 8.2 PROPOSED LAND USE

- TOWN OF WIOTA -
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN



- Legend**
- Municipal Boundary
 - Sections
 - 1.5 Mile ETZ Buffer
 - Streams - Perennial
 - Telecommunication Towers
 - Wetlands Classification
 - Aquatic Bed
 - Emergent/Vet. Meadow
 - Forest
 - Open Water
 - Scrub/Shrub
 - Soil Classification
 - Hydric
 - Proposed Development *
 - Cemetery
 - Church/Historical Church
 - Landfills
 - Municipal Buildings
 - Water Treatment
 - Water Tower
 - Well
 - Water Utility
 - Type
 - Unincorporated Villages
 - Recycling Centers
 - Roads - County
 - Roads - State
 - Roads - Local/Driveways

*** Proposed Development Note:**
Any land use may be appropriate as long as it is consistent with the comprehensive plan, local/county ordinances and state regulations.



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