Town of Byron
Comprehensive Plan Update 2040

Draft
April 2017

East Central Wisconsin
Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC
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Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan Update

Town of Byron

DRAFT April 2017

Prepared by the
East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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ABSTRACT

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SUBJECT:	Comprehensive plan update for the Town of Byron
DATE:	DRAFT April 2017
PLANNING AGENCY:	East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
SOURCE OF COPIES:	East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission 400 Ahnaip Street, Suite 100 Menasha, WI 54952 (920) 751-4770 www.ecwrpc.org

This report describes existing conditions, projects future growth and offers recommendations to guide future development in the Town of Byron.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

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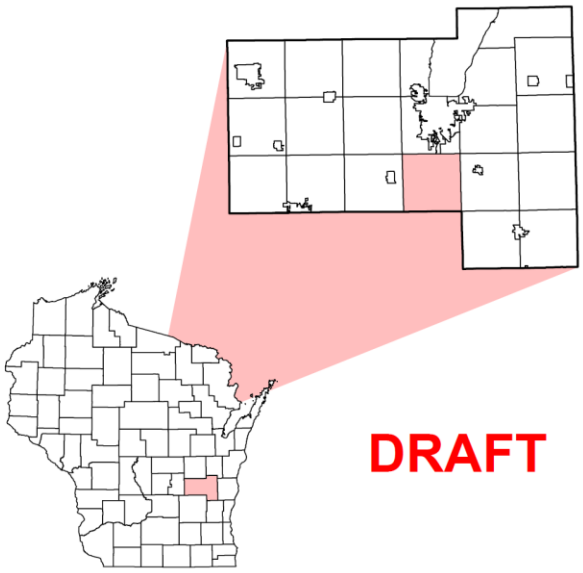
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The Town of Byron is located in southern Fond du Lac County, south of the City of Fond du Lac and the Town of Fond du Lac. I-41, STH 175 and the Wisconsin Central Railroad run parallel and north-south through the Town. These three transportation corridors separate the eastern and western parts of the Town. The Town of Byron shares a common border with the City of Fond du Lac and towns of Ashford (southeast), Eden (east), Empire (northeast), Fond du Lac (north), Lamartine (northwest) and Oakfield (west) in Fond du Lac County. Within Dodge County, it shares common borders with the towns of Lomira (south) and Leroy (south) Figure 1-1). Approximately 1,652[1] people live in the Town that encompasses about 36.54 square miles[2]. Between 2000 (1,550) and 2010 (1,634), the Town experienced modest population growth with its population growing by 5.4 percent during this time period.



PLANNING HISTORY

This plan updates an earlier comprehensive plan that was adopted by the Town of Byron on February 14, 2006. Similar to the earlier plan, this plan complies with the "Smart Growth" legislation (Wisconsin Statutes 66.1001). According to the legislation, a comprehensive plan "shall be updated no less than once every 10 years".

[1] Wisconsin Department of Administration, Official Final Estimates. 1/1/2015
[2] U.S. Census, 2010, Table GCT-PH1, Land and water area.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE PLAN

The purpose of the Town of Byron's comprehensive plan is to aid local officials in making land use decisions that are harmonious with the overall vision of the community's future and will ensure the future sustainability of the local natural resource base. Developing a comprehensive plan is a proactive attempt to delineate the ground rules and guidelines for future development. Comprehensive planning decisions evaluate existing facilities and future needs; promote public health, safety, community aesthetics, orderly development and preferred land use patterns; and foster economic prosperity and general welfare in the process of development. The plan evaluates what development will best benefit the community's interests, while at the same time provide flexibility for land owners and protect property rights.

Plan Components

The Town of Byron's comprehensive plan identified a 20-year planning horizon and contains four major components:

1. A profile of the demographic, economic, and housing characteristics.
2. An inventory and assessment of the environment, community facilities; and agricultural, natural and cultural resources.
3. Goals, strategies and recommendations.
4. A series of land use maps that depict existing and optimum land use patterns.

The comprehensive plan also contains the nine elements required by the Wisconsin Statutes 66.1001:

1. Issues and Opportunities
2. Economic Development
3. Housing
4. Transportation
5. Utilities and Community Facilities
6. Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources
7. Land Use
8. Intergovernmental Cooperation
9. Implementation

Each element (chapters 3 – 11) discusses specific information pertinent to the overall land use plan. The Issues and Opportunities element summarizes demographic information. The Economic Development element inventories the labor force, analyzes the community's economic base, and provides a development strategy regarding existing and future economic conditions within the community. The Housing element presents an inventory of the existing housing stock as well as an analysis of future housing needs based on population and household projections. The Transportation element provides an inventory of the existing transportation system and an overview of transportation needs. The Utilities and Community Facilities element inventories existing utilities and community facilities including schools, recreational facilities, cemeteries, communications, gas, electric, public safety and emergency response services. It also addresses how population projections will affect the efficiency and adequacy of these services. The Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources element describes the physical setting and cultural resources of the planning area and evaluates how they will affect or will be affected by future growth. Specific natural areas and cultural/historical

landmarks are identified for protection and preservation. The Land Use element inventories and describes existing land use patterns and includes a projection of future land use demands. The Intergovernmental Cooperation element addresses programs and policies for joint planning and decision-making efforts with other jurisdictions including school districts, adjacent local governmental units, and state and federal agencies. The Implementation element contains a recommendation and action plan to assist implementation efforts of the comprehensive plan.

Policies and programs that are relevant to the Town can be found in Appendix E. The future land use map and the goals, strategies and recommendations related to each element are contained in Chapter 2: Plan Framework.

Interrelationships Between Plan Elements

Although all required elements are presented as separate chapters, it is important to recognize that they are interrelated. For instance, transportation infrastructure allows for the movement of goods, services, and employees; likewise, land use and zoning affects the types of housing that can be built within the Town, thus affecting the affordability of housing.

Chapter 2: Plan Framework integrates the goals, strategies and recommendations into one location, Map 2-1 2040 Land Use Framework, which not only depicts future land use but also illustrates key items that affect land use, as identified in other elements. These include, but are not limited to, natural resources, growth areas, potential upgrades to transportation infrastructure (trails, roads, transit) and public infrastructure (wells).

State of Wisconsin "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Planning Goals

In addition to the goals, strategies and recommendations outlined in this plan, the plan also addresses the 14 goals for comprehensive planning established by the State of Wisconsin Act 9 in 1999. The 14 goals include:

1. Promotion of the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.
2. Encouragement of neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.
3. Protection of natural features, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources.
4. Protection of economically productive farmlands and forests.
5. Encouragement of land uses, densities, and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal and state governmental utility costs.
6. Preservation of cultural, historic, and archeological sites.
7. Encouragement of coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.
8. Building of community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.
9. Providing an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout each community.
10. Providing 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. Promoting 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. Balancing individual property rights with community interest and goals.
13. Planning and development of land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities.
14. Providing an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit dependent and disabled citizens.

PLANNING PROCESS

The Town of Byron's comprehensive plan was completed in six phases, all of which provided opportunities for public involvement, as specified in the public participation plan (Appendix A). The phases include: Organization, Plan Kickoff and Visioning, Inventory/Analysis and Issue Identification, Plan/Goal Alternative Development, Plan Implementation, and Plan Adoption. The Town's Planning Commission worked with East Central staff on the development of the plan.

The first phase (Organization) involved the creation and development of the public participation plan. Preliminary demographic information was prepared and presented at the kickoff meeting.

During the second phase (Plan Kickoff and Visioning), a news article appeared in the spring edition of the Town's newsletter to let community members know about the upcoming visioning session. General information about comprehensive planning and the process were discussed at an initial meeting with the planning commission. A community visioning session was held to identify key issues and opportunities that should be considered during the planning effort.

Data from the previous comprehensive plan was used as a starting point for the third phase (Inventory/Analysis and Issue Identification) of the planning effort. Background information was revised to reflect new U.S. Census data and updated to reflect changes to the physical, social and economic resources of the Town. This data was analyzed to identify existing and potential issues. Using results from the Community Visioning Session, feedback from the Byron Planning Commission, Town Board, and others, as well as background data compiled during the inventory stage, key issues and opportunities were identified.

A draft framework plan that included goals, strategies and recommendations was developed for each of the comprehensive planning elements as part of the fourth phase (Plan/Goal Alternative Development). Utilizing the framework plan, input from the Planning Commission, the community visioning session and Town staff, a draft framework map (Map 2-1) was created.

The fifth phase (Plan Implementation) established the tools necessary for implementation of the plan. Recommendations for regulatory techniques including zoning and an action plan with an accompanying timeline were developed to ensure that the intent of the plan is achieved. An intergovernmental meeting was held to obtain input from neighboring jurisdictions, county departments, local governmental units and state agencies.

The final phase (Plan Review, Public Hearing and Adoption) of the planning process culminates in the adoption of the comprehensive plan update by the Town Board. Draft plans were provided at the Town Hall, and the Fond du Lac Public Library, as well as on the plan website. Following the publication of a 30 day notice in the local newspaper and a public hearing, the Planning Commission recommended that the Town Board adopt the plan by ordinance.

Public Participation

Public participation is a major component of the comprehensive planning process. In accordance with s. 66.1001 (4), which defines "Procedures for Adopting Comprehensive Plans", the Town of Byron actively sought public participation from its citizens. To gain citizen understanding and support throughout the planning process, the public was provided with a variety of meaningful opportunities to become involved in the process. The first step in the planning process was the development and adoption of a public participation plan for comprehensive planning. This plan laid out the goals of the public participation plan; public participation strategy, methods and plan adoption procedures.

Public input was encouraged through meetings and activities. ECWRPC staff conducted approximately ten (10) public meetings with the Town of Byron Planning Commission, as well as one community vision session and one public information meeting at the end of the planning effort. All meetings were open to the general public; notices were posted at predetermined public areas. An article was included in the Town's annual newsletter to let residents know that the Town was embarking on this planning effort. A public hearing was held to present the final draft version of the plan to the general public and neighboring municipalities and to solicit further input. The draft plans were available for review at the Fond du Lac Public Library, the Town Hall, and the comprehensive plan update website. A website specific to the planning effort was developed for the planning effort. To facilitate public knowledge and involvement in the comprehensive planning process, the plan identified four major goals, provided a timeline, outlined notification methods and identified how to submit written comments.

Community Visioning Workshop

A Community Visioning Workshop was held on Wednesday, April 27, 2016 at the Town Hall. Ten people participated in the open house style workshop which included a series of five main concepts. Numerous community assets were identified and separated into eight (8) main categories: agricultural resources, community facilities, economic development, historical / cultural resources, recreational / natural resources, residential development, transportation and other. About a third of the assets that were identified fell into the economic development category, while a quarter were recreational / natural resource based.

Barriers to connectivity/mobility, community improvements, and new development were also addressed. A number of the barriers to travel are a result of the two major transportation corridors (I-41 and the railroad) that traverse the Town from north to south and restrict movement in the east-west direction. Access to I-41 is limited and as a consequence, CTH B is the only access point onto I-41 in Byron. Three other points allow movement either under or over the interstate (CTH F, CTH Y and Lost Arrow Road). A railroad track located west and somewhat parallel to I-41 crosses each of the major east-west roads in the Town. Newer federal regulations, mandating that workers not work over a specified number of hours have caused trails to block intersections for hours, while trains wait for a new crew to arrive.

Participants were asked to think of words or ideas that they would use to describe Byron's identity in terms of its "Historic", "Current" and Vision for the Future. Participants described Byron as being historically rural and agricultural with a mixture of small dairy farms and quarries. Today they described Byron as homey, friendly, safe, rural and agricultural with a mixture of fewer small farms, some large dairy farms, rural subdivisions and housing and new quarry operations. Participants envision that Byron will continue to be rural with a mixture of farming,

quarries and residential development. Development will be orderly and the escarpment will continue to be recognized as a natural resource. Input from this workshop was used to identify key issues and opportunities. Results from the Community and Neighborhood Visioning Workshop are included in Appendix B.

Intergovernmental Meeting

The Byron Planning Commission hosted an intergovernmental meeting on February 28, 2017. Invitations, which included the plan framework document and map, were sent to neighboring jurisdictions, county departments, local governmental units, state agencies and those with non-metallic mineral interests in the Town.

The meeting was designed as an open forum for the Planning Commission to solicit input into the development of the comprehensive plan update.

CHAPTER 2

PLAN FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER 2: PLAN FRAMEWORK

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CHAPTER 2: PLAN FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION

The following goals, strategies and recommendations provide an overall framework for the development of the Town of Byron over the next twenty years. This framework is meant to guide the development of future land use policies, regulations, and individual decisions and should be considered somewhat flexible in nature.

The proposed framework plan contains various 'target numbers' for future development based on discussions with the Town of Byron Plan Commission. The target population for the year 2040 was established at 1,715, which corresponds to a total of 737 estimated dwelling units. Any physical 'boundaries' defined in this framework should be considered 'approximate' in nature and the actual extent of these areas can be modified based on a development proposal's 'fit' with the overall intent of the statements contained below. A majority of the basic concepts, as well as more detailed plan recommendations from the text, are illustrated on Map 2-1, Year 2040 Land Use Framework.

The goals, objectives, policies and recommendations are arranged by the nine elements of the comprehensive plan: Issues and Opportunities; Land Use; Economic Development; Housing; Transportation; Utilities and Community Facilities; Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources; Intergovernmental Cooperation; and Implementation. Framework plans have been developed for each element.

Goals are defined as broad, long-range statements which describe a desired future condition. Objectives are statements which describe specific conditions which will help attain the stated goals. Policies are statements which identify a position and a definitive course of action. Finally, recommendations are specific actions which must be performed to implement the goals and objectives.

The following provides a summary of the overall goals and objectives found within the individual framework plans:

The goal of the Issues and Opportunities Framework Plan is to *"Enhance the quality of life and sense of community within the Town of Byron*" and to "*Respond to changing demographics in terms of services, housing and facilities*". The first goal will be accomplished by encouraging activities and land use patterns that strengthen and promote community interaction and sense of identity. The second goal will be accomplished by working with others to address the needs of the elderly population in the Town.

The goal of the Land Use Framework Plan is to *"Support planned growth that enhances the local economy while taking into account the protection of natural resources, recreational opportunities, and the peaceful character of the Town of Byron".* This will be accomplished by guiding development in a manner that has minimal impacts on the peaceful rural character and natural and cultural resources; supporting development that focuses on enhancing the local road network by encouraging street connectivity; promoting economic growth and vitality in the agricultural and non-metallic mining base while preserving the Town's natural amenities and resources; ensuring that future land uses near common borders with adjoining communities are compatible and consistent with the Town's plan; protecting and preserving the Town's natural

and cultural resources and features; and balancing agricultural, residential, industrial (including non-metallic mining) and business development interests.

The goal of the Economic Development Framework Plan is to *"Support existing businesses and provide opportunities for growth, expansion, and new business development".* This will be accomplished by protecting the economic viability of existing farm and non-metallic mining operations without compromising the natural resources or the quiet rural character; promoting economic development; supporting existing businesses; creating opportunities for local businesses to network with each other; continuing to identify local business needs; and recognizing non-metallic mining as a major economic development opportunity.

The goal of the Housing Framework Plan is to *"Reduce conflicts between farm and non-farm housing and non-metallic mining operations", "Maintain an adequate supply of housing that will meet the needs of current and future residents regardless of age or income levels" and "Preserve the integrity of the existing housing stock and the cultural identity and history of the area".* The first goal will be accomplished by promoting infill development of existing subdivisions; limiting new residential development within or near areas that are most appropriate/have the best potential for mining; and limiting the siting of new mines, or expansion of current ones near existing or planned future residential development. The second goal will be accomplished by promoting the development and preservation of varied types of housing; and promoting development patterns that establish neighborhoods versus rural sprawl. The third goal will be accomplished by encouraging preservation and renovation of historic homes.

The goal of the Transportation Framework Plan is to *"Ensure that the Town's local road system is well maintained, safe and operates as an efficient system"* and "*Support a range of transportation alternatives for residents and visitors."* The first goal will be accomplished by addressing safety concerns within the Town; providing a well maintained transportation network; ensuring that the road network operates as an efficient system; maintaining and enhancing Town roadside signage and making certain that highway billboards do not detract from Town image and character; and ensuring coordination of short and long range transportation planning efforts. The second goal will be accomplished by supporting opportunities for active lifestyles; keeping informed about state and federal programs that provide funding for pedestrian and bicycle transportation; and by ensuring the availability of public and private transportation services for elderly and other transportation dependent residents.

The goal of the Utilities and Community Facilities Framework Plan is to *"Provide high-quality and cost effective community facilities and services that meet existing and projected future needs".* This will be accomplished by providing adequate public facilities and services in a fiscally responsible manner that keeps up with population growth; increasing communication with local school districts and churches to allow for coordination on projects that might be of mutual benefit; collaborating with Fond du Lac County, the State of Wisconsin, nearby communities and others to provide recreational opportunities for Town residents; and supporting efforts for proper disposal of wastewater in order to protect both surface and groundwater quality.

The goal of the Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resource Framework Plans is *"Maintain and enhance the farm economy in the Town of Byron", "Protect the natural resources of the Town", and "Preserve the Town's important cultural and historical resources".* The agricultural resource goal will be accomplished by minimizing conflicts between ongoing agricultural operations and rural non-farm residents; supporting local farmers and the "Right to Farm" in the Town; and

maintaining the economic viability of the Town's agricultural community. The natural resource goal will be accomplished by protecting environmental corridors and other sensitive areas such as wetlands, floodplains and the Niagara Escarpment by directing growth away from them; protecting the integrity of existing and future accessible non-metallic mineral resources; preserving and protecting groundwater and surface water resources; and maintaining a quality forest resource. The cultural resources goal will be accomplished by preserving and protecting historical sites and structures, important and unique architecture, significant cultural features and other elements reflecting the Town's ethnic heritage and history; and compiling an inventory of significant cultural and historical resources that can be used when reviewing development proposals.

The goal of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Framework Plan is to *"Enhance and maintain cooperative working relationships with neighboring communities, and local, state, and federal government jurisdictions, and others when opportunities and/or issues arise that can be more effectively addressed cooperatively".* This goal can be achieved by enhancing efforts to build cooperative working relationships with neighboring and nearby towns, villages, the City of Fond du Lac, and Fond du Lac County, state and federal agencies, utilities, local school districts, churches and others; increasing efforts with adjacent communities, Fond du Lac County and the State of Wisconsin to provide efficient and cost effective fire protection services, police protection services, street maintenance, and park and recreation services; encouraging collaboration with Fond du Lac County Code Administration to enforce ordinances; strengthening existing partnerships and building new relationships to promote economic development in the Town; and maintaining the stability of the Town and its municipal boundaries.

The goal of the Implementation Framework Plan is to *"Implement to the extent possible the policies and recommendations contained within the comprehensive plan update."* This goal can be accomplished by using the comprehensive plan as a guide for making balanced future growth, preservation, and development decisions; monitoring the implementation of the plan policies and recommendations to ensure they are being followed; updating the plan as necessary, but with a maximum of 10 years, and emphasizing intergovernmental cooperation throughout the implementation process.

The framework plans developed for the Town of Byron are provided below.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES FRAMEWORK PLAN

Goal IO 1: Enhance the quality of life and the sense of community within the Town of Byron.

Objective IO 1.1: Encourage activities and land use patterns that strengthens and promotes community interaction and sense of identity.

Policy IO 1.1: Increase communication within the Town of Byron.

- *Recommendation 1O 1.1: Continue to develop and distribute an annual Town newsletter.* (See Recommendation IC 1.2)

- *Recommendation IO 1.2: Town leaders should continue to educate themselves regarding the latest technology. In the future, there may be a more efficient method to increase communication within the Town, and the Town should embrace these new methods.*

- *Recommendation IO 1.3: The Town should use its website to highlight local businesses as a way to increase community identity.*

Goal IO 2: Respond to changing demographics in terms of services, housing and facilities.

Objective IO 2.1: Work with others to address the needs of the elderly population in the Town.

Policy IO 2.1: Monitor community needs in terms of changing demographics.

- *Recommendation IO 2.1: Work with and support efforts of Fond du Lac County to address the needs of the elderly population in the Town of Byron.*

LAND USE FRAMEWORK PLAN

Goal LU 1: Support planned growth that enhances the local economy while taking into account the protection of natural resources, recreational opportunities, and the peaceful rural character of the Town of Byron.

Objective LU 1.1: Guide development in a manner that has minimal impacts on the peaceful rural character and natural and cultural resources of the Town of Byron.

Objective LU 1.2: Support development that focuses on enhancing the local road network by encouraging street connectivity.

Objective LU 1.3: Promote economic growth, vitality in the agricultural and non-metallic mining base while preserving the Town's natural amenities and resources.

Objective LU 1.4: Ensure that future land uses near common borders with adjoining communities are compatible and consistent with the Town's plan.

Objective LU 1.5: Protect and preserve the Town's natural and cultural resources and features.

Objective LU 1.6: Balance agricultural, residential, industrial (including non-metallic mining) and business development interests.

Policy LU 1.1: Use the comprehensive plan as a guide in the review of all development proposals that are presented to the Town of Byron Plan Commission.

Policy LU 1.2: Permit the development of conservation subdivisions in the Town to maintain environmentally sensitive areas for stormwater runoff, groundwater protection, recreational opportunities, and to buffer subdivisions from agricultural and non-metallic mining areas. (See policy LU 1.8)

Policy LU 1.3: Support the growth of small business entrepreneurs in the Town of Byron.

Policy LU 1.4: Work closely with the City of Fond du Lac and surrounding towns to coordinate present and future planning activities to ensure that land uses near common borders are compatible and consistent with the Town's comprehensive plan. (See policy IC 1.3)

Policy LU 1.5: Consider cultural resources and historic preservation in any future land use decision.

Policy LU 1.6: Cooperate with surrounding communities to support landowner education on purchase of development rights, transfer of development rights and land trusts.

Policy LU 1.7: Encourage landowners with an interest in preserving their land to explore working with local and state land trusts.

Policy LU 1.8: The Town will have the authority to offer housing unit bonus densities to encourage the development of conservation subdivisions in areas where traditional subdivisions may create conflicts with agricultural and non-metallic mining operations. (See Policy LU 1.2)

Policy LU 1.9: When reviewing development proposals ensure that environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, floodplains, the Niagara Escarpment and surface water resources area protected. (See Policy NR 1.5)

Policy LU 1.10: Ensure that future land use decisions are consistent with the comprehensive plan.

- *Recommendation LU 1.1: Develop a guidance document that can be used to determine compliance with the comprehensive plan whenever a development proposal is reviewed.*

- *Recommendation LU 1.2: The Town Plan Commission will create a development guide and review process that objectively evaluates proposed developments and both short term and long term impacts.*

- *Recommendation LU 1.3: Develop a conservation subdivision ordinance as a tool to reduce conflicts with farmers who engage in production agriculture and non-metallic mineral operations. Include housing unit density bonuses as a tool to encourage conservation subdivisions in areas where traditional subdivisions may create conflicts with agricultural and non-metallic mining operations. (See Recommendation H 1.2)*

- *Recommendation LU 1.4: Promote the elements of the comprehensive plan among developers and landowners so they have a better understanding of local planning.*

- *Recommendation LU 1.5: Encourage lower density residential developments in areas preserved for agricultural use.*

- *Recommendation LU 1.6: Future residential development should be directed as indicated on Map 2-1 and as follows:*

    a. *Residential Growth Areas: Conservation subdivisions, if possible and/or minimum lot size of 1.5 acres.*
    b. *Byron and South Byron: Mixed use, residential, commercial, etc.*
    c. *Town Growth Area: Conservation subdivisions, if possible and/or minimum lot size of 1.5 acres.*
    d. *Agricultural Preservation Areas: Scattered residential development, minimum lot size 1.5 acres.*

- *Recommendation LU 1.7: Set up a consistent method of communication with the City of Fond du Lac and neighboring towns to ensure consistent land use along Byron's borders.*

- *Recommendation LU 1.8: Develop design standards that future commercial and industrial proposals must meet in order to be approved by the Town.*

- *Recommendation LU 1.9: Revise the Town of Byron Land Division and Subdivision Ordinance. The following are suggested:*

    a. *Ensure that sections 2.1.7 and 7.1.20.1 and 7.1.20.2 are consistent in terms of the maximum length of cul-de-sacs allowed in the Town.*

    b. *Section 3.2.3.3: Delete reference to Chapter Comm 83, Wisconsin Administrative Code and replace with Chapter SPS 383 Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems.*

    c. *Section 6.11.2: Address other trees to avoid, add flexibility into ordinance: American Elm, Ash, etc.*

    d. *Section 5.1.2.14: Delete reference to Chapter Comm 85, Wisconsin Administrative Code and replace with Chapter SPS 385 Soil and Site Evaluations.*

e. *Section 6.7.4: Delete reference to Chapter Comm 82, Wisconsin Administrative Code and replace with Chapter SPC 382 Design, Construction, Installation, Supervision, Maintenance and Inspection of Plumbing.*

f. *Section 6.8: Clarify, reference Fond du Lac County's Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance.*

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

Goal ED 1: Support existing businesses and provide opportunities for growth, expansion, and new business development.

Objective ED 1.1: Protect the economic viability of existing farm and non-metallic mining operations without compromising the natural resources or the quiet rural character.

Objective ED 1.2: Promote economic development in the Town.

Objective ED 1.3: Support existing businesses in the Town.

Objective ED 1.4: Create opportunities for local businesses in the Town to network with each other.

Objective ED 1.5: Town Government should continue to identify local business needs.

Objective ED 1.6: Recognize non-metallic mining as a major economic development opportunity for the Town.

Policy ED 1.1: Support home-based small microenterprise businesses that do not negatively impact surrounding neighbors.

Policy ED 1.2: Capitalize on the Town's location along the I-41 corridor and freight opportunities to attract businesses.

Policy ED 1.3: Support state and regional efforts to maintain agriculture as a component of the local economy.

Policy ED 1.4: Work with the Fond du Lac County Economic Development Corporation (FCEDC) to promote economic and industry cluster development in the Town.

Policy ED 1.5: Maintain and enhance local roads to continue to meet the needs of businesses.

Policy ED 1.6: Promote and support non-metallic mining activities, job-creation, and job training opportunities that are based on reasonable expectations and balancing the interests of the community and the environment.

Policy ED 1.7: Establish clear policies for the expansion of the non-metallic mining industry.

Recommendation ED 1.1: Identify short-term (20 to 40 yrs.) non-metallic mining "reserve areas" that will ensure access to critical resources and minimize land use conflicts. (see Map 2-1)

- *Recommendation ED 1.2: Encourage the use of existing, abandoned mine sites over new sites when expansions are considered.*

- *Recommendation ED 1.3: Restrict the expansion of non-metallic mining within areas that are included in the Intergovernmental Growth Agreement with the City of Fond du Lac. (see Map 2-1)*

- *Recommendation ED 1.4: Minimize conflicts with environmental features and functions of the natural landscape when siting new mines or expansions, in particular, restricting new mining operations near or along portions of the Niagara Escarpment west of STH 175 and north of CTH F. (see Map 2-1)*

- *Recommendation ED 1.5: Provide reasonable regulations on the operations of non-metallic mining sites. Based on a review of current regulations, the following updates/modifications of the zoning ordinance should be considered:*

    a. *Creation of a separate non-metallic mining district so that mining is treated as a distinct allowable use versus a conditional use in other districts. Conditions and requirements can still be established and periodic reviews can still occur.*

    b. *Address appropriate access, hours of operations and other controls that factor in specific site conditions and where necessary, consider the use of developer's agreements or road agreements as allowed by state statutes.*

    c. *Incorporate permitting forms and regular inspection provisions (and forms) into the zoning ordinance.*

- *Recommendation ED 1.6: Reclaim depleted mining sites per the requirements of NR-135.*

    a. *Modify zoning ordinance to make reference to NR-135 for all reclamation activities.*

b. *Work with Fond du Lac County staff, operators and the general public to assist in identifying and promoting appropriate land uses for reclaimed sites.*

c. *Encourage the creative use of reclaimed sites which complement or enhance other aspects of the vision outlined in the comprehensive plan, particularly with respect to recreation and trail opportunities in the Hamilton Hill area. (See Policy T 2.2)*

- *Recommendation ED 1.7: Direct mixed use development to the unincorporated communities of Byron and South Byron.*

- *Recommendation ED 1.8: Review current zoning requirements so that small home based businesses which complement the community do not negatively impact neighboring properties.*

- *Recommendation ED 1.9: Encourage the establishment of a gas station / convenience store near the CTH B and I-41 Interchange.*

- *Recommendation ED 1.10: Work with others to establish an Agricultural Enterprise Area.* The development of Agricultural Enterprise Areas was identified in the *Fond du Lac Farmland Preservation Plan* as being a county action to "Preserve Farmland and Promote Agricultural Development". (See Recommendation AG 1.3)

- *Recommendation ED 1.11: Invite local businesses to an annual Town Board meeting to keep communication open and share ideas.*

HOUSING FRAMEWORK PLAN

Goal H 1: Reduce conflicts between farm and non-farm housing and non-metallic mining operations.

Objective H 1.1: Promote infill development of existing subdivisions.

Objective H 1.2: Limit new residential development within or near areas that are most appropriate/have the best potential for mining. (See Map 2-1)

Objective H.1.3: Limit the siting of new mines, or expansion of current ones near existing or planned future residential development. (See Map 2-1)

Objective H 1.4: Encourage the development of conservation subdivisions.

- *Recommendation H 1.1: Educate potential developers and residents about the benefits of conservation subdivisions.*

- *Recommendation H 1.2: Create a conservation subdivision ordinance as another option for residential development. (*See recommendation LU 1.3)

Goal H 2: Maintain an adequate supply of housing that will meet the needs of current and future residents regardless of age or income levels.

Objective H 2.1: Promote the development and preservation of varied types of housing.

Objective H 2.2: Promote development patterns that establish neighborhoods versus rural sprawl.

Policy H 2.1: Encourage investment in existing residential areas to maintain tax base and support redevelopment and rehabilitation of existing housing stock.

Policy H 2.2: Maintain the ability to build varied types and sizes of housing in the Town.

Policy H 2.3: Collaborate with neighboring cities and villages, to increase housing opportunities such as apartments and elderly housing, if the Town cannot accommodate future demand.

Goal H3: Preserve the integrity of the existing housing stock and the cultural identity and history of the area.

Objective H 3.1: Encourage preservation and renovation of historic homes.

Policy H 3.1: Encourage investment in existing residential areas to maintain tax base and support redevelopment and rehabilitation of existing housing stock.

- *Recommendation H 3.1: Develop an inventory of historical and architecturally significant homes in the Town.* (See Recommendation CR 1.1)

- *Recommendation H 3.2: Collaborate with neighboring communities to apply for a grant from the Wisconsin Historical Society or other appropriate organization to complete a historical and cultural survey.* (See Recommendation CR 1.1)

- *Recommendation H 3.3: Encourage eligible homeowners to seek federal and state tax credits that can be used for preservation and renovation activities.*

TRANSPORTATION FRAMEWORK PLAN

Goal T 1: Ensure that the Town's local road system is well maintained, safe and operates as an efficient system.

Objective T 1.1: Address safety concerns within the Town.

Objective T 1.2: Provide a well maintained transportation network.

Objective T 1.3: Ensure that the road network operates as an efficient system.

Objective T 1.4: Maintain and enhance Town roadside signage and make certain that highway billboards do not detract from Town image and character.

Objective T 1.5: Ensure coordination of short and long term transportation planning efforts.

Policy T 1.1: Collaborate with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation to review existing billboard sign ordinances along the Highway 41 corridor.

Policy T 1.2: Work with the Wisconsin Towns Association, citizens, and state assembly and senate officials to keep state local road aids.

Policy T 1.3: When reviewing development proposals, ensure that the transportation network operates efficiently, by discouraging dead ends and cul-de-sacs whenever possible.

Policy T 1.4: Encourage residents to report any specific areas where safety or maintenance issues are a concern.

Policy T 1.5: When reviewing development proposals, consider setbacks, access points, and other traffic impacts that may affect the existing transportation system.

Policy T 1.6: Developers will pay for all costs associated with road improvements and extensions to the road and pedestrian transportation network.

Policy T 1.7: Maintain contact with WisDOT, Fond du Lac County and East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission to ensure coordination on area, regional and statewide transportation issues and projects affecting the Town.

- *Recommendation T 1.1: Review the road system and change, as necessary, posted speed limits in areas with more concentrated residential development, limited sight distance and other hazards.*

- *Recommendation T 1.2: Work with Fond du Lac County and the Wisconsin Town's Association to contact state and federal representatives about trains blocking state, county and local roads for multiple hours.*

- *Recommendation T 1.3: Encourage the Fond du Lac County Sheriff's Department, as necessary, to enforce traffic speeds along Kelly Road.*

- *Recommendation T 1.4: Work with Fond du Lac County and WisDOT to address localized safety issues in the Town. The following safety issues were identified:*

    a. *CTH F and STH 175 (tree in northeast corner and sign and poles in the southeast corner); and*

    b. *Lost Arrow Road and Martin Road (tree).*

- *Recommendation T 1.5: Develop a website input form so that residents can report safety and maintenance issues.*

- *Recommendation T 1.6: Continue to conduct a PASER evaluation of the existing road network.*

- *Recommendation T 1.7: Utilize the PASER evaluation to identify road reconstruction and maintenance activities and include these projects in the Town's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).*

- *Recommendation T 1.8: Work with others to review and revise the road classification system, as needed, so that roads receiving the highest level of use are eligible for federal funding.*

- *Recommendation T 1.9: Consider developing a street sign inventory.*

Goal 2: Support a range of transportation alternatives for residents and visitors.

Objective T 2.1: Support opportunities for active lifestyles.

Objective T 2.2: Keep informed about state and federal programs that provide funding for pedestrian and bicycle transportation.

Objective T 2.3: Ensure the availability of public and private transportation services for elderly and other transportation dependent residents.

Policy T 2.1: Support the future extension of Eisenbahn Trail from Fond du Lac to Eden.

Policy T 2.2: Encourage the county to incorporate off road bicycle and pedestrian opportunities as part of non-metallic reclamation plans.

- *Recommendation T 2.1: Encourage Fond du Lac County Department of Senior Services to continue to provide a demand response, curb to curb service for the senior and disabled population in the Town.*

- *Recommendation T 2.2: Work with Fond du Lac County and WisDOT to plan for road, bicycle, and pedestrian improvements with regard to the State Highway 175 redesign.*

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES FRAMEWORK PLAN

Goal CF 1: Provide high-quality and cost-effective community facilities and services that meet existing and projected future needs.

Objective CF 1.1: Provide adequate public facilities and services in a fiscally responsible manner that keeps up with population growth.

Objective CF 1.2: Increase communication with local school districts and churches to allow for coordination on projects that might be of mutual benefit. There may be opportunities to work with the school districts and churches on community improvement activities such as assisting elderly home owners with yard work or a project such as trail construction and/or maintenance.

Objective CF 1.4: Collaborate with Fond du Lac County, the State of Wisconsin, nearby communities and others to provide recreational opportunities for Town residents.

Objective CF 1.5: Support efforts for proper disposal of wastewater in order to protect both surface and groundwater quality.

Policy CF 1.1: Work with neighboring jurisdictions to provide quality cost-effective community services and facilities.

Policy CF 1.2: Consider the impacts on community facilities, services and stormwater runoff when reviewing development proposals.

Policy CF 1.3: Stormwater runoff shall be reviewed for all development proposals in order to measure the impacts of runoff on adjacent land uses.

Policy CF 1.4: Provide resources for parkland purchases and recreational trail development.

Policy CF 1.5: Explore the possibility with the City of Fond du Lac to extend public sewer and water to areas in the Town's growth area.

- *Recommendation CF 1.1: Continue to negotiate agreements for fire protection and EMS with surrounding fire departments.*

- *Recommendation CF 1.2: Periodically monitor the level of service, including response times for police, fire and emergency services.*

- *Recommendation CF 1.3: Continue to explore opportunities for shared services within the Fond du Lac area.*

- *Recommendation CF 1.4: Annually develop a 5-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to comprehensively address the Town's current and future needs. (See Recommendation IC 1.1)*

- *Recommendation CF 1.5: Establish a method of communication with local school districts and churches. (See Recommendation IC 1.3)*

- *Recommendation CF 1.6: Encourage state representatives and senators to adequately address the issue of manure spreading in Karst areas of the state.*

- *Recommendation CF 1.7: Work with UW-Extension and Fond du Lac County to encourage residents to annually test private wells for coliform bacteria and every two years for nitrates.*

- *Recommendation CF 1.8: Work with Fond du Lac County to identify potential stormwater management practices.*

- *Recommendation CF 1.9: Update the Town's subdivision ordinance to reference the county's Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance. Currently the Town's subdivision ordinance references a Stormwater Management Ordinance.*

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES FRAMEWORK PLAN

Goal AG 1: Maintain and enhance the farm economy in the Town of Byron.

Objective AG 1.1: Minimize conflicts between ongoing agricultural operations and rural non-farm residents.

Objective AG 1.2: Support local farmers and the "Right to Farm" in the Town.

Objective AG 1.3: Maintain the economic viability of the Town's agricultural community.

Policy AG 1.1: Educate realtors, developers, and new residents about living in the country.

Policy AG 1.2: When reviewing new development proposals, the Town Board and Plan Commission will ensure that new developments do not cause direct conflicts with operating farms.

Policy AG 1.3: Encourage direct marketing of farm products to the growing urban market.

Policy AG 1.4: Support younger farmers who desire to pursue farming as a career.

Policy AG 1.5: Increase efforts to buffer new residential development from existing farm operations.

- *Recommendation AG 1.1: The town will post a copy of Country Acres: A Guide to Buying and Managing Rural Property on its website to educate realtors, developers, and new residents to educate them about rural living.*

- *Recommendation AG 1.2: Require that all subdivisions that are developed adjacent to active farm properties contain a statement regarding the "Right to Farm".*

- *Recommendation AG 1.3: Consider working with Fond du Lac County and surrounding towns to establish an Agricultural Enterprise Zone (AEA).* (See Recommendation ED 1.10)

- *Recommendation AG 1.4: Identify areas on the future land use map for future mixed use and residential development.*

- *Recommendation AG 1.5: Collaboration with other towns, villages and cities to provide the necessary support infrastructure to the agricultural business industry.*

Goal NR 1: Protect the natural resources of the Town.

Objective NR 1.1: Protect environmental corridors and other sensitive areas such as wetlands, floodplains and the Niagara Escarpment by directing growth away from them.

Objective NR 1.2: Protect the integrity of existing and future accessible non-metallic mineral resources.

Objective NR 1.3: Preserve and protect groundwater and surface water resources.

Objective NR 1.4: Maintain a quality forest resource.

Objective NR 1.5: Protect the visual integrity of important scenic features and / or vistas, including those associated with the Niagara Escarpment.

Policy NR 1.1: When reviewing development proposals, consider environmental conditions of the area such as wetlands, floodplains, depth to groundwater, Niagara Escarpment and surface water resources.

Policy NR 1.2: When reviewing new development proposals, the Town Board and Plan Commission will ensure that new developments do not cause direct conflicts with operating non-metallic mining operations.

Policy NR 1.3: Identify sources of groundwater contamination and work to reduce them.

Policy NR 1.4: Support efforts by WDNR to encourage private landowners to manage their forests and woodland as a sustainable resource.

Policy NR 1.5: Reduce the impacts of new development on agricultural, natural, and cultural resources by requiring appropriate design and site plans for all proposed developments.

- *Recommendation NR 1.1: Limit development of private wells within 1,200 feet of a former landfill.*

- *Recommendation NR 1.2: Continue to work with the City of Fond du Lac to protect existing wellhead locations from land uses in the Town that could negatively impact groundwater resources.*

- *Recommendation NR 1.3: Continue to work with the City of Fond du Lac to ensure that private wells in the Town are not negatively impacted due to drawdowns by city wells.*

- *Recommendation NR 1.4: Continue to work with Fond du Lac County, UW-Extension and others on future groundwater studies that monitor groundwater quality in the Town.*

- *Recommendations NR 1.5: Consider developing a Niagara Escarpment Overlay Zone to protect the escarpment from development.*

- *Recommendation NR 1.6: Capitalize on geotourism opportunities by conducting detailed planning for a comprehensive system of bicycle and pedestrian trails along the Niagara Escarpment which connect various natural and cultural features, as well as providing for a connection between the Wild Goose Trail and the Eisenbahn Trail as shown on Map 2-1.*

- *Recommendation NR 1.7: Provide opportunities for landowners to learn and implement proper forest management techniques.*

- *Recommendation NR 1.8: Work with Fond du Lac County, UW-Extension, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to provide education and increase awareness for the proper management of groundwater, floodplain, woodlot, and wetland resources.*

Goal CR 1: Preserve the Town's important cultural and historical resources.

Objective CR 1.1: Preserve and protect historical sites and structures, important and unique architecture, significant cultural features and other elements reflecting the Town's ethnic heritage and history.

Objective CR 1.2: Compile an inventory of significant cultural and historical resources that can be used when reviewing development proposals.

Policy CR 1.1: Consider opportunities for historic preservation in all future planning, zoning and development decisions.

- *Recommendation CR 1.1: Collaborate and work with local historical societies, the state historical society, and landowners to identify and protect sites and structures that have historical or archeological significance in the Town. (*See Recommendation H 3.1*)*
- *Recommendation CR 1.2: Utilize existing local expertise on historic preservation issues.*
- *Recommendation CR 1.3: When reviewing development proposals utilize local expertise to identify historic sites and structures.*
- *Recommendation CR 1.4: Continue to preserve and maintain the historical cemeteries in the Town.*
- *Recommendation CR 1.5: Continue to support the efforts of the Byron Historical Society.*

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PLAN

Goal IC 1: Enhance and maintain cooperative working relationships with neighboring communities, and local, state, and federal government jurisdictions, and others when opportunities and/or issues arise that can be more effectively addressed cooperatively.

Objective IC 1.1: Enhance efforts to build cooperative working relationships with neighboring and nearby towns, villages, the City of Fond du Lac, and Fond du Lac County, state and federal agencies, utilities, local school districts, churches and others.

Objective IC 1.2: Increase efforts with adjacent communities, Fond du Lac County and the State of Wisconsin to provide efficient and cost effective fire protection services, police protection services, street maintenance, and park and recreation services.

Objective IC 1.3: Encourage collaboration with Fond du Lac County Code Administration to enforce ordinances.

Objective IC 1.4: Strengthen existing partnerships and build new relationships to promote economic development in the Town.

Objective IC 1.5: Maintain the stability of the Town and its municipal boundaries.

Policy IC 1.1: Continue membership in the Wisconsin Towns Association and participate in local, district, state, and national meetings.

Policy IC 1.2: Support local and regional efforts to coordinate shared services with surrounding local government jurisdictions.

Policy IC 1.3: Continue the policy of cooperating with neighboring jurisdictions to make certain that land use along borders is consistent to keep conflicts at a minimum.

Policy IC 1.4: Continue and participate in cooperative planning efforts with surrounding local government units and service providers.

Policy IC 1.5: Continue to establish effective intergovernmental land use policies and cooperative agreement with adjoining municipalities.

Policy IC 6: Establish intergovernmental cooperation as a standard for conducting local government business.

- *Recommendation IC 1.1: Create a 5-year capital improvement plan for major purchases and road maintenance and share it with neighboring local governments in an effort to increase collaboration and sharing of information. (See Recommendation CF 1.4)*

- *Recommendation IC 1.2: Continue to develop and distribute an annual newsletter. The newsletter should provide information on major things that have occurred in the Town over the past year, efforts and successes with intergovernmental cooperation with neighboring local government units. (See Recommendation IO 1.1)*

- *Recommendation IC 1.3: Establish a method of communication with community partners (churches, local school districts, businesses and others) to discuss community needs. (See Recommendation CF 1.5)*

- *Recommendation IC 1.4: Keep local government jurisdictions and Fond du Lac County informed about comprehensive plan implementation to avoid possible conflicts.*

- *Recommendation IC 1.5: Participate in the Intergovernmental Agreement Advisory Committee that is being established to foster, maintain and enhance communication and cooperation the towns of Byron, Empire, Fond du Lac, Friendship, Taycheedah and the City of Fond du Lac as part of the intergovernmental agreement.*

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK PLAN

Goal I 1: Implement to the extent possible the policies and recommendations contained with the comprehensive plan update.

Objective I 1.1: Use the comprehensive plan as a guide for making balanced future growth, preservation, and development decisions.

Objective I 1.2: Monitor the implementation of the plan policies and recommendations to ensure they are being followed.

Objective I 1.3: Update the plan as necessary, but with a maximum of 10 years.

Objective I 1.4: Emphasize intergovernmental cooperation throughout the implementation process.

Policy I 1.1: Use the comprehensive plan as a tool to guide decision making in accordance with local, state and federal laws and statutes.

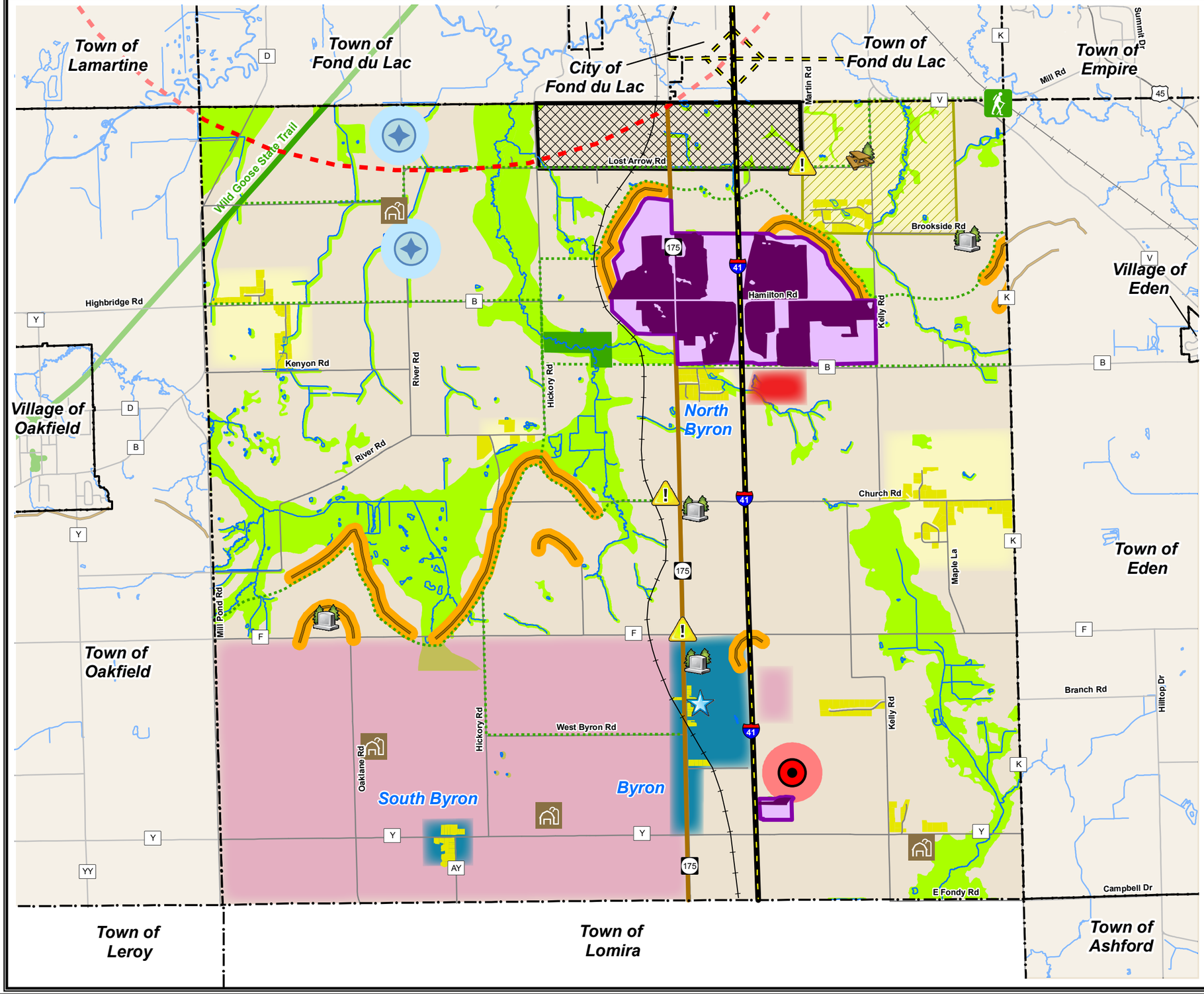
- *Recommendation I 1.1: The Plan Commission should periodically review the implementation schedule and update the Town Board as to progress that is being made.*

- *Recommendation I 1.2: The Plan Commission should annually review the goals, objectives, policies and recommendations and address any conflicts recommending modifications to the plan as necessary.*

- *Recommendation I 1.3: Solicit input from neighboring communities, Fond du Lac County, state and federal agencies and others regarding to how their activities relate to the recommendations in the Town's plan.*

- *Recommendation I 1.4: Work with others, as necessary, to implement the policies and recommendations contained in the Town's comprehensive plan.*

Map 2-1
Town of Byron
2040 Land Use Framework



Legend

Existing Land Use & Features

- Town Hall
- Large Livestock Farm
- Cemetery
- Intersection &/or Road Improvement
- Municipal Well
- Landfill
- Railroad
- Interstate 41
- Airport Height Restriction Zone
- Yellowstone Trail
- Wild Goose State Trail
- Niagara Escarpment
- Active Quarry
- Hobbs Woods
- Existing Residential Lot

Future Land Use & Features

- Future Park (20+ years / Location TBA)
- Potential Eisenbahn Trailhead
- Future Eisenbahn Trail Extension
- Proposed Trail (On & Off Road)
- Proposed Highway 41 Interchange
- City Growth Area (24 year)
- Town Growth Area (24 year)
- Quarry Area (<20 years)
- Wind Generation Area
- Residential
- Commercial
- Mixed Use
- Agricultural
- Niagara Escarpment Buffer (300 ft)
- Landfill Buffer (1,200 ft)
- Wellhead Buffer (1,200 feet)
- Environmental Features***

*** Wetlands, Floodplains, & 300 foot hydrology buffer.

N W E S

0 0.5 1

Scale in Miles

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PREPARED MARCH 2017 BY:

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
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CHAPTER 3

IMPLEMENTATION

CHAPTER 3: IMPLEMENTATION

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CHAPTER 3: IMPLEMENTATION

INTRODUCTION

A smart growth comprehensive plan serves a community by establishing priorities for the future, evaluating available resources, and providing a means for dealing with change. The purpose of the planning effort is to develop a plan that will guide both public and private decisions. In order to follow the plan as described in the preceding chapters, it is necessary to implement the goals, objectives, policies and recommendations as outlined on a continual basis. If a plan is to be successful it must be implemented meaningfully and aggressively.

This chapter prescribes a specific series of ongoing efforts and actions to be completed by the Town of Byron. Ongoing efforts are presented as a list and are assigned primary responsibility. The list contains goals, which serves as an identification of a priority based on the community vision session, Plan Commission discussions, and other public participation. Objectives are referenced to outline more specific methods for achieving the goal; policies are identify a position and definitive course of action and the recommendations provide specific action steps, such as regulations, ordinances, incentives, expenditures, information, and education needed to fulfill a strategy. Actions are presented in table format by primary responsibility and priority/timeline.

Implementation Vision for 2040

In 2040, the Comprehensive Plan has been successful in continuing to reflect the changing needs and vision of Town residents. Planning has proven to be the best and most consistent tool the Town has to ensure that it is proceeding in the direction that its citizens wants it to go. The Town relies on its plan to steer development to appropriate locations, thus preventing incompatible land uses from occurring.

ROLE OF THE PLAN

All land controls governing the Town of Byron must be consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan[1]. The Town's Planning Commission is responsible for ensuring this plan is used as a guide to update and/or replace ordinances to reflect the goals of this plan. When the Planning Commission reviews any petitions for development, the plan should be reviewed; any recommendations for future development must be based on the identified goals, objectives, policies and recommendations and proposed land use patterns within this plan. If the Planning Commission must ultimately make a decision that is inconsistent with the plan, the plan must be amended to reflect the change in policy.

[1] *Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001.*

RESPONSIBILITY

Elected Officials

Elected officials must make their decisions on criteria regarding how development will affect the entire community, as well as how it will influence a specific site. As a result, elected officials make complex decisions based upon the comprehensive plan, the goals of the applicant, technical advice from staff, citizen input from advisory boards, and their own judgment on the specific development. The comprehensive plan provides much of the factual information an elected official will need for decision making. Elected officials must familiarize themselves with the contents and overall goals of the plan in order to ensure the plan remains viable.

Planning Commission

The powers and duties of planning commissions have been established by Wisconsin Statutes[2]. The Town of Byron Planning Commission is the primary entity responsible for implementing and updating this comprehensive plan. As such, the Planning Commission must promote good planning practices within the Town. Commission members should be knowledgeable about the contents, visions, goals, objectives, policies and recommendations of the comprehensive plan. Moreover, the Planning Commission must promote active citizen participation in future planning efforts, and should strive to keep the citizens and elected officials informed of any technical issues and proceedings regarding current planning issues. The Planning Commission is responsible for periodic amendments to the comprehensive plan so that regulations and ordinances are in compliance with the plan. Likewise, the Planning Commission must review all new ordinances to verify they are compliant with the goals, objectives, policies and recommendations of the comprehensive plan.

CONSISTENCY

Internal Consistencies

The comprehensive plan was developed sequentially with supportive goals, objectives, polices and recommendations. Utilizing the Town's Visioning Open House and information contained in the background chapters as a basis, key issues were identified for each of the nine elements of the plan. Using these issues, along with factual information regarding natural features, historical population and housing data, population and housing projections, and an analysis of existing infrastructure, goals, objectives, policies and recommendations for each comprehensive planning element were developed. The identified goals, objectives, policies and recommendations expressed in this plan were used to prepare the Future Land Use Map (Map 2-1). To maintain internal consistency, any amendment to the plan should be accompanied with an overall review of all nine elements and their associated goals, strategies and recommendations.

[2] *Wisconsin State Statutes 62.23 and 60.62.*

Beginning on January 1, 2010[3], if a local governmental unit enacts or amends any of the following ordinances, the ordinance shall be consistent with that local governmental unit's comprehensive plan[4]:

- Official mapping ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 62.23 (6).
- Local subdivision ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 236.45 or 236.46.
- County zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 59.69.
- City or village zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 62.23 (7).
- Town zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 60.61 or 60.62.
- Shorelands or wetlands in shorelands zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 59.692, 61.351 or 62.231.

External Consistencies

Not only is it important to maintain internal consistencies, but the Town should also be aware of other planning documents and their relevance to the Town's comprehensive plan. An attempt should be made to maintain consistency with these plans if possible. Some examples of these plans include:

State Plans:

- *Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030*
- *Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020*
- *Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020*
- *Midwest Regional System Report*
- *Wisconsin Rail Plan 2030*
- *Wisconsin State Freight Plan* (to be published in December 2016)
- *Connections 2030 Long Range Transportation Plan* (multi-modal transportation plan)
- *Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020*
- *Six Year Highway Improvement Program, 2016 – 2021*

Regional Plans:

- *East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Comprehensive Plan, 2030* (adopted May 2008)

County Plans:

- *2011 – 2015 Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan for Fond du Lac County* (adopted in July 2013)
- *Fond du Lac County Farmland Preservation Plan* (adopted in 2012)

[3] *Wisconsin Act 372* delays the consistency requirement until January 1, 2012 for local governments who applied for but not received a comprehensive planning grant from the WDOA. It also gives WDOA discretionary authority to grant consistency extensions to grant local governments who have received a comprehensive planning grant.
[4] *Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001(3).*

- *2013-2017 Fond du Lac County Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) Plan*
- *Fond du Lac County Emergency Operations Plan*

Local Plans:

- *City of Fond du Lac Comprehensive Plan 2010 – 2030* (Fond du Lac County) (adopted on October 14, 2009 and amended)
- *Town of Ashford Comprehensive Plan* (Fond du Lac County) (adopted June 2, 2008)
- *Town of Eden Comprehensive Plan* (Fond du Lac County) (adopted June 30, 2009;
- *Town of Empire Comprehensive Plan* (Fond du Lac County) (adopted February 14, 2007)
- *Town of Fond du Lac Comprehensive Plan* (Fond du Lac County) (adopted March 27, 2017)
- *Town of Lamartine Comprehensive Plan, 2009 - 2029* (Fond du Lac County) (adopted July 21, 2009)
- *Town of Leroy Year 2030 Comprehensive Plan* (Dodge County) (adopted September 12, 2005 and amended)
- *Town of Lomira Comprehensive Plan* (Dodge County) (adopted November 9, 2009)
- *Town of Oakfield Comprehensive Plan* (Fond du Lac County) (adopted July 21, 2008)
- *City of Fond du Lac Wellhead Protection Plan* (Revised June 2014)
- City of Fond du Lac Official Map

MONITORING PROGRESS

It is the responsibility of the Planning Commission to monitor the progress of implementation utilizing the Action Implementation Tables that are found at the end of this chapter. The progress of plan implementation should periodically be reported to the Town Board. Additionally, the Planning Commission should annually review the goals, objectives, policies and recommendations and address any conflicts which may arise between the elements of the plan. While it is the responsibility of the Planning Commission to monitor progress, others may also check progress including community members, Town staff and citizen groups.

In order to assist the Planning Commission with the monitoring of the plan, it may be necessary to develop and implement a variety of informal tools and techniques. Items for consideration may include:

- creation of development review ‘checklists’ to assist with determining a proposal’s consistency with the comprehensive plan;
- integration of plan recommendations into a ‘performance-based budgeting’ initiative;
- development of an annual ‘work plan’ for the Planning Commission;
- placing the comprehensive plan as an item on every Planning Commission meeting agenda so that either the public and/or Planning Commission members can discuss items related to the plan, or to use the time to evaluate implementation progress;
- developing articles for the Town newsletter which focus on certain recommendations within the plan and calling for public input or volunteers to work on an item; and
- designation of an official “Comprehensive Planning Day” within the Town and have activities or workshops related to this subject so as to build awareness (perhaps

associated with the month of October which is the American Planning Association's formal "Community Planning Month."

UPDATING THE PLAN

A comprehensive plan must be updated at least once every ten years[5]. However, it is strongly recommended that the Planning Commission annually review both the implementation schedule and current planning decisions to ensure compliance with the overall goals of the plan and continued consistency with the overall vision of the community. This annual review should also be used to determine if a "major" plan amendment is required.

The comprehensive plan is a dynamic document. The plan should be updated when new demographic, economic, and housing data are released by the U.S. Census Bureau. It is anticipated that the land use element will likely require updating over the course of the plan due to growth and change that the Town may experience. Other elements are less likely to need updates. Furthermore, as community values change, some goals, objectives, policies and recommendations may no longer be relevant. The update to a plan should take less time than the full comprehensive planning process, but should include public participation.

ADOPTING THE PLAN OR UPDATE

As directed by Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001(4), any plan commission or other body of a local governmental unit authorized to prepare or amend a comprehensive plan shall adopt written public participation procedures that foster public participation, adopt a resolution by a majority vote of the entire commission or governmental unit. The vote shall be recorded in the official minutes of the plan commission; the resolution shall refer to maps and other descriptive materials that relate to one or more elements of the comprehensive plan.

The Town Board and Planning Commission may spend time reviewing, revising and requesting revisions to the recommended plan. The Town Board shall draft an ordinance adopting the plan and publish a class 1 public notice 30 days prior to the hearing on the proposed ordinance to adopt the final "recommended plan". The Town Board must provide an opportunity for written comments to be submitted by public and there must be a response to those comments. In addition, a public hearing must be held on the ordinance. By majority vote, the Town Board must approve the ordinance. One copy of the adopted comprehensive plan, or an amendment to the plan, shall be sent to the following:

- every governmental body that is located in whole or part within the boundaries of the local governmental unit (county, utility districts, school districts, sanitary districts, drainage districts);
- the clerk of every local governmental unit that is adjacent to the local governmental unit that is the subject of the plan that is adopted or amended;
- the Wisconsin Department of Administration;
- East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission; and
- the public library that serves the area in which the local government unit is located.

[5] *Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001(2)(i).*

LAND USE PLANNING CONTROLS

Although zoning and subdivision ordinances are the two most commonly utilized land use planning tools, there are several key tools which can be utilized to ensure that new development occurs in an organized and desired fashion. The Town may wish to modify existing or establish new ordinances which regulate new development.

Zoning

Comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances perform differently. A comprehensive plan is a "guide to the physical, social, and economic development of a local government unit" and that "the enactment of a comprehensive plan by ordinance does not make the comprehensive plan by itself a regulation."[6] Comprehensive plans provide a vision for 20 years while zoning ordinances have an immediate impact on land use decisions. In order to rectify this difference, re-zoning is completed on an ongoing basis in a manner that is consistent with the overall vision of the plan. The timing of rezoning is dependent on market forces, political climate, and the accuracy of the plan's predictions.

The Planning Commission and Town Board must continually ensure that any future zoning changes are consistent with the comprehensive plan. Several actions can be taken to ensure that zoning decisions are made that accommodate the preferred future land uses as indicated on the Future Land Use Map (see Map 2-1).

- Compare intended future land uses with existing zoning. Amend current zoning to reflect the intended future uses for all areas within the Town.
- Encourage local citizens and elected officials to actively participate in ongoing Town meetings regarding all zoning and planning issues.
- Amend existing ordinances and develop new ordinances which are reflective of the goals, objectives, policies and recommendations of all elements in the Town's comprehensive plan.

Official Maps

Cities, villages, and towns which have adopted village powers have the authority to develop an official map[7]. An official map is a diagram which delineates the current and future roadways such as local streets, highways, historic districts, parkways, and parks. Additionally, an official map may delineate railroad right-of-ways, waterways (only if included on a comprehensive surface water drainage plan) and public transit facilities. Furthermore the map may establish exterior lines of future streets, highways, historic districts, parks, parkways, public transit facilities, waterways, and playgrounds. Once an official map is adopted by ordinance, no building permits may be issued to construct or enlarge any building within the limits of the features listed above.

Official maps serve several important functions which ensure that future land use decisions will remain compliant with the comprehensive plan.

[6] *2009 Wisconsin Act 379.*
[7] *Wisconsin Statutes 62.23(6).*

- Future costs for land acquisitions for city/village/town streets and other delineated features are lowered or minimized because the land will remain vacant.
- Future subdivisions of land will be streamlined because future streets have already been established; developers will be required to adhere to guidelines set forth within the official map unless it is amended by an ordinance.
- Potential home and land buyers can be readily informed that land has been designated for specific public uses.
- Acceptable route(s) for a potential by-pass for a major state highway can be delineated.
- Local governments can preserve sensitive environmental features (i.e. trout streams) while establishing a preferred corridor for a by-pass.

The Town should ensure that its official map is current and consistent with the comprehensive plan.

Sign Regulations

Many communities are interested in regulating signage for local business in order to preserve a rural atmosphere and "community character." Restrictions are especially important in major transportation corridors, historic downtowns or neighborhoods, or other culturally or environmentally significant areas. As signs have become increasingly larger and bolder due to illumination, roadways have become more cluttered and communities have become less distinctive.

Erosion and Stormwater Control Ordinances

Local communities may adopt a construction site erosion control and stormwater management ordinance. The purpose of these ordinances is to protect surface water quality and minimize the amount of sediment and other pollutants in stormwater runoff from construction sites to lakes, streams, and wetlands.

Historic Preservation Ordinance[8]

As development continues to modernize the appearance of an area, the use of an historic preservation ordinance can help a community protect and enhance key cultural and historical features. A historic preservation ordinance can designate local landmarks and protect these properties by regulating new construction, alterations or demolitions that affect them. More information is available on the Wisconsin Historical Society's webpage at http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/.

Design Review Ordinance

Design review can accompany many different development aspects and will assist communities in achieving an identified look and character expressed within the individual vision statements. These ordinances, however, need to be based upon well-defined sets of criteria. Signage, lighting, exterior building material types, structural guidelines, colors, and other aspects will have to be specifically identified within any ordinance.

[8] Historic Preservation Ordinances are regulated under *Wisconsin Statutes 62.23 (em).*

Building/Housing Codes

The Uniform Dwelling Code promotes health, safety, and general welfare; protects property values; and provides for orderly, appropriate development and growth in the communities. The enforcement of the uniform dwelling code along with enforcement of other local codes can help ensure properties are adequately maintained and that property values are protected.

Floodplain Ordinance

Fond du Lac County regulates all areas that would be covered by the regional flood or base flood. In some instances, it may be important to readjust the floodplain boundaries in specific areas. In order to do so, local communities must follow these steps:

1) Contract with an engineering firm to conduct hydrologic and hydraulic engineering studies and modeling to calculate the floodplain for the specified area. It is recommended that 2 foot contour intervals be utilized.
2) Submit the recalculated floodplain boundaries to the WDNR and FEMA for review.
3) If approved, amend existing zoning maps to reflect the re-calculated floodplain boundaries.

Subdivision Ordinances

Wisconsin State Statutes regulate the division of raw land into lots for the purpose of sale for building development. A subdivision ordinance is related to the zoning ordinance in that it regulates the platting, or mapping, or newly created lots, streets, easements, and open areas. A subdivision ordinance can help implement the comprehensive plan and must be consistent with and conform to the local comprehensive plan goals. Furthermore, subdivision ordinances can incorporate construction standards and timelines for completion of community facilities such as transportation networks or curb and gutter systems.

Lighting Controls/Ordinances

As development pressures occur, communities discover that not only are the natural features being altered, but also the scenic views of the night sky are being diminished. Both yard lighting and signage can change the character of a community as significantly as new development. This is especially true in areas where new lighting has become over-excessive in new commercial or industrial districts. Direct lighting or glare can and should be regulated in order to maintain community character.

Currently, lighting and its evening glare is one of the chief complaints residents have in many communities across this state and nation. Many light manufactures have responded positively to complaints about the increased amounts of light pollution. There are many examples of development and lighting structures which have reduced scatter light through new non-glare technologies. Many light manufactures have light cutoff shields that will remove glare, thus increasing the light's effectiveness and reducing its overall energy consumption. Other lights may direct light at ground height only. Since non-glare lighting and other similar technologies are similarly priced to current lighting practices, communities should consider developing lighting ordinances which not only reduce light pollution, but also improve energy consumption and costs.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The goals established in the implementation schedule should be applied over the planning period which begins in 2017 with the adoption of the comprehensive plan and runs through the planning period. They represent priorities for the Town of Byron. Objectives provide more detailed and readily measurable steps toward reaching each goal. Policy statements identify a position and definitive course of action while recommendations are specific actions used to ensure plan implementation.

Due to the nature of comprehensive planning, goals, objectives, policies and recommendations of each particular element are interrelated. To ensure that implementation of the plan is achieved in a timely fashion, landmark dates have been set for each recommendation. During periodic reviews, the Planning Commission should verify that these deadlines have been met and consider additional recommendations to better achieve the stated goal, if necessary. Specific landmark dates have been established to ensure that individual recommendations complement one another in their implementation. The landmark dates have been reviewed by the public, the Planning Commission and the Town Board to assure that they are feasible expectations.

The primary responsibility for implementing the plan recommendations contained in the implementation schedule lies with the Town Board. Secondary responsibility for performing the recommendations in the plan lies with the Planning Commission which is appointed by the elected officials, along with other key partners. Recommendations fall into two broad categories, those that are ongoing efforts and those that require action. Recommendations requiring ongoing efforts are divided into the two broad categories by primary responsibility. Recommendations requiring action are further divided by priority/timeline date for completion. An abbreviation list precedes the list of ongoing efforts and the action tables; the list should be used to interpret the responsible parties involved with implementation of specific recommendations. The goals and recommendations found below are a summary of the items found in Chapter 2.

Abbreviation List and Priority Timeline

Priority/Timeline:

1. 1-2 Years (2017 – 2018)
2. 3-5 Years (2019 – 2021)
3. 6-10 Years (2022 – 2027)
4. 11 – 20 Years (2028 – 2037)
5. 21 – 30 Years (2038 – 2047)

Abbreviation List:

BHS	Byron Historical Society
AC	Fond du Lac Area Association of Commerce
CSD	Campbellsport School District
CFDL	City of Fond du Lac
ECWRPC	East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

FCCE	Fond du Lac County Code Enforcement
FDLACVB	Fond du Lac Area Convention and Visitors Bureau
FCEDC	Fond du Lac County Economic Development Corporation
FCEMS	Fond du Lac County Emergency Management
FCHED	Fond du Lac County Health Department
FCHD	Fond du Lac County Highway Department
FCPD	Fond du Lac County Department of Planning and Development
FCSS	Fond du Lac County Department of Social Services
FCDSS	Fond du Lac County Department of Senior Services
FCHS	Fond du Lac County Historical Society
FCPT	Fond du Lac County Parks and Trails Department
FCSD	Fond du Lac County Sheriff Department
FPSD	Fond du Lac Public School District
FWLCD	Fond du Lac County Land and Water Conservation Department
IAAC	Intergovernmental Agreement Advisory Committee
LSD	Lomira School District
NERN	Niagara Escarpment Resource Network
OSD	Oakfield School District
TFDL	Town of Fond du Lac
TB	Town of Byron Town Board
TPC	Town of Byron Plan Commission
UW-EXT	University of Wisconsin Extension – Fond du Lac County
WDATCP	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
WDNR	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
WisDOT	Wisconsin Department of Transportation
WHS	Wisconsin Historical Society
WTA	Wisconsin Town's Association

Table 3-1: Implementation Table: Town Board

Related Recommendation	Recommendation	Required Action	Secondary Partner	Priority/ Timeline
I 1.4	Work with others, as necessary, to implement the policies & recommendations contained in the Town's comprehensive plan.	Contact & work with others, as necessary.	TPC	Ongoing
IO 1.3	Use the Town website to highlight local businesses as a way to increase community identity.	Set up a location on the Town's website to highlight local businesses. Periodically contact a local businesses & post information.	Clerk, businesses	1 / Ongoing
LU 1.4	Promote the elements of the comprehensive plan among developers & landowners so they have a better understanding of local planning.	Post a copy of the comprehensive plan update on the Town's website. Direct developers & landowners to the Town's website for more information.	Clerk, TPC	1 / Ongoing
H 1.1	Educate potential developers & residents about the benefits of conservation subdivisions.	Post educational documents about the benefits of conservation subdivisions on the Town's website. Direct people to the Town's website.	Clerk, UW-EXT, FCPD	1 / Ongoing
H 3.3	Encourage eligible homeowners to seek federal & state tax credits that can be used for preservation & renovation activities.	Provide a link to the WHS on the Town's website.	Clerk, BHS, WHS	1 / Ongoing
CF 1.7	Encourage residents to annually test private wells for coliform bacteria & every two years for nitrates.	Provide information and a link on the Town's website on how residents can test private wells.	Clerk, UW-Ext, FCHED	1
AG 1.1	Post a copy of Country Acres: A Guide to Buying and Managing Rural Property.	Post of copy of the guidebook on the Town's website.	Clerk	1
IC 1.5	Participate in the Intergovernmental Agreement Advisory Committee (IAAC) that is being established to foster, maintain and enhance communication and cooperation as part of the intergovernmental agreement.	Appoint a representative to the Intergovernmental Agreement Advisory Committee (IAAC).	CFDL, TFDL, T. Empire, T. Friendship, T. Taychee-dah	1 / Ongoing
LU 1.7	Set up a consistent method of communication with the City of Fond du Lac & neighboring towns to ensure consistent land use along Byron's borders.	Utilize the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee (IACC) to discuss land use along joint borders. Set up a method of communication with Towns not part of the IAAC.	TPC, CFDL, TFDL, T. Ashford, T. Eden, T. Empire, T. Lamartine, T. Oakfield, T. Lomira, T. Leroy	1 / Ongoing

Related Recommendation	Recommendation	Required Action	Secondary Partner	Priority/ Timeline
IC 1.4	Keep local government jurisdictions & Fond du Lac County informed about comprehensive plan implementation to avoid possible conflicts.	Utilize the Intergovernmental Advisory Committee (IAAC) and method of communication with other Towns not part of the IAAC. Ensure that Fond du Lac County is also updated about the comprehensive plan.	TPC, CFDL, TFDL, T. Ashford, T. Eden, T. Empire, T. Lamartine, T. Oakfield, T. Lomira, T. Leroy	1 / Ongoing
I 1.3	Solicit input from neighboring communities, Fond du Lac County, state & federal agencies & others regarding to how their activities relate to the recommendations in the Town's plan.	Contact neighboring communities and others.	TPC, Fond du Lac County Department-s, state & federal agencies, others	1/Ongoing
ED 1.11	Invite local businesses to an annual town board meeting to keep communication open & share ideas.	Establish an annual date to invite local businesses to a town board meeting. Send out an invitation annually.	Town Businesses	1 / Ongoing
T 1.3	Enforce traffic speeds along Kelly Road.	Contact the Fond du Lac County Sheriff's Department.	FCSD	1
T 1.4	Address localized safety issues in the Town.	Contact & work with Fond du Lac County & WisDOT to address issues at CTH F & STH 175.	FCHD, WisDOT	1
T 1.4	Address localized safety issues in the Town.	Address the vision obstruction at Lost Arrow & Martin roads.		1
T 1.9	Consider developing a street sign inventory.	Contact ECWRPC to request technical assistance.	ECWRPC	1
T 1.5	Develop a website input form so that residents can report safety & maintenance issues.	Develop a form & post on the Town's website.	Clerk	2
H 3.1/ CR 1.1	Develop an inventory of historical & architecturally significant homes, sites and structures in the Town.	Work with the BHS to develop an inventory.	BHS, FCHS, PC	2
H 3.2	Collaborate with neighboring communities to apply for a grant from the Wisconsin Historical Society or other appropriate organization to complete a historical & cultural survey.	Contact the WHS about eligible grants. Contact neighboring communities to see if there is interest in collaborating on a grant.	BHS, WHS, FCHS, Neighboring communit-ies	2
T 1.1	Review the road system & change, as necessary, posted speed limits in areas with more concentrated residential development, limited sight distance & other hazards.	Contact & work with the County to review the road system & change posted speed limits, if necessary.	FCHD, WisDOT	2

Related Recommendation	Recommendation	Required Action	Secondary Partner	Priority/ Timeline
T 1.2	Contact state & federal representatives about trains blocking state, county & local roads for multiple hours.	Contact Fond du Lac County, WTA and partner with them to meet with & talk to state and federal representatives.	WTA, Fond du Lac County Board, Municipalit-ies in Fond du Lac County with similar issues.	2
CF 1.5, IC 1.3	Establish a method of communication with local school districts & churches.	Contact FPSD, CSD, OSD, LSD & local churches to establish a method of communication and share the desire to work together on projects benefiting Town residents.	FPSD, CSD, OSD, LSD & local churches	2
CF 1.6	Encourage state representatives & senators to adequately address the issue of manure spreading in Karst areas of the state.	Contact or write a letter to state respresentatives & senators asking them to address the issue of manure spreading in Karst area. Seek out and work with others who are working to address this issue.	WDNR, Others working to address manure spreading in Karst areas of the state.	2
AG 1.5	Collaborate with others to provide the necessary support infrastructure to the agricultural business industry.	Work with Fond du Lac County and nearby municipalities to provide support infrastructure for the agricultural business industry.	FCPD, FCEDC	2
ED 1.10/AG 1.3	Consider establishing an Agricultural Enterprise Area (AEA).	Be willing to work with others to establish an AEA.	FCPD, FCEDC, DATCP, Nearby Towns	2
NR 1.7	Provide opportunities for landowners to learn & implement proper forest management techniques.	Provide link on the Town's website & encourage landowners to contact WDNR, Fond du Lac County, UW-Extension, & others to learn about proper forest management techniques.	Clerk, WDNR, FWLCD, UW-EXT	3
NR 1.8	Provide education and increase awareness for the proper management of groundwater, floodplain, woodlot, and wetland resources.	Provide link on the Town's website & encourage landowners to work with Fond du Lac County, UW-Extension & WDNR to learn about proper management of groundwater, floodplains, woodlands & wetland resources.	Clerk, UW-EXT, WDNR, FWLCD	3

Table 3-2: Implementation Table: Town Planning Commission

Related Recommendation	Recommendation	Required Action	Secondary Partner	Priority/ Timeline
I 1.1	Periodically review the implementation schedule and update the Town Board as to progress that is being made.	Add a comprehensive plan agenda item to the Plan Commission meeting notice.	TB	Annually
I 1.2	Annually review the goals, objectives, policies and recommendations and address any conflicts recommending modifications to the plan as necessary.	Add a comprehensive plan agenda item to the Plan Commission meeting notice.	TB	Annually
ED 1.1	Identify short-term (20 to 40 yrs.) non-metallic mining "reserve areas" that will ensure access to critical resources & minimize land use conflicts.	Areas identified as part of the planning process.	TB	1
AG 1.4	Identify areas on the future land use map for future mixed use and residential development.	Areas identified as part of the planning process.	TB	1
ED 1.5	Provide reasonable regulations on the operations of non-metallic mining sites.	Revise the zoning ordinance to create a separate non-metallic mining district.	ECWRPC, FCCE, TB	1
ED 1.6	Reclaim depleted mining sites per the requirements of NR-135.	Modify the zoning ordinance to make reference to NR-135 for all reclamation activites.	ECWRPC, FCCE, TB	1
T 2.2	Work with others to plan for road, bicyle & pedestrian improvements in the STH 175 redesign.	Contact FCHS & WisDOT regarding the STH 175 redesign.	TB	1

Related Recommendation	Recommendation	Required Action	Secondary Partner	Priority/ Timeline
LU 1.1	Develop a guidance document that can be used to determine compliance with the comprehensive plan whenever a development proposal is reviewed.	Develop a guidance document.	TB, FCPD	2
LU 1.2	Create a development guide & review process that objectively evaluates proposed developments & both short term & long term impacts.	Create a development guide & review process.	TB, FCPD	2
LU 1.9	Revise the Town of Byron Land Division & Subdivision Ordinance.	Review & revise the Town's Land Division & Subdivision Ordinance to update references.	TB, FCPD	2
CF 1.9	Update the Town's subdivision ordinance to reference the County's Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance.	Work with Fond du Lac County to update the Town's Land Division & Subdivision Ordinance.	TB, FWLCD	2
AG 1.2	Require that all subdivisions that are developed adjacent to active farm properties contain a statement regarding the "Right to Farm".	Revise the Town's Land Division & Subdivision Ordinance to require that all subdivisions adjacent to active farm properties contain a statement regarding the "Right to Farm".	TB, FCPD	2
LU 1.3 / H 1.2	Develop a conservation subdivision ordinance.	Develop a conservation subdivision ordinance.	TB, FCPD	2

Related Recommendation	Recommendation	Required Action	Secondary Partner	Priority/ Timeline
LU 1.8	Develop design standards that future commercial & industrial proposals must meet in order to be approved by the Town.	Develop commercial and industrial design standards.	TB, FCPD	3
ED 1.8	Review current zoning requirements so that small home based businesses which complement the community do not negatively impact neighboring properties.	Review the zoning ordinance for the requirements for home-based businesses & revise as necessary.	TB, FCPD	3
NR 1.5	Consider developing a Niagara Escarpment Overlay Zone to protect the escarpment from development.	Revise the zoning ordinance, if necessary, to add an Escarpment Overly Zone.	TB, FCPD, NERN	3
CF 1.8	Work with Fond du Lac County to identify potential stormwater management practices.	Contact Fond du Lac County.	TB, FWLCD	3
AG 1.6	Capitalize on geotourism opportunities by conducting detailed planning for a comprehensive system of bicycle & pedestrian trails along the Niagara Escarpment which connect various natural & cultural features, as well as providing for a connection between the Wild Goose Trail & the Eisenbahn Trail as shown on Map 2-1.	Put together a committee of interested individuals that includes a representative from the the Fond du Lac County Parks and Trails Department to develop a comprehensive system of bicycle & pedestrian trails along the Niagara Escarpment. Work with others to implement the project.	FCPT, National Geographic, NERN	3

ONGOING EFFORTS: TOWN BOARD

The following is a list of policies and recommendations that the Town Board should assume primary responsibility for and should consider in its daily activities and decisions. It should be remembered that while the Town Board assumes primary responsibility, it should enlist the help of others to assist them as necessary.

Implement to the extent possible the policies and recommendations contained with the comprehensive plan update. (Goal I 1)

- Use the comprehensive plan as a tool to guide decision making in accordance with local, state and federal laws and statutes. (Policy I 1.1)

Enhance the quality of life and sense of community within the Town. (Goal IO 1)

- Increase communication within the Town of Byron. (Policy IO 1.1)
    - Continue to develop and distribute an annual Town newsletter. Provide information on major things that have occurred in the Town over the past year, efforts and successes with intergovernmental cooperation with neighboring local units of government. (Recommendation IO 1.1 / Recommendation IC 1.2) Secondary Partner: Town Clerk
    - Town leaders should continue to educate themselves regarding the latest technology by looking for opportunities and information about the latest communication technologies. (Recommendation IO 1.2) Secondary Partner: WTA, UW-EXT. – Fond du Lac County

Respond to changing demographics in terms of services, housing and facilities (Goal IO 2).

- Monitor community needs in terms of changing demographics. (Policy IO 2.1)
    - Work with and support efforts of Fond du Lac County to address the needs of the elderly population in the Town of Byron by keeping informed about the needs of the elderly population in Byron and advocating to address those needs. (IO 2.1.1) Secondary Partner: FCSS, Fond du Lac County Senior Services, Aging and Disability Resource Center

Support planned growth that enhances the local economy while taking into account the protection of natural resources, recreational opportunities, and the peaceful rural character of the Town of Byron (Goal LU 1).

- Support the growth of small business entrepreneurs in the Town of Byron. (Policy LU 1.2)
- Cooperate with surrounding communities to support landowner education on purchase of development rights, transfer of development rights and land trusts. (Policy LU 1.6)

- Encourage landowners with an interest in preserving their land to explore working with local and state land trusts. (Policy LU 1.7)

- The town will have the authority to offer housing unit bonus densities to encourage the development of conservation subdivisions in areas where traditional subdivisions may create conflicts with agricultural and non-metallic mining operations. (Policy LU 1.8) (See Policy LU 1.2)

Support existing businesses and provide opportunities for growth, expansion, and new business development. (Goal ED 1)

- Support home-based small microenterprise businesses that do not negatively impact surrounding neighbors. (Policy ED 1.1)

- Capitalize on the Town's location along the I-41 corridor and freight opportunities to attract businesses. (Policy ED 1.2)

- Support state and regional efforts to maintain agriculture as a component of the local economy. (Policy ED 1.3)

- Work with the Fond du Lac County Economic Development Corporation (FCEDC) to promote economic and industry cluster development in the Town. (Policy ED 1.4)

- Maintain and enhance local roads to continue to meet the needs of businesses. (Policy ED 1.5)

- Promote and support non-metallic mining activities, job-creation, and job training opportunities that are based on reasonable expectations and balancing the interests of the community and the environment. (Policy ED 1.6)

Maintain an adequate supply of housing that will meet the needs of current and future residents regardless of age or income levels. (Goal H 2)

- Encourage investment in existing residential areas to maintain tax base and support redevelopment and rehabilitation of existing housing stock. (Policy H 2.1)

- Collaborate with neighboring cities and villages, to increase housing opportunities such as apartments and elderly housing, if the town cannot accommodate future demand. (Policy H 2.3)

Preserve the integrity of the existing housing stock and the cultural identity and history of the area. (Goal H 3)

- Encourage investment in existing residential areas to maintain tax base and support redevelopment and rehabilitation of existing housing stock. (Policy H 3.1)

Ensure that the Town's local road system is well maintained, safe and operates as an efficient system. (Goal T 1)

- Work with the Wisconsin Towns Association, citizens, and state assembly and senate officials to keep state local road aids. (Policy T 1.2)

- Encourage residents to report any specific areas where safety or maintenance issues are a concern. (Policy T 1.4)

- Maintain contact with WisDOT, Fond du Lac County and East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission to ensure coordination on area, regional and statewide transportation issues and projects affecting the Town. (Policy T 1.7)

    - Conduct a PASER evaluation of the existing road network every two years. (Recommendation T 1.6) Secondary Partner: FCHD, WisDOT

    - Utilize the PASER evaluation to identify road reconstruction and maintenance activities and include these projects in the Town's Capital Improvement Plan. Include most critical road reconstruction and maintenance projects in the Town's 5 Year Capital Improvement Plan. (Recommendation T 1.7) Secondary Partner: FCHD

    - Work with others to review and revise the road classification system, as needed, so that roads receiving the highest level of use are eligible for federal funding by reviewing the road classification system about every three years when new annual average daily traffic counts are released. (Recommendation T 1.8) Secondary Partner: FCHD, WisDOT

Support a range of transportation alternatives for residents and visitors. (Goal T 2)

- Support the future extension of Eisenbahn Trail from Fond du Lac to Eden. (Policy T 2.1)

- Encourage the county to incorporate off road bicycle and pedestrian opportunities as part of non-metallic reclamation plans. (Policy T 2.2)

    - Encourage Fond du Lac County Department of Senior Services to continue to provide a demand response, curb to curb service for the senior and disabled population in the Town by monitoring the needs of the senior and disabled population in the Town. (Recommendation T 2.1) Secondary Partners: FCSS, Fond du Lac County Senior Services, Aging and Disability Resource Center

Provide high-quality and cost-effective community facilities and services that meet existing and projected future needs. (Goal CF 1)

- Work with neighboring jurisdictions to provide quality cost-effective community services and facilities. (Policy CF 1.1)

- Provide resources for parkland purchases and recreational trail development. (Policy CF 1.4)

- Explore the possibility with the City of Fond du Lac to extend public sewer and water to areas in the Town's long-term growth area. (Policy CF 1.5)

    - Continue to negotiate agreements for fire protection and EMS with surrounding fire departments (Recommendation CF 1.1). Secondary Partners: Brownsville Fire Company, Eden Fire Department, Village of Lomira Fire Department and Fond du Lac County Emergency Management

    - Periodically monitor the level of service, including response times for police, fire and emergency services. (Recommendation CF 1.2) Secondary Partners: Brownsville Fire Company, Eden Fire Department, Village of Lomira Fire Department and Fond du Lac County Emergency Management

    - Continue to explore opportunities for shared services within the Fond du Lac area. (Recommendation CF 1.3) Secondary Partners: FCHD, FCEMS, FCSD, and nearby municipalities

    - Annually develop a 5-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to comprehensively address the Town's current and future needs. Share the CIP with neighboring governments in an effort to increase collaboration and sharing of information. (Recommendation CF 1.4 / Recommendation IC 1.1) Secondary Partners: FCHD

Goal AG 1: Maintain and enhance the farm economy in the Town of Byron. (Goal AG 1)

- Educate realtors, developers, and new residents about living in the country. (Policy AG 1.1)

- Encourage direct marketing of farm products to the growing urban market. (Policy AG 1.3)

- Support younger farmers who desire to pursue farming as a career. (Policy AG 1.4)

Protect the natural resources of the Town. (Goal NR 1)

- Identify sources of groundwater contamination and work to reduce them. (Policy NR 1.3)

- Support efforts by WDNR to encourage private landowners to manage their forests and woodland as a sustainable resource. (Policy NR 1.4)

    - Continue to work with the City of Fond du Lac to ensure that private wells in the Town are not negatively impacted due to drawdowns by city wells by encouraging Town residents to monitor private wells and contact the City of Fond du Lac when issues caused by the drawdown of city wells impacts private wells. (Recommendation NR 1.3) Secondary Partner: City of Fond du Lac Water Utility

    - Continue to work with Fond du Lac County, UW-Extension and others on future groundwater studies that monitor groundwater quality in the Town by supporting future groundwater efforts. (Recommendation NR 1.4) Secondary Partner: UW-EXT, Fond du Lac County Health Department

Preserve the Town's important cultural and historical resources (Goal CR 1).

- Protect existing sites and structures that have historical or archeological significance by working with others. (Recommendation CR 1.1 / Recommendation H 3.1) Secondary Partner BHS, WHS

- Continue to preserve and maintain the historical cemeteries in the Town. (Recommendation CR 1.4) Secondary Partner: Bethel Cemetery Association, Byron Cemetery Association, Sons of Zebedee Catholic Church, BHS

- Continue to support the efforts of the Byron Historical Society by allowing the historical society to meet and store records and collections in the Town Hall. (Recommendation CR 1.5) Secondary Partner: BHS, FCHS, WHS

Enhance and maintain cooperative working relationships with neighboring communities, and local, state, and federal government jurisdictions, and others when opportunities and/or issues arise that can be more effectively addressed cooperatively. (Goal IC 1)

- Continue membership in the Wisconsin Towns Association and participate in local, district, state, and national meetings. (Policy IC 1.1)

- Support local and regional efforts to coordinate shared services with surrounding local government jurisdictions. (Policy IC 1.2)

- Continue to establish effective intergovernmental land use policies and cooperative agreement with adjoining municipalities. (Policy IC 1.5)

- Establish intergovernmental cooperation as a standard for conducting local government business. (Policy IC 1.6)

ONGOING EFFORTS: TOWN PLANNING COMMISSION

The following is a list of policies and recommendations that the Town Planning Commission should assume primary responsibility for and should consider in its daily activities and decisions. It should be remembered that ultimately the Town Board assumes primary responsibility for all Town activities; however the activities listed below would fall within the responsibilities of the Town Planning Commission. The Town Planning Commission should enlist the help of others to assist them as necessary.

Implement to the extent possible the policies and recommendations contained with the comprehensive plan update. (Goal I 1)

- Use the comprehensive plan as a tool to guide decision making in accordance with local, state and federal laws and statutes. (Policy I 1.1)

Support planned growth that enhances the local economy while taking into account the protection of natural resources, recreational opportunities, and the peaceful rural character of the Town of Byron. (Goal LU 1)

- Use the comprehensive plan as a guide in the review of all development proposals that are presented to the Town of Byron Plan Commission. (Policy LU 1.1)

- Permit the development of conservation subdivisions in the town to maintain environmentally sensitive areas for stormwater runoff, groundwater protection, recreational opportunities, and to buffer subdivisions from agricultural and non-metallic mining areas. (Policy LU 1.2) (See Policy LU 1.8)

- Policy LU 1.4: Work closely with the City of Fond du Lac and surrounding towns to coordinate present and future planning activities to ensure that land uses near common borders are compatible and consistent with the Town's comprehensive plan. (Policy LU 1.4) (See Policy IC 1.3)

- Consider cultural resources and historic preservation in any future land use decision. (Policy 1.5)

- The town will have the authority to offer housing unit bonus densities to encourage the development of conservation subdivisions in areas where traditional subdivisions may create conflicts with agricultural and non-metallic mining operations. (Policy LU 1.8) (See Policy LU 1.2)

- When reviewing development proposals ensure that environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, floodplains, the Niagara Escarpment and surface water resources area protected. (Policy LU 1.9) (See Policy NR 1.5)

- Ensure that future land use decisions are consistent with the comprehensive plan. (Policy LU 1.10)

    - Encourage lower density residential developments in areas preserved for agricultural use by directing proposed subdivisions to residential growth areas. (Recommendation LU 1.5) Secondary Partners: TB

    - Direct future development as indicated on Map 2-1, as follows (Recommendation LU 1.6):
        - Residential Growth Areas: Conservation subdivisions, if possible and / or minimum lot size 1.5 acres.
        - Byron and South Byron: Mixed use, residential, commercial, etc.
        - Town Growth Areas: Conservation subdivisions, if possible and / or minimum lot size 1.5 acres.
        - Agricultural Preservation Areas: Scattered residential development, minimum lot size 1.5 acres.
        - Secondary Partners: TB

Support existing businesses and provide opportunities for growth, expansion, and new business development. (Goal ED 1)

- Establish clear policies for the expansion of the non-metallic mining industry. (Policy ED 1.7)

- Encourage the use of existing, abandoned mine sites over new sites when expansions are considered by approving non-metallic mining expansions in areas designated for active mining operations only. (Recommendation ED 1.2) Secondary Partners: TB

- Restrict the expansion of non-metallic mining within areas that are included in the Intergovernmental Growth Agreement with the City of Fond du Lac by approving non-metallic mining expansions in areas designated for active mining operations only. (Recommendation ED 1.3) Secondary Partners: TB

- Minimize conflicts with environmental features and functions of the natural landscape when siting new mines or expansions by restricting new mining operations near or along portions of the Niagara Escarpment west of STH 175 and north of CTH F. (Recommendation ED 1.4) Secondary Partners: TB

- Reclaim depleted mining sites per the requirements of NR-135 by (Recommendation ED 1.6):
  - working with Fond du Lac County staff, operators and the general public to assist in identifying and promoting appropriate land uses for reclaimed sites; and
  - encouraging the creative use of reclaimed sites which complement or enhance other aspects of the vision outlined in the comprehensive plan, particularly with respect to recreation and trail opportunities in the Hamilton Hill area.

  Secondary Partners: TB, Fond du Lac County Code Enforcement Office, Non-Metallic Mining Companies and Operators

- Direct mixed use development to the unincorporated communities of Byron and South Byron. (Recommendation ED 1.7) Secondary Partner: TB

- Encourage the establishment of a gas station / convenience store at near the CTH B and I-41 Interchange by promoting this location. (Recommendation ED 1.9) Secondary Partner: TB

Maintain an adequate supply of housing that will meet the needs of current and future residents regardless of age or income levels. (Goal H2)

- Maintain the ability to build varied types and sizes of housing in the Town. (Policy H 2.2)

Ensure that the Town's local road system is well maintained, safe and operates as an efficient system. (Goal T 1)

- Collaborate with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation to review existing billboard sign ordinances along the Highway 41 corridor. (Policy T 1.1)

- When reviewing development proposals, ensure that the transportation network operates efficiently, by discouraging dead ends and cul-de-sacs whenever possible. (Policy T 1.3)

- When reviewing development proposals, consider setbacks, access points, and other traffic impacts that may affect the existing transportation system. (Policy T 1.5)

- Developers will pay for all costs associated with road improvements and extensions to the road and pedestrian transportation network. (Policy T 1.6)

Provide high-quality and cost-effective community facilities and services that meet existing and projected future needs. (Goal CF 1)

- Consider the impacts on community facilities, services and stormwater runoff when reviewing development proposals. (Policy CF 1.2)

- Stormwater runoff shall be reviewed for all development proposals in order to measure the impacts of runoff on adjacent land uses. (Policy CF 1.3)

Goal AG 1: Maintain and enhance the farm economy in the Town of Byron. (Goal AG 1)

- When reviewing new development proposals, the Town Board and Plan Commission will ensure that new developments do not cause direct conflicts with operating farms. (Policy AG 1.2)

- Increase efforts to buffer new residential development from existing farm operations. (Policy AG 1.5)

Protect the natural resources of the Town. (Goal NR 1)

- When reviewing development proposals, consider environmental conditions of the area such as wetlands, floodplains, depth to groundwater, Niagara Escarpment and surface water resources. (Policy NR 1.1)

- When reviewing new development proposals, the Town Board and Plan Commission will ensure that new developments do not cause direct conflicts with operating non-metallic mining operations. (Policy NR 1.2)

- Reduce the impacts of new development on agricultural, natural, and cultural resources by requiring appropriate design and site plans for all proposed developments. (Policy NR 1.5)

    - Limit development of private wells within 1,200 feet of a former landfill by informing potential developers of the existence of the abandoned landfill. (Recommendation NR 1.1) Secondary Partner: Town Board

    - Continue to work with the City of Fond du Lac to protect existing wellhead locations from land uses in the Town that could negatively impact groundwater resources by consulting the City of Fond du Lac prior to approving development requests that may potentially affect / impact city wells. (Recommendation NR 1.2) Secondary Partner: City of Fond du Lac Water Utility

Preserve the Town's important cultural and historical resources. (Goal CR 1)

- Consider opportunities for historic preservation in all future planning, zoning and development decisions. (Policy CR 1.1)
    - Utilize existing local expertise on historic preservation issues by seeking input when historic preservation issues arise. (Recommendation CR 1.2) Partners: BHS
    - When reviewing development proposals utilize local expertise to identify historic sites and structures by seeking input when new development is proposed. (Recommendation CR 1.3) Partners: BHS

Enhance and maintain cooperative working relationships with neighboring communities, and local, state, and federal government jurisdictions, and others when opportunities and/or issues arise that can be more effectively addressed cooperatively. (Goal IC 1)

- Continue the policy of cooperating with neighboring jurisdictions to make certain that land use along borders is consistent to keep conflicts at a minimum. (Policy IC 1.3)
- Continue and participate in cooperative planning efforts with surrounding local government units and service providers. (IC 1.4)

CHAPTER 4

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHAPTER 4: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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CHAPTER 4: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

INTRODUCTION

The Issues and Opportunities chapter provides information regarding the socioeconomic conditions and growth patterns within the Town of Byron. This information aids in defining existing problems and identifying available socioeconomic resources. Changes in population and household characteristics combined with existing development patterns and policy choices will determine how well the Town of Byron will be able to meet the future needs of its residents and the 14 comprehensive planning goals established by the Wisconsin Legislature.

Issues and Opportunities Vision for 2040

In 2040, the Town of Byron is a vibrant rural community. The Town has been successful in maintaining a strong agricultural and non-metallic mining economy that exists in harmony with rural residential development. Residential developments, designed to complement the natural environment, are preserving the rural character and environment that resident's desire. Scenic vistas, especially along the Niagara Escarpment, along with stream corridors and other natural resources are being protected and preserved. Low traffic volumes on many local roads, together with established trails in other areas accommodate the growing number of bicyclists and pedestrians.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The following section provides an inventory and assessment of demographic and economic trends as required by Wisconsin's Smart Growth legislation. Some data in the following chapter was obtained from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is an ongoing statistical survey by the U.S. Census Bureau representing a sample of the population over a period of time, differing from the Decennial U.S. Census where figures are based on actual counts during a point in time. ACS estimates are controlled to decennial population estimates and become less accurate over the decade, meaning estimates are only as accurate as the census count on which they are based.

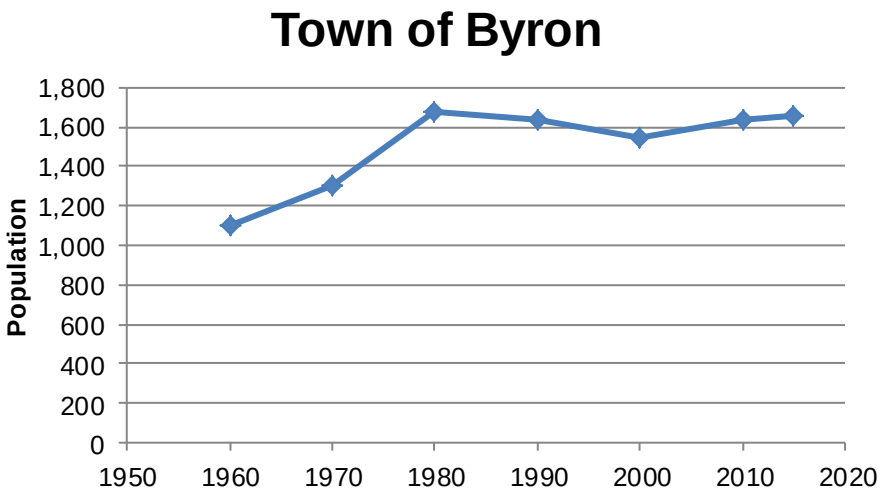
ACS data can be used to draw conclusions, however, due to the limitations of these estimates, patterns can only be inferred through the data and consequently there is a larger margin of error (MOE). Small sample size increases the MOE, indicating inaccuracy and rendering the data unreliable. As a result, annual fluctuations in the ACS estimates are not meant to be interpreted as long-term trends and caution should be taken when drawing conclusions about small differences between two estimates because they may not be statistically different. It should also be noted when comparing ACS multi-year estimates with decennial census estimates, some areas and subjects must be compared with caution or not compared at all.

Population Trends

Historic Population

The Town of Byron experienced a significant gain in population between 1960 and 1980, followed by a population loss between 1980 and 2000. Since 2000, the Town's population has been steadily increasing (Figure 4-1, Appendix F: Table F-1). Between 1960 and 1980, the Town of Byron grew by about 53 percent (52.5%), increasing from 1,102 people in 1960 to 1,681 in 1980. With the exception of the Town of Fond du Lac, other communities and Fond du Lac County also saw population increases, though population increases in other communities were not as large as Byron's. During the next two decades (1980 to 2000), the Town of Byron lost about 8 percent (7.8%) of its population or 131 people; surrounding towns also experienced population losses.

Figure 4-1: Historic Population Growth, 1960-2015



Source: U.S. Census, 1960-2010, WDOA 2015 Estimate

According to the U.S. Census, between 2000 and 2010, the Town of Byron's population increased by about 5.4 percent or by 84 people. The growth rate in the Town during this decade outpaced the towns of Eden (5.0%), Lomira (-7.4%), Oakfield (-8.3%) and Fond du Lac County (4.5%), but was far less than the Town of Fond du Lac (74.1%).

Recent estimates from the WDOA indicate that the population of the Town is continuing to grow. ***Between 2010 and 2015, the population in the Town of Byron is estimated to have grown by 1.1 percent or 18 people, lagging slightly behind the county (1.5%) and the state (1.2%).***

Population Forecast

Population projections can provide extremely valuable information for community planning but have particular limitations. Population projections are typically based on historical growth patterns and the composition of the current population base. To a large extent the reliability of the projections is dependent on the continuation of past growth trends. Population growth is more difficult to predict in a community such as the Town of Byron where the growth is

dependent on migration, as migration rates may vary considerably based on various push and pull factors located outside of the community.

Continued population growth will result in an increase in demand for services and land consumption. The density of settlement coupled with the amount and location of land consumed for housing, commercial, and industrial uses may impact the cost of Town services.

According to the WDOA, while natural increase (births minus deaths) had more of an influence on population increase in Fond du Lac County during the 2000's, migration will play a larger role in population change during the 2010's and 2020's as the population ages. Table 4-1 presents population estimates through 2040. ***According to the WDOA, the Town of Byron is expected to grow by 6.5 percent (106 people) between 2010 and 2030, before losing population between 2035 and 2040 (-1.4%).*** With the exception of the Town of Fond du Lac, other communities adjacent to the Town of Byron, including Fond du Lac County are also expected to see population decreases beginning sometime during the next three decades (2010 to 2040).

Table 4-1: Population Estimates, 2010-2040

Municipality	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Percent Change 2010-2040
Town of Byron	**1,634**	**1,650**	**1,685**	**1,720**	**1,740**	**1,740**	**1,715**	**5.0%**
Town of Eden	1,028	1,035	1,060	1,080	1,090	1,090	1,075	4.6%
Town of Fond du Lac	3,015	3,475	3,720	3,965	4,185	4,345	4,455	47.8%
Town of Lomira, Dodge County	1,137	1,125	1,130	1,130	1,125	1,090	1,045	-8.1%
Town of Oakfield	703	700	690	680	665	645	615	-12.5%
Fond du Lac County	101,633	102,885	105,755	108,485	110,590	111,040	110,250	8.5%
Wisconsin	5,686,986	5,783,015	6,005,080	6,203,850	6,375,910	6,476,270	6,491,635	14.1%

Source: WDOA, Wisconsin Demographic Services Center, Vintage 2013 Population Projections

Population Density

Population density reflects the degree of urbanization of a community as well as the impacts on demand and cost effectiveness of the provision of urban services. Population density is calculated as the number of people per square mile of land area excluding surface water.

Table 4-2: Population Density, 2000 and 2010

	2000			2010		
Municipality	Land Area Sq. Miles	Pop	People per Sq. Mile	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Pop	People per Sq. Mile
Town of Byron	**36.32**	**1,550**	**42.7**	**36.38**	**1,634**	**44.9**
Fond du Lac County	722.91	97,296	134.6	719.55	101,633	141.2
Wisconsin	54,310.1	5,363,715	98.8	54,157.8	5,686,986	105.0

Source: U.S. Census, 2000, 2010; SF-1, Table GCT-PH1

From 2000 to 2010, the overall population density of the Town of Byron increased from 42.7 persons per square mile in 2000 to 44.9 persons per square mile in 2010 (Table 4-2). Fond du Lac County and the state also increased in population density over this same time period.

Age Distribution

The age structure of a population impacts the service, housing, and transportation needs of a community. ***In 2010, the median age of the residents of the Town of Byron was 46.2*** (Table 4-3). This is older than Fond du Lac County's median age of 40.2 and the State of Wisconsin's median age of 38.5. Reflecting state and national trends, the Town of Byron's population has aged significantly since 2000 when the median age was 37.9 years.

Table 4-3: Percent of Population by Age Cohort, 2000 and 2010

2000	Under 5 Percent	5 to 19 Percent	20 to 24 Percent	25 to 44 Percent	45 to 64 Percent	65 and older Percent	Total	Median Age
Town of Byron	**4.9%**	**25.2%**	**5.5%**	**25.9%**	**28.5%**	**10.1%**	**1,550**	**37.9**
Fond du Lac County	6.0%	22.4%	6.2%	28.7%	22.4%	14.3%	97,296	36.9
Wisconsin	6.4%	22.2%	6.7%	29.5%	22.2%	13.1%	5,363,675	36.0
2010	**Under 5 Percent**	**5 to 19 Percent**	**20 to 24 Percent**	**25 to 44 Percent**	**45 to 64 Percent**	**65 and older Percent**	**Total**	**Median Age**
Town of Byron	**4.0%**	**19.1%**	**4.3%**	**20.8%**	**37.9%**	**13.9%**	**1,634**	**46.2**
Fond du Lac County	5.9%	19.7%	6.2%	24.8%	28.5%	15.0%	101,633	40.2
Wisconsin	6.3%	20.1%	6.8%	25.5%	27.7%	13.7%	5,686,986	38.5

Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010, DP-1

***The baby boomer population (45 to 64) comprised the Town's largest cohort in both 2000 (28.5%) and* 2010 (37.9%).** In both years, the next largest age cohort in the Town was the child bearing population (25 to 44), 25.9% and 20.8 respectively. Reflecting the aging population, the percent of population in the 0-19, 20-24, and 25-44 cohorts decreased between 2000 and 2010, while the portion of the population in the 45-64, 65 and older cohorts increased (Table 4-3).

Unlike the Town, in 2000, the child bearing population (25-44) comprised the largest age cohort in Fond du Lac County (28.7%) and the state (29.5%). While the second largest age cohort in Fond du Lac County was the school age population (5 to 19, 22.4%) and baby boomer population (45 to 64, 22.4%). Wisconsin mirrored the county; the second largest age cohort was the baby boomer (45 to 64, 22.2%) and the school age population (5 to 19, 22.2%). Similar to the Town, in 2010, the largest age cohort in the county (28.5%) and state (27.7%) was the baby boomer (45 to 64).

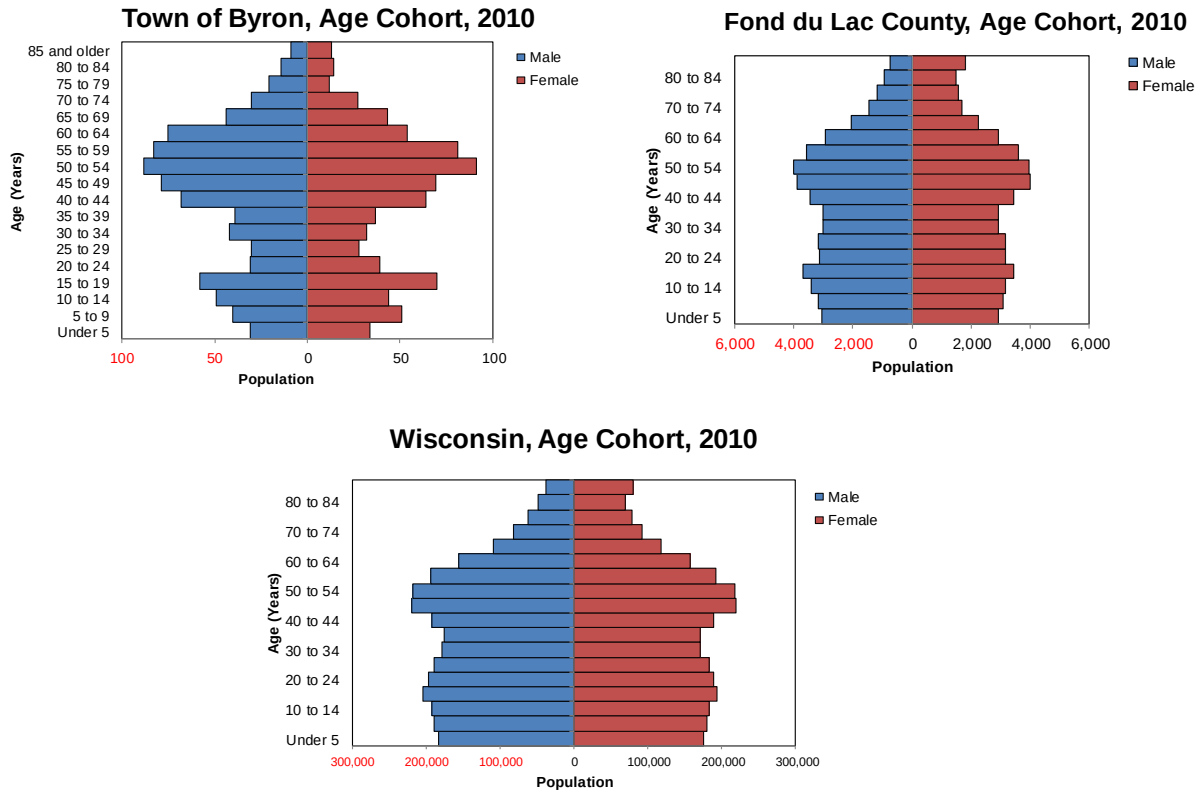
Table 4-4: Population by Gender, 2010

	Male			Female				
	Number	Percent	Median Age	Number	Percent	Median Age	Total	Median Age
Town of Byron	**831**	**50.9%**	**46.8**	**803**	**49.1%**	**45.2**	**1,634**	**46.2**
Fond du Lac County	49,926	49.1%	39	51,707	50.9%	41.5	101,633	40.2
Wisconsin	2,822,400	49.6%	37.3	2,864,586	50.4%	39.6	5,686,986	38.5

Source: U.S. Census 2010, DP-1

Females outnumbered males in the state and the county, but not in the Town in 2010 (Table 4-4 and Figure 4-2). Unlike the state or county, within the Town of Byron the ratio of males to females fluctuated between which gender was in majority. In the Town, generally, males dominated starting in the 25 to 29 age cohort through the 75 to 79 age cohort (except for the 50 to 54 age cohort). Within the state, males made up the majority population through the 40 to 44 age cohort, and then the majority varied between male and female until the 55 to 59 age cohort, where females dominated. In the county, males tended to dominate until the age 35 to 39 age cohort and females dominated in the 65 to 69 age cohorts and above. The life expectancy of females is longer than that of males and normally this is reflected in a higher median age for females, however in the Town of Byron this is not the case. In the Town of Byron, the median age for males is 46.8 compared to 45.2 for females.

Figure 4-2: Population by Age Cohort, 2010



Source: U.S. Census 2010, DP-1

Race

Population by race provides information regarding the social and cultural characteristics of an area. It also provides information regarding population dynamics. Access to education and economic opportunities differ by race. Differences also exist in age structure, language barriers and risks for various diseases and health conditions.

Since new immigrants are more likely to settle in areas with existing populations from their country of origin, race and ethnicity, existing populations may also influence migration patterns. National population trends indicate that persons of color (includes African Americans, Native Americans, Alaskan Natives, Pacific Islanders, Asians and persons declaring two or more races) and persons of Hispanic Origin are growing faster than non-Hispanic whites.[1] As the population of the Town of Byron, Fond du Lac County and Wisconsin continues to grow, it is likely that the minority proportion of the population (persons of color and whites of Hispanic Origin) will also continue to grow. If this occurs, communities may need to compensate for the changing demographic composition. Communities may also find it beneficial to promote opportunities for positive interaction between cultures. An increase in understanding of differences and similarities in expectations and cultural values may help reduce friction between groups.

Racial Distribution

While the population in the Town is less diverse than that of the county and state, between 2000 and 2010, the Town experienced a slight increase in the share and number of minority persons of non-white race during this time period (Table 4-5). ***In 2010, whites comprised 97.5 percent of the Town of Byron population compared to 94.1 percent in the county and 86.2 percent of the state's population.***

Although Hispanics are the fastest growing ethnic group in the United States, they currently comprise less than five percent of the county's and less than six percent of the state's population. However, like the nation, this segment of the population is one of the fastest growing segments in the area. Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population within Fond du Lac County doubled, increasing from two percent in 2000 to 4.3 percent in 2010. At the state level the Hispanic population increased from 3.6% in 2000 to 5.9% in 2010.

The share and number of Hispanics remained relatively constant in the Town of Byron between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, Hispanics comprised 2.1 percent of the population; down from 2.2 percent in 2000 (a loss of one person). If the Town is going to grow through migration, it is likely that the number and percentage of Hispanics in the area will also increase as Hispanics are becoming a larger share of the national, state and county population.

[1] U.S. Census.

Table 4-5: Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2000 and 2010

	Town of Byron				Fond du Lac County				Wisconsin			
	2000		**2010**		2000		2010		2000		2010	
	No.	**Percent**	**No.**	**Percent**	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
White	**1,529**	**98.6%**	**1,593**	**97.5%**	93,562	96.2%	95,674	94.1%	4,773,553	89.0%	4,902,067	86.2%
African American	**2**	**0.1%**	**2**	**0.1%**	876	0.9%	1,305	1.3%	300,355	5.6%	359,148	6.3%
American Indian - Alaskan Native	**4**	**0.3%**	**10**	**0.6%**	371	0.4%	471	0.5%	49,661	0.9%	54,526	1.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	**2**	**0.1%**	**5**	**0.3%**	873	0.9%	1,169	1.2%	84,654	1.6%	131,061	2.3%
Other Race	**10**	**0.6%**	**11**	**0.7%**	814	0.8%	1,700	1.7%	84,281	1.6%	135,867	2.4%
Two or More Races	**3**	**0.2%**	**13**	**0.8%**	800	0.8%	1,314	1.3%	71,171	1.3%	104,317	1.8%
Total Persons	**1,550**	**100%**	**1,634**	**100%**	97,296	100%	101,633	100%	5,363,675	100%	5,686,986	100%
Hispanic or Latino	**34**	**2.2%**	**35**	**2.1%**	1,987	2.0%	4,368	4.3%	192,921	3.6%	336,056	5.9%

Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010, DP01

Household Structure and Trends

Household Size

Household size and alterations in household structure provide a method to analyze the potential demand for housing units. The composition of a household coupled with the level of education, training, and age also impacts the income potential for the particular household. These characteristics can also determine the need for services such as child care, transportation, and other personal services. Decreases in household size create a need for additional housing units and accommodating infrastructure, even if there is not an increase in the overall population.

Household size in the Town of Byron decreased between 2000 from 2.88 persons per household to 2.63 persons per household in 2010 (Table 4-6). A decrease in the average household size also occurred in the county and the state. In Fond du Lac County the average household size decreased from 2.52 persons per household in 2000 to 2.41 persons per household in 2010. The state saw a similar decrease, falling from 2.5 persons per household in 2000 to 2.43 persons per household in 2010.

The Town of Byron's average household size has remained slightly higher than both the county and the State of Wisconsin, reflecting the Town's higher percentage of family households, and a smaller percentage of the households living alone (Table 4-6; Appendix F, Table F-2).

Table 4-6: Households and Persons per Household, 2000 and 2010

	2000		**2010**	
	No. HH	Persons per HH	No. HH	Persons per HH
Town of Byron	**538**	**2.88**	**621**	**2.63**
Fond du Lac County	36,931	2.52	40,697	2.41
Wisconsin	2,084,544	2.5	2,279,768	2.43

Source: U.S. Census: 2000 & 2010, DP-1

Household Composition

In 2000 (83.3%) and 2010 (80.7%), over three-quarters of the households in the Town of Byron were family households (Appendix F, Table F-2). During both years, the Town had a higher percentage of family households in comparison to the county (69.0%, 66.3%) and the state (66.5%, 64.4%). Individuals' age 65 years old and older made up less than a quarter of the households in the Town in 2000 (20.1%) and in 2010 (24.5%). This was a smaller share of the total households in the county (24.4%) and the state (23%) in 2000 and about the same share as the county (25.8%) and the state (24%) in 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, the portion of households with individuals 65 years old and older increased in all three jurisdictions, though the largest increase was seen in the Town.

Households are composed of family households (married couple and male or female, no spouse present) and nonfamily households (Appendix F, Table F-2,). In 2000, the percentage of married couple families was greater in the Town (72.9%) than in the county (57.7%) and the state (53.2%). Between 2000 and 2010, the percentage of married couples increased slightly in the Town of Byron (0.5%) and decreased in the remaining jurisdictions, as the percentage of single parent families increased. ***Married couple families (husband and wife) made up about three quarters (73.4%) of all households in the Town of Byron in 2010, compared to 53.5 percent in Fond du Lac County and 49.6 percent in the state.***

Household Forecasts

Total population figures include not only persons in households, but also persons in group quarters[2]. As the population ages during the projection period, it is likely that the persons in group quarters will increase over time[3]. This increase will come from not only the elderly component of the population, but also from the disabled component of the population as aging parents will no longer be able to care for disabled offspring. It is important to remember that the actual growth rate and the amount of future growth a community will experience will be determined by local policies which can affect the rate of growth within the context of county, state, and national population growth trends. Migration is expected to play a part in the Town of Byron and Fond du Lac County's growth patterns in the coming decades. Therefore growth rates and trends outside the county will influence the pool of potential residents the county can attract. The Town of Byron is working with the City of Fond du Lac and others on an Inter-municipal agreement. The new agreement that is currently being developed could also play a role in future development in the Town.

Based on anticipated growth trends, the Town of Byron's population is expected to continue to increase through 2030, before leveling off and then decreasing between 2035 and 2040 (Table 4-1). During this same time period, ***the number of households is expected to increase by about 15 percent from 621 in 2010 to 714 in 2040*** (Table 4-7). Throughout this time period, the number of households is expected to continue to increase, even though the population is expected to decline. This is because the household size is predicted to decrease. Between

[2] Group Quarters, as defined by the 2010 U.S. Census, "is a place where people live or stay, in a group living arrangement, that is owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. This is not a typical household-type living arrangement. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers' dormitories."

[3] In 2010, there were no people in group quarters in the Town of Byron.

2010 and 2040 it is anticipated that the household size will decrease from 2.63 persons per household to 2.40.

During this same time period, Fond du Lac County and Wisconsin are expected to experience a slightly larger increase in the number of households. It is anticipated that the number of households in Fond du Lac County will increase by about 18 percent between 2010 and 2035, and remain stable between 2035 and 2040 as its population decreases by 790 people. The number of households within the state is projected to increase by about 22.4 percent during this time period.

Table 4-7: Household Projections, 2010 – 2040

	Town of Byron		Fond du Lac County		Wisconsin	
Year	No. HH	Person/HH	No. HH	Person/HH	No. HH	Person/HH
2010	621	2.63	40,697	2.41	2,279,768	2.43
2015	645	2.56	42,423	2.34	2,371,815	2.38
2020	669	2.52	44,308	2.31	2,491,982	2.35
2025	692	2.49	46,020	2.28	2,600,538	2.32
2030	709	2.45	47,419	2.25	2,697,884	2.30
2035	718	2.42	48,079	2.22	2,764,498	2.28
2040	714	2.40	48,076	2.20	2,790,322	2.26
Percent Change						
2010 to 2015	3.9%	-2.7%	4.2%	-2.9%	4.0%	-2.2%
2015 to 2020	3.7%	-1.6%	4.4%	-1.3%	5.1%	-1.2%
2020 to 2025	3.4%	-1.2%	3.9%	-1.3%	4.4%	-1.0%
2025 to 2030	2.5%	-1.6%	3.0%	-1.3%	3.7%	-1.0%
2030 to 2035	1.3%	-1.2%	1.4%	-1.3%	2.5%	-1.0%
2035 to 2040	-0.6%	-0.8%	0.0%	-0.9%	0.9%	-0.8%

Source: WDOA, Wisconsin Demographic Services Center, Vintage 2013 Population Projections

Income and Education

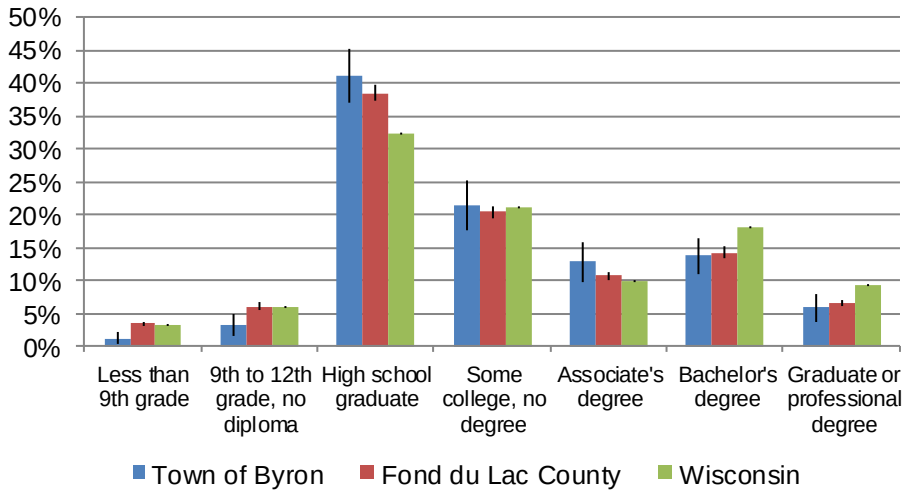
The U.S. Census Bureau reports that an individual with a bachelor's degree can expect to earn $2.1 million over the course of a career, nearly double what the expected earnings are for a high school graduate. The results of the Census Bureau's study demonstrate that there is a definite link between earning potential and education.

Educational Attainment

The 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, as depicted in Figure 4-3 and shown in Appendix F, Table F-3, ***indicate that the Town of Byron had a slightly higher percentage of residents age 25 or older who graduated from high school or higher (95.5%) than the county (90.5%) and the state (90.8%).*** However, the Town has a smaller share of residents who hold a bachelor degree or higher, when compared to the county and the

state. Approximately 20 percent (19.6%) of Town residents hold a bachelor degree or higher compared to 20.9 percent of county residents and 27.4 percent of state residents.

Figure 4-3: Percent Educational Attainment, 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Source: U.S. Census, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, DP02

Between 2000 and the 2010-2014 5-Year Estimates, the percentage of high school graduates or higher, and the percentage of residents receiving a bachelor degree or higher, increased in all jurisdictions (Table 4-8). ***The share of residents holding a bachelor's degree or higher increased by 6.4 percent in the Town of Byron between 2000 (13.2%) and the 2010-2014 5 Year Estimates (19.6%).*** However, the proportion of Town residents with a bachelor degree or higher continues to lag behind the percentage in the county (20.9%) and the state (27.4%).

Table 4-8: Graduation Rates, 2000 and 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates

	Percent High School Graduate or Higher				Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher			
	2000	2010-2014 5-Yr Est.		Percent Change, 2000 to 2009-2013	2000	2010-2014 5-Yr Est.		Percent Change, 2000 to 2010-2014
	Number	Estimate	MOE +/-		Number	Estimate	MOE +/-	
Town of Byron	**88.2%**	**95.5%**	**1.8%**	**7.3%**	**13.2%**	**19.6%**	**3.1%**	**6.4%**
Fond du Lac County	84.2%	90.5%	0.7%	6.3%	16.9%	20.9%	1.0%	4.0%
Wisconsin	85.1%	90.8%	0.1%	5.7%	22.4%	27.4%	0.2%	5.0%

Source: U.S. Census 2000; 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, DP02

Income Levels

Income includes both earned and unearned income. Earned income includes money earned through wages, salaries, and net self-employment income (including farm income). Unearned income includes money from interest, dividends, rent, Social Security, retirement income, disability income, and welfare payments.[4] ***According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey, the majority, approximately 84.4 percent (+/-4.0%), of households derive income***

[4] U.S. Census Bureau.

from earnings in the Town of Byron. This is reflective of the percent (13.9%) of Town population in the age 65 or older age cohort[5]. Since a somewhat large percentage of Byron's household income is from earnings, access to employment opportunities is a strong determinant in meeting the income needs of the residents. Less than a third of households utilize social security income (29.7%/+/-4.9%) and about 20 percent rely on retirement income (20.7%/+/-4.9%). As a result, ***the average (mean) household income ($83,870 +/-$9,292) is more than the average (mean) earnings per household ($82,886 +/- $10,375).***

Three commonly used income measures are median household income, median family income and per capita income. Median income is derived by examining the entire income distribution and calculating the point where one-half of the incomes fall below that point, the median, and one-half above that point. For households and families, the median income is based on the total number of households or families, including those with no income.

The Town of Byron's median household income in 1999 was $56,667; this was higher than both Fond du Lac County's median income of $45,578 and the State of Wisconsin's median income of $43,791 (Table 4-9)***.*** Although the median household income for all jurisdictions increased between 1999 and 2010-2014, the Town of Byron's median household income grew by about 26 percent, while Fond du Lac County and Wisconsin had an increase of about 20 percent.

Table 4-9: Comparative Income Characteristics, 1999 and 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates

	Median HH Income			Median Family Income			Per Capita Income		
		2010-2014 5-Yr Est.			2010-2014 5-Yr Est.			2010-2014 5-Yr Est.	
	1999	Estimate	MOE +/-	1999	Estimate	MOE +/-	1999	Estimate	MOE +/-
Town of Byron	**$56,667**	**$71,458**	**$8,566**	**$59,479**	**$80,833**	**$7,104**	**$22,593**	**$32,265**	**$3,469**
Fond du Lac County	$45,578	$54,529	$1,337	$53,325	$66,192	$1,619	$20,022	$27,158	$660
Wisconsin	$43,791	$52,738	$201	$52,911	$67,232	$278	$21,271	$27,907	$114

Source: U.S. Census 2000, DP-3, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Yr Estimate, DP03

The median family income also increased for all three jurisdictions. The Town of Byron's median family income (36%) increased at a significantly higher rate than at the state (27%) and the county level (24%). ***According to the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, the Town of Byron median family income was $80,833, which was a significant increase from the 1999 median family income of $59,479.***

As depicted in Table 4-9, the Town of Byron had a higher median household income, median family income and a higher per capita income than the state and county in both time frames. ***The per capita income in the Town of Byron in 2010-2014 was $32,265, an increase of about 43.8 percent.***

[5] Table 4-3.

Poverty Status

The poverty level is determined by the U.S. Census Bureau based on current cost of living estimates adjusted for household size. In 2000, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two children was a household income of $17,463. By 2010, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two children had increased to $22,113[6].

According to the American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, in 2010-2014 4.2 percent (+/-5.0%) of the Town of Byron's population was living below the poverty line (Table 4-10). This is significantly less than Fond du Lac County (10.0%+/-0.9%) and the State of Wisconsin (13.3%+/-0.2%). Between 1999 and 2010-2014, the percentage of people living below the poverty line declined for the Town of Byron, but increased in Fond du Lac County and the State of Wisconsin. In 1999, 4.9 percent of the Town's residents were living below the poverty line, while 5.8 percent of Fond du Lac County residents were, and 8.7 percent of residents of the State of Wisconsin were living below the poverty line.

Table 4-10: Poverty Status, Total Persons - 1999 and 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates

	Total Persons			Total Persons Below Poverty Level					
	1999	2010-2014 5-Yr Est.		1999		2010-2014 5-Yr Est.			
	No.	Estimate	MOE +/-	No.	Percent	Estimate	MOE +/-	Percent	MOE +/-
Town of Byron	1,501	1,684	188	74	4.9%	70	87	4.2%	5.0%
Fond du Lac County	93,630	98,481	435	5,471	5.8%	9,801	882	10.0%	0.9%
Wisconsin	5,211,603	5,571,083	1,287	451,538	8.7%	738,557	10,521	13.3%	0.2%

Source: U.S. Census 2000 QT-P34, SF 4, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Yr Estimate, S1701

Approximately 1.7 percent (+/-2.7%) of families lived below the poverty level in the Town of Byron, according to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Table 4-11). This was less than the share of families in Fond du Lac County (7.2%+/-0.8%) and Wisconsin (8.9%+/-0.2%). Between 1999 and 2010-2014, the percentage of families living below the poverty level declined in the Town, but increased in Fond du Lac County and the state. In 1999, 2.9 percent of families lived below the poverty level in the Town of Byron compared to 3.5 percent of the families living in Fond du Lac County and 5.6 percent of the families living in Wisconsin.

Table 4-11: Poverty Status, Total Families - 1999 and 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates

	Total Families			Total Families Below Poverty Level			
	1999	2010-2014 5-Yr Est.		1999		2010-2014 5-Yr Est.	
	No.	Estimate	MOE +/-	No.	Percent	Percent	MOE +/-
Town of Byron	450	522	58	13	2.9%	1.7%	2.7%
Fond du Lac County	25,661	27,713	502	900	3.5%	7.2%	0.8%
Wisconsin	1,395,037	1,469,359	4,843	78,188	5.6%	8.9%	0.2%

Source: U.S. Census 2000 QT-P35, SF 3, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Yr Estimate, S1702

[6] U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Poverty Thresholds.

KEY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES SUMMARY POINTS

- The Town of Byron experienced a significant gain in population between 1960 and 1980, followed by a population loss between 1980 and 2000. Since 2000, the Town's population has been steadily increasing.
- Between 2010 and 2015, the population in the Town of Byron is estimated to have grown by 1.1 percent or 18 people, lagging slightly behind the county (1.5%) and the state (1.2%).
- According to the WDOA, the Town of Byron is expected to grow by 6.5 percent (106 people) between 2010 and 2030, before losing population between 2035 and 2040 (-1.4%).
- From 2000 to 2010, the overall population density of the Town of Byron increased from 42.7 persons per square mile in 2000 to 44.9 persons per square mile in 2010.
- In 2010, the median age of the residents of the Town of Byron was 46.2.
- The baby boomer population (45 to 64) comprised the Town's largest cohort in both 2000 (28.5%) and 2010 (37.9%).
- In 2010, whites comprised 97.5 percent of the Town of Byron population compared to 94.1 percent in the county and 86.2 percent of the state's population.
- Household size in the Town of Byron decreased between 2000 from 2.88 persons per household to 2.63 persons per household in 2010.
- In 2000 (83.3%) and 2010 (80.7%), over three-quarters of the households in the Town of Byron were family households.
- Married couple families (husband and wife) made up about three quarters (73.4%) of all households in the Town of Byron in 2010, compared to 53.5 percent in Fond du Lac County and 49.6 percent in the state.
- The number of households is expected to increase by about 15 percent from 621 in 2010 to 714 in 2040.
- The 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates indicate that the Town of Byron had a slightly higher percentage of residents age 25 or older who graduated from high school or higher (95.5%) than the county (90.5%) and the state (90.8%).
- The share of residents holding a bachelor's degree or higher increased by 6.4 percent in the Town of Byron between 2000 (13.2%) and the 2010-2014 5 Year Estimates (19.6%).
- According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey, the majority, approximately 84.4 percent (+/-4.0%), of households derive income from earnings in the Town of Byron.
- The average (mean) household income ($83,870 +/-$9,292) is more than the average (mean) earnings per household ($82,886 +/- $10,375).
- The Town of Byron's median household income in 1999 was $56,667; this was higher than both Fond du Lac County's median income of $45,578 and the State of Wisconsin's median income of $43,791.
- According to the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, the Town of Byron median family income was $80,833, which was a significant increase from the 1999 median family income of $59,479.
- The per capita income in the Town of Byron in 2010-2014 was $32,265, an increase of about 43.8 percent.
- According to the American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, in 2010-2014 4.2 percent (+/-5.0%) of the Town of Byron's population was living below the poverty line.
- Approximately 1.7 percent (+/-2.7%) of families lived below the poverty level in the Town of Byron, according to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goals, objectives, policies and recommendations for the Issues and Opportunities element are provided in Chapter 2: Plan Framework.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to the Issues and Opportunities element can be found in Appendix F.

CHAPTER 5

LAND USE

CHAPTER 5: LAND USE

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CHAPTER 5: LAND USE

INTRODUCTION

Land use directly influences all elements presented in the other chapters. The choices for housing type, location, transportation alternatives, decisions on employment locations, recreational opportunities, and the quality of the man-made and natural environments are all intricately woven together into land use. Land use policy decisions can have far-reaching repercussions. Policy decisions can influence housing growth, the protection of natural resources, and a number of other factors.

Wisconsin's "Smart Growth" legislation requires the Land Use element to be a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development and redevelopment of all property, public and private, in the Town of Byron. An inventory of the historical trends and current land use characteristics is required. In addition, the element must look forward by providing a future land use map and providing projections for land use consumption based on current conditions. This chapter, along with Chapter 2: Plan Framework, addresses these requirements.

Land Use Vision for 2040

In 2040, new growth has been accommodated in ways that preserve the Town of Byron's rural character, natural features and scenic vistas. Great success has been achieved by clustering new residential development away from non-metallic mining areas and intensive agricultural operations. As a result, land use conflicts such as those between rural residential development, and the ongoing farming operations and quarries are minimal. The Town of Byron continues to work closely with its neighbors to make certain that land uses adjacent to the Town are being developed in a mutually agreeable manner.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The following section provides a thorough analysis of land use trends and projections for the Town of Byron.

Existing Land Use

Existing land use was interpreted utilizing 2015 aerials and reviewed by the Town of Byron. In order to analyze land use trends, historic land use data derived from 2000 aerials were used as a comparison. Land use information was compiled into general land use categories (Table 5-1). Table G-1 (Appendix G) provides a comparison between the 2000 and 2016 land use.

Land Use Categories

Agricultural. Agricultural land is broadly classified as land that is used for crop production. Agricultural uses include farming, dairying, pastures, apiculture (bees), aquaculture (fish, mussels), cropland, horticulture, floriculture, viticulture (grapes), silviculture (trees) and animal

and poultry husbandry. Agricultural land is divided into two sub-categories: irrigated and non-irrigated cropland. Irrigated cropland is watered by artificial means, while non-irrigated cropland is watered by natural means (precipitation).

Residential. Residential land is classified as land that is used primarily for human inhabitation. Residential land uses are divided into single and two-family residential, farmstead, multi-family and mobile home parks. Single and two-family residential includes single family dwellings, duplexes, and garages for residential use. Within platted subdivisions, residential land use encompasses the entire lot. In rural areas and where lots are typically larger, single family includes the primary residence, outbuildings, and the mowed area surrounding the structures. Single family also includes isolated garages and similar structures on otherwise undeveloped rural lots. Farmsteads include the farm residence, the mowed area between the buildings and the associated outbuildings (barn, sheds, manure storage, abandoned buildings). Multi-family includes apartments of three or more units, condos, room and boarding houses, residence halls, group quarters, retirement homes, nursing care facilities, religious quarters, and the associated parking and yard areas. Mobile home parks are classified as land that is part of a mobile home park. Single standing mobile homes are classified under single family and two-family residential.

Commercial. Commercial land uses represent the sale of goods and services and other general business practices. Commercial uses include retail and wholesale trade (car and boat dealers; furniture, electronics and appliance stores; building equipment and garden equipment; grocery and liquor stores; health and personal care stores; gasoline stations; clothing and accessories, sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores; general merchandise; miscellaneous store retailers; couriers; and massagers), services (publishing, motion picture and sound recording, telecommunications, information systems, banks and financial institutions, real estate offices, insurance agencies and carriers, waste management, accommodations, restaurants and drinking places, repair and maintenance, personal and laundry, social assistance, etc.) and other uses (warehousing and automobile salvage and junk yards).

Industrial. Industrial land uses represent a broad category of activities that involve the production of goods. Mining and quarry sites are separated from other industrial uses. Industrial uses include construction, manufacturing (includes warehousing with factory or mill operation), mining operations and quarries, and other industrial facilities (truck facilities).

Transportation. Transportation includes land uses that directly focus on moving people, goods, and services from one location to another. Transportation uses include highway and street rights of way, support activities for transportation (waysides, freight weigh stations, bus stations, taxi, limo services, park and ride lots), rail related facilities, and other related categories. Airports are included under transportation and consist of paved areas that are dedicated specifically to air traffic.

Utilities/Communications. Utilities and communications are classified as any land use that aids in the generation, distribution, and storage of electric power (substations and transformers); natural gas (substations, distribution brokers); and telecommunications (radio, telephone, television stations and cell towers). It also includes facilities associated with water distribution (water towers and tanks), water treatment plants, wastewater processing (plants and lift stations), landfills (active and abandoned), and recycling facilities.

Institutional Facilities. Institutional uses are defined as land for public and private facilities dedicated to public services. Institutional land uses include educational facilities (schools, colleges, universities, professional schools), hospitals, assemblies (churches, religious organizations), cemeteries and related facilities, all governmental facilities used for administration (city, village, town halls, community centers, post office, municipal garages, social security and employment offices, etc.), and safety services (police departments, jails, fire stations, armories, military facilities, etc.). Public utilities and areas of outdoor recreation are not considered institutional facilities.

Recreational Facilities. Recreational facilities are defined as land uses that provide leisure activity opportunities for citizens. This category encompasses both active and passive activities. Recreational activities include designated hunting and fishing areas; nature areas; general recreational parks; sports facilities (playgrounds, ball diamonds, soccer fields, tennis courts, etc.); city, county and state parks; fairgrounds; marinas; boat landings; spectator sport venues; hiking trails; mini-golf; bowling; bicycling; skiing; golf courses; country clubs; performing arts centers; museums; historical sites; zoos; amusement parks; gambling venues; and other related activities.

Water Features. Water features consist of all surface water including lakes, streams, rivers, ponds, and other similar features. Intermittent waterways are also incorporated into this category.

Woodlands. Woodlands are forested areas that are characterized by a predominance of tree cover. Woodlands are divided into two subcategories: general woodlands and planted woodlands. General woodlands are naturally occurring; this category includes forests, woods, and distinguishable hedgerows. Planted woodlands include forestry and timber track operations where trees are typically planted in rows; this category includes tree plantations, orchards and land dedicated to Christmas tree production (nurseries are not included).

Open Other Land. This category includes land that is currently vacant and not developed in a manner similar to the other land use categories described within this section. Open land includes areas that are wet, rocky, or outcrop; open lots in a subdivision; or rural parcels and side or back lots on a residential property that are not developed.

Current Land Use Inventory

Developed land has been altered from its natural state to accommodate human activities. Although agricultural areas are considered undeveloped by land classification systems, these uses have different impacts on land use decisions than urbanized uses; thus, agricultural uses have been separated to obtain an accurate total of all related activities. In addition, residential land uses have been divided according to their specific category: single family residential, farmsteads, multi-family residential and mobile home parks. Single family residential land use includes single family dwellings and duplexes.

The Town of Byron encompasses approximately 23,396 acres. About 11 percent (2,445 acres, 10.5%) percent of the land within the Town is developed (Table 5-1; Figure 5-1 and Map 5-1). About three-quarters (71%) of the developed uses in the Town include single-family residential (808 acres, 33.0%) and transportation (929 acres, 38%). Farmsteads encompass another 20 percent (476 acres, 19.5%). Commercial (556 acres, 2.3%), industrial (20 acres,

0.8%), recreational facilities (94 acres, 3.8%), institutional (10 acres, 0.4%), and utilities/communications (53 acres, 2.2%) make up the remaining developed land uses.

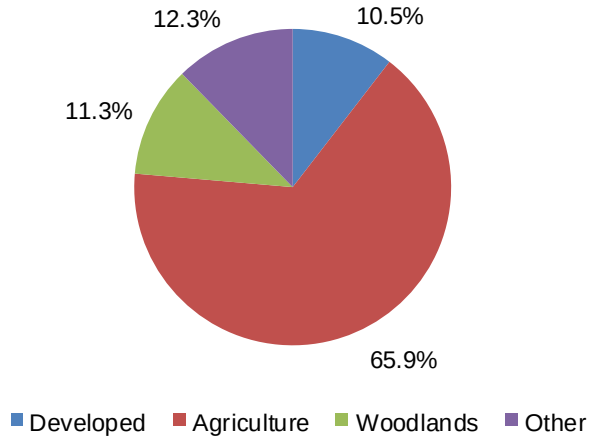
Cropland (15.420 acres, 65.9%), Woodlands (2,653 acres, 11.3%) and Other Open Land (2,114 acres, 9.0%) make up over 86 percent (86.2%) of the overall land use in the Town. Residential (1,284 acres, 5.5%), transportation (929 acres, 4.0%) and other developed land uses, quarries and water features make up the remaining 14 percent (13.8%).

Table 5-1: Existing Land Use, 2016

Land Use	Total Acres	Percent of Developed Land	Percent of Total
Single Family Residential	808.0	33.0%	3.5%
Farmsteads	476.4	19.5%	2.0%
Multi-Family Residential	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Mobile Home Parks	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Commercial	55.9	2.3%	0.2%
Industrial	19.8	0.8%	0.1%
Recreational Facilities	93.6	3.8%	0.4%
Institutional Facilities	10.0	0.4%	0.0%
Utilities/Communications	52.8	2.2%	0.2%
Transportation	928.7	38.0%	4.0%
Total Developed	2,445.1	100.0%	10.5%
Irrigated Cropland	0.0		0.0%
Non-irrigated Cropland	15,420.2		65.9%
Planted Woodlands	245.8		1.1%
General Woodlands	2,407.4		10.3%
Quarries	608.8		2.6%
Other Open Land	2,114.3		9.0%
Water Features	154.1		0.7%
Total Acres	23,395.5		100.0%

Source: East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, 2016

Figure 5-1: Existing Land Use, Town of Byron, 2016



Land Use Trends

Land use distribution in the Town of Byron has changed over time (Appendix G, Table G-1). For the purpose of this plan, land use between 2000 and 2016 was reviewed.

Largest gains in land use occurred in single family residential (41.7%, 238 acres), utilities/communications (116.0%, 28 acres) and quarries (38.6%, 161 acres). While losses in land use were experienced in industrial (11.5%, 2.6 acres), non-irrigated cropland (4.2%, 679 acres) and open other land (2.7%, 58 acres).

A comparison of the 2000 and 2016 existing land use maps show that new residential growth was scattered throughout the Town, the quarries expanded in the Hamilton Road area and a new wind farm was built in the southwest corner of the Town. A further in-depth review of the four quadrants in the Town reveals:

In the northeast corner of the Town, residential growth expanded along Lost Arrow and Church roads. Infill also occurred in the Abel Subdivision off of Kelly Road. Expansion of existing quarry operations as well as the establishment of new quarries also happened. The largest expansions of existing quarries occurred in the Michels Materials quarry (north of Hamilton Road and east of I-41) and the Rademann Stone and Landscaping Company (south of Hamilton Road and west of Kelly Road). New operations began at Oakfield Stone Company, Inc. (east of I-41 and south of Hamilton Road) and Eden Stone Company Inc. (north of CTH B and east of I-41).

In the southeast quadrant of the Town, residential growth expanded along Church, Landolf Subdivision and along CTH Y.

In the northwest corner of the Town, residential growth happened along Lost Arrow, Hickory, in North Barton Subdivision.

In the southwest quadrant of the Town, residential growth occurred along CTH F.

Many of the areas that developed over this time period were probably farmland in 2000.

Land Market and Development

Development Trends

The amount of land available for development is finite. By analyzing the patterns in land use and understanding what the current development trends are, the Town is better able to plan for future development in a sustainable manner.

According to the U.S. Census, 97 building permits for new residential construction were issued in the Town of Byron between 2000 and 2015 (Table 5-2***). On average, 6.1 building permits were issued per year.*** The largest period of growth occurred between 2000 and 2007. During these seven years, an average of 8.1 residential building permits was issued per year. In comparison, only 17 permits have been issued since 2007 or about 2.83 per year. All permits issued between 2000 and 2015 in the Town of Byron were for single family construction.

Table 5-2: Building Permits (New Residential Construction), 2000 – 2015

	Single Family	Two-Family		Three/Four Family		Five or More Family		Total	
Year	Bldg/Units	Buildings	Units	Buildings	Units	Building	Units	Buildings	Units
2000	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
2001	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
2002	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
2003	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
2004	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
2005	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
2006	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
2007	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
2008	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
2009	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
2010	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
2011	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
2015	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3

Source: U.S. Census; http://censtats.census.gov/bldg/bldgprmt.shtml

Annexations and Boundary Agreements

During recent years, the City of Fond du has extended south to the Town of Byron border with the Town of Fond du Lac. As a result, the Town of Byron is a partner in the new intergovernmental agreement that will replace the current *1996 Intergovernmental Agreement among the City of Fond du Lac and the towns of Fond du Lac, Empire, Taycheedah and Friendship* set to expire in June of 2016. The new agreement (1) recognizes the City Growth Areas where limited town residential development is permitted (annexation is postponed for 24 years or whenever the property becomes a functional town island), annexations may occur, and non-unanimous majority annexations are permitted; (2) Town Growth Areas (annexations are prohibited without Town Board consent); (3) the city has agreed to restrictions on the annexation of land from the Undesignated Territory; (4) the city has waived its 3-mile extraterritorial zoning and land division powers for land in the Town Growth Areas and Undesignated Territory; and (3). As part of this agreement, the City Growth Area will include the

land in the Town of Byron north of Lost Arrow Road, east of Hickory Road and west of Martin Road. In addition, an area designated as Town Growth Area is established east of Martin Road extended to west of Beltz Road and north of Brookside Road (east ½ of section 2 and the west ½ of section 1).

Market Trends

The price of developable land value varies depending on the surrounding land uses, location, access, services and other subjective factors. Natural features such as water frontage, forests and open space may increase the overall value. Land prices are subject to market demand and fluctuations. As such, land values show periodic variations. Housing affordability is dependent on land prices. Equalized value is the best proxy for determining land market trends. Table 5-3 shows the equalized values of all classes of land in the Town of Byron and Fond du Lac County between 2008 and 2015. ***Overall, the Town's land value has been fluctuating. It was highest in 2008 ($25,049,800) prior to the "great recession", fell between 2008 and 2010 (22,849,800), recovered slightly in 2011 ($23,036,200) fell again to $22,495,700 in 2013 and has been slowing increasing since ($22,806,700 in 2015).*** In comparison, the equalized land value in Fond du Lac County has been following similar trends. It also fluctuated between 2008 and 2015. It was highest in 2009 ($1,503,615,600), fell 1.4 percent between 2009 and 2010 to $1,482,832,200, increased by 0.9 percent between 2010 and 2011 to $1,496,223,200 before falling to 1,452,245,300 in 2013. Since 2013, the equalized land values in the county have been steadily increasing. In 2015, the equalized land values for Fond du Lac County were $1,481,393,400.

Table 5-3: Equalized Values (Land Only), 2008-2015

Year	T Byron	Percent Change	Fond du Lac County	Percent Change
2008	$25,049,800	-	$1,499,240,300	-
2009	$23,748,600	-5.2%	$1,503,615,600	0.3%
2010	$22,849,800	-3.8%	$1,482,832,200	-1.4%
2011	$23,036,200	0.8%	$1,496,223,200	0.9%
2012	$22,739,700	-1.3%	$1,460,058,500	-2.4%
2013	$22,495,700	-1.1%	$1,452,245,300	-0.5%
2014	$22,705,900	0.9%	$1,460,505,000	0.6%
2015	$22,806,700	0.4%	$1,481,393,400	1.4%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, 2008-2015, Statement of Equalized Values

Land Use Density and Intensity

Density

Density is broadly defined as a "number of units in a given area[1]". For the purposes of this report, residential densities are defined as the number of housing units per square mile of total land area (units/square mile), excluding water. ***Between 2000 (15.3 units/sq. mi.) and 2010***

[1] Measuring Density: Working Definitions for Residential Density and Building Intensity, November 2003. Design Center for American Urban Landscapes, University of Minnesota.

(17.9 units/sq. mi.), residential densities increased in the Town of Byron by 2.6 units/square mile (Table 5-5). Residential densities also increased in all the surrounding towns, except the Town of Ashford during this time period, though the largest increase was experienced by the Town of Fond du Lac to the north. In 2000 and 2010, the Town of Byron has the fifth highest density when compared to the eight surrounding towns.

Table 5-4: Residential Density, 2000 and 2010

MCD	2000			2010		
	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Total Units	Units/Sq. Mile	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Total Units	Units/Sq. Mile
T. Byron	**36.32**	**555**	**15.3**	**36.38**	**652**	**17.9**
T. Ashford	35.18	758	21.5	35.39	745	21.1
T. Eden	36	344	9.6	35.77	403	11.3
T. Empire	29.02	944	32.5	28.75	1,109	38.6
T. Fond du Lac	19.85	840	42.3	17.77	1,239	69.7
T. Lamartine	36.50	599	16.4	36.25	667	18.4
T. Leroy	36.56	396	10.8	36.15	405	11.2
T. Lomira	34.37	430	12.5	34.15	447	13.1
T. Oakfield	35.75	267	7.5	35.45	278	7.8
Fond du Lac County	722.91	39,271	54.3	719.55	43,910	61.0

Source: U.S. Census, 2000 and 2010 SF 1, Table GCT-PH1

Intensity

Intensity is the degree of activity associated with a particular land use. Therefore intensity is defined as the measure of the units per acre of residential development. Due to the limited availability of information, this plan will compare the intensities of single-family versus multi-family development in the Town of Byron. To calculate land intensities, the categories (as defined by East Central) of single and two-family residential, farmsteads, and mobile homes were all classified as "single-family." Buildings consisting of three or more units were classified as "multi-family."

Table 5-5: Residential Intensity, 2000 and 2016

	2000			2016		
	Units	Acres	Units/ Acre	Units	Acres	Units/ Acre
Single-Family	555	986.9	0.56	662	1,284.4	0.52
Multi-Family	0	0.0	0.00	0	0.0	0.00

Source: U.S. Census 2000 and 2010, SF1; U.S. Census Residential Building Permits; ECWRPC Land Use, 2000 and 2016

Between 2000 and 2016, residential single family land use intensities are estimated to have decreased from 0.56 units per acre to 0.52 units per acre. There were no multi-family units in 2000 and 2016 (Table 5-6).

Several important factors create more intense development patterns in communities. Single-family residential development is typically a less intense land use than multi-family. Multi-family development is also normally restricted to areas where public sewer is available.

FUTURE LAND USE

Future Land Use Map

Exhibit 2-1 Year 2035 Land Use Framework illustrates the preferred land use, as developed by the Byron Plan Commission, with input from Byron residents at the Community Visioning Workshop and others. Additional items used to develop this map included:

- existing land use maps and patterns;
- natural resource areas with limiting conditions (i.e. wetlands, floodplains, water resources);
- future land use projections;
- the Fond du Lac County farmland preservation plan; and
- the Fond du Lac County Non-Metallic Mining Permits.

Residential (includes Town Growth Area), mixed use, active quarry, commercial and City Growth Areas are identified on the future land use map and are further described below:

Residential: Four areas, with existing concentrations of residential development, have been identified for future residential development. Current development primarily consists of larger lot residential growth utilizing private on-site septic systems and wells. Future residential development will be mostly single family, though duplexes are allowed. These areas should utilize conservation subdivisions, if possible, and/or minimum lot size of 1.5 acres. Residential areas are described below:

- Residential (East): This area is located along the east boundary of the Town in the Church Road and Maple Lane area. It encompasses approximately 688 acres, 83 of which are currently developed. About 44 acres are considered environmentally sensitive. Roughly 65 percent of the undeveloped land is in agricultural uses.

- Residential (West): This area is located along the west boundary of the Town in the CTH B, Barton Road, Wood Lane, Briar Court area. It includes approximately 387 acres, 84 acres of which are currently developed. About 14 acres are environmentally sensitive. Around 47 percent of the undeveloped land is in agricultural uses.

- Residential (North Byron): This area is located near the southwest corner of CTH B and I-41. It contains about 74 acres, 49 acres of which are currently developed. About 21 acres are environmentally sensitive; there are no acres currently in agricultural uses.

- Residential (Middle): This area is located near Hickory Road. It covers about 139 acres, 30 acres of which are developed. Approximately 46 acres are considered

environmentally sensitive and about 21 percent of the land is currently in agricultural uses.

- Town Growth Area (North): This area was designated for Town of Byron Growth in the intergovernmental agreement between the towns of Fond du Lac, Empire, Taycheedah, Friendship and Byron and the City of Fond du Lac. This area encompasses about 736 acres, 43 acres of which are developed. Approximately 96 acres are considered environmentally sensitive and about 81 percent of the land is currently in agricultural uses.

Mixed Use: Two areas have been identified for future mixed use development. It is intended that development in these areas will be more compact and encompass a mixture of uses including residential, commercial, institutional facilities, industrial and recreational land uses. Minimum lot sizes will be 1.5 acres, though consideration should be given to reduce front footage along STH 175, CTH Y and CTH AY to allow this area to be more walkable.

- Mixed Use (Byron): The unincorporated community of Byron is located along STH 175 in the southern part of the Town. It encompasses approximately 226 acres, 57 acres of which are developed. About 56 percent of the land is currently in agriculture, while there are no environmentally sensitive acres. Existing land uses consist of a mixture of residential, farmsteads, institutional facilities, commercial and industrial. A railroad track runs through the area.

- Mixed Use (South Byron): The unincorporated community of South Byron is located in the southern part of the Town at the crossroads of CTH Y and CTH AY. The area includes about 95 acres, 34 acres of which are developed as residential land uses. Approximately 53 percent of the land is currently in agriculture, there are no environmentally sensitive areas.

Quarry: Two active quarry areas are present. For the purposes of this discussion, the northern active area near the crossroads of CTH B and STH 175 and I-41 will be identified as "Active Quarry (Main)". It is in this area that the bulk of the current non-metallic mineral extraction is occurring. Non-metallic mineral extraction should be limited to the active quarry area of the Town during the life of this plan. It is anticipated that this area includes enough material to sustain the quarry operations for the next 20 to 40 years.

- Active Quarry (Main): The main area of non-metallic mineral extractions is occurring near the crossroads of CTH B and STH 175 and I-41. A total of seven companies (Eden Stone, Halquist Stone, Michels Materials, Northeast Asphalt, Oakfield Stone Company, Buechel Stone Company and Redemann Stone Company) operate non-metallic mining operations in this area. The future quarry area[2] includes about 1,092 acres, about 604 acres of active mining is occurring[3]. About 22 percent of the future quarry area is currently in agricultural use.

- Active Quarry (Majerus): A small quarry is located in the southwestern part of the Town. While this quarry is considered active, no material is being removed at this time. The

[2] Future quarry area includes active quarry (604 acres), areas within the reclamation plan, but not active (198 acres) and areas not actively being quarried and not included in the reclamation plan (290 acres).
[3] Per East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission existing land use.

future quarry area[4] includes about 25 acres, about 5 acres of active mining is occurring[5]. There is about 6 acres that are considered active. This area is not in agriculture.

Commercial: A commercial growth area was identified at the southeast corner of CTH B and I-41. It was felt that this area may be suitable for a gas station that could serve the traveling public, local residents and the quarry area. Existing developed land uses consist of a single family residence and a farming operation. This area encompasses about 77 acres, nine of which are developed. Approximately eight acres are considered environmentally sensitive and about 60 percent is currently in agriculture.

City Growth Area: This area was designated for City of Fond du Lac Growth in the intergovernmental agreement between the towns of Fond du Lac, Empire, Taycheedah, Friendship and Byron and the City of Fond du Lac. This area encompasses about 636 acres and is described as the NE ½ of Section 4, the NW ½ and the NE ½ of Section 3 and the NW ½ of Section 2, all in T. 14 N., R. 17 E.

Future Land Use Projections

Wisconsin statutes require comprehensive plans to include five year projections for residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural uses over the length of the plan.[6] The projections for the Town of Byron can be seen in Table 5-6.

While projections can provide extremely valuable information for community planning, by nature, projections have limitations that must be recognized. First and foremost, projections are not predictions. Projections are typically based on historical growth patterns and the composition of the current land use base. Their reliability depends, to a large extent, on the continuation of those past growth trends. Second, projections for small communities are especially difficult and subject to more error, as even minor changes can significantly impact growth rates. Third, growth is also difficult to predict in areas that are heavily dependent on migration, as migration rates may vary considerably based on economic factors both within and outside of the area.

The actual rate of growth and amount of future growth communities experience can be influenced by local policies that can slow or increase the rate of growth. Regardless of whether communities prefer a no growth, low growth, or high growth option, it is recommended they adequately prepare for future growth and changes to provide the most cost-effective services possible. Furthermore, individual communities can maximize the net benefits of their public infrastructure by encouraging denser growth patterns that maximize the use of land resources while minimizing the impact on the natural resource base.

Expected increases in residential and commercial acreage and resulting decreases in agricultural acreage can be estimated by analyzing and projecting historical data into the future. Population and housing growth and the amount of land that would be required to accommodate that increase in growth were made using past housing and population trends, and future population and household projections.

In 2010, the Town of Byron had a total of 652 housing units[7] (one-family, two-family or duplex, mobile home; no multi-family units). ***Assuming a vacancy rate of 3.1 percent, by 2040, the***

[4] Future quarry area includes active quarry (5 acres) and acres within the reclamation plan, but not active (20 acres).
[5] Per East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission existing land use.
[6] Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001.

Town is projected to have a total of 737 housing units, all single family units (one-family, two-family or duplex, mobile home) and no multi-family units exist.[8] Assuming that 10 units were constructed between 2010 and 2015, this will result in a net increase of 75 single family units and no multi-family units. ***Over a 25 year period this assumes that an average of 3 housing units and no multi-family units will be constructed per year.***

Based on existing zoning and land use information, there are approximately 662 single family (one family and two family) units on 1,284 acres or 0.52 units per acre. ***Therefore, based on current zoning and 15 percent infrastructure and 20 percent market factors, 151 additional acres of single family (one family and two-family) land will be required to accommodate projected residential growth by 2040.*** While future land use projections were based on current zoning, the Town recognizes that the density of development is inherently linked to the costs of providing infrastructure and services and, as such, reserves the right to consider or promote the development of more or less intense uses as deemed appropriate.

Future commercial and industrial growth was estimated using a ratio of existing population to existing commercial and industrial land use and projecting it forward based on future population estimates. Currently, there are about 56 acres of commercial and 20 acres of industrial development in the Town of Byron. ***Therefore, based on existing land use and population estimates, approximately 3 acres of land will be needed for commercial development and 1 acre of industrial development by 2040***.

Future active quarry areas were based on active quarry areas identified on the existing land use map[9] and areas within mining reclamation plans obtained from Fond du Lac County. Additional acreage was added to include adjacent parcels already owned by a non-metallic mining company. Based on existing land use, there are approximately 609 acres actively being mined in the Town of Byron. ***Utilizing existing permit information and parcel information, 488 acres are being allocated for additional non-metallic mining over the next 20 to 40 years.***

Growth within the Town of Byron is expected to occur primarily within the identified residential, mixed use, commercial and quarry areas. Table 5-6 provides five year land consumption estimates for residential, commercial, industrial and quarry land uses and the resulting depletion of agricultural land. It is assumed that residential growth will occur in Residential and Mix Use growth areas. Commercial development will likely occur in Mixed Use and Commercial growth areas. Industrial development will occur in Mixed Use growth areas. Finally, non-metallic mineral extraction will occur primarily in the main active quarry area. ***Based on these assumptions, approximately 306 acres of agricultural land will be lost over the life of the plan.***

[7] U.S. Census, 2010.
[8] East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, 2016.
[9] Active acres were determined by East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

Table 5-6: Future Land Consumption (Acres)

Land Use	2016	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
S.F. Residential	1,284	1,310	1,341	1,372	1,404	1,435
M.F. Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	56	56	57	57	58	59
Industrial	20	20	20	20	21	21
Quarry	609	690	792	894	995	1,097
Agricultural	15,420	15,369	15,305	15,242	15,178	15,114

Source: ECWRPC, 2016

Land Use Issues and Conflicts

The Town of Byron is situated adjacent to the City of Fond du Lac in Fond du Lac County. As a result of its proximity to the City of Fond du Lac, the Town is facing annexation pressures from the city and has been for the first time, involved in boundary discussions with the City of Fond du Lac and nearby towns. Its proximity to the city has also resulted in new residential growth by people from the city seeking lower taxes and a more rural way of life. Many of these new residents are unfamiliar with rural living and oppose agricultural operations and other aspects of rural living.

I-41, STH 173 and the Canadian National railroad line run parallel and north / south through the Town, essentially dividing the Town east and west. Restricted access to, over and under I-41, plus lengthy blockages due to stopped trains on the Canadian National railroad tracks is limiting east – west movement in the Town. In some instances, stopped trains have blocked STH 175 for long periods of time, limiting not only normal traffic flow but emergency vehicles as well.

In addition, the Town has an abundance of stone and other non-metallic mineral resources. Historically, the Town has been home to a number of quarry operations and this continues to present day. Currently there are about seven quarries operating in the Town. Since quarries utilize blasting to extract stone and produce dust and traffic, residential properties in the vicinity of the quarries oppose expansion of existing quarries and are critical of existing operations.

Agricultural land uses cover about 66 percent of the Town. As a result, farming is important to the economy of the Town and county. A number of large farming and animal operations are situated in the Town. These operations produce odors, noise, dust and track soil onto Town roads. Similar to quarries, residents not accustom to rural living object to expansion of farming operations.

In the mid-2000's Forward Wind LLC, installed a number of wind turbines in the southwest area of the Town. People oppose wind turbines, siting health concerns, noise, flicker, bird mortality, aesthetics and other concerns.

Residential development can come in direct contact with agricultural and non-metallic mining operations. This plan seeks to minimize these land use conflicts through land use planning and policy recommendations. A formal communication system is being established with the Towns and the City of Fond du Lac who are part of the boundary agreement. The Town should establish a formal communication progress with other neighboring towns, Fond du Lac County, and school district as well, so that land use proposals can be discussed prior to approval.

Natural resource preservation and development may be in conflict with each other. The Niagara Escarpment, the karst geology and groundwater impacts, as well as., wetlands, floodplains, streams and other features comprise the natural resource base. Current agricultural operations and development near these resources are impacting groundwater and could lead to displacement of wildlife, and could lead to continued degradation of surface and groundwater, open lands and other resources.

Incompatibilities may arise between adjacent land uses as development continues. To lessen these conflicts, land use controls such as setbacks, screening, and buffering should be utilized.

KEY LAND USE SUMMARY POINTS

- The Town of Byron encompasses approximately 23,396 acres. About 11 percent (2,445 acres, 10.5%) percent of the land within the Town is developed.
- Cropland (15.420 acres, 65.9%), Woodlands (2,653 acres, 11.3%) and Other Open Land (2,114 acres, 9.0%) make up over 86 percent (86.2%) of the overall land use in the Town.
- According to the U.S. Census, 97 building permits for new residential construction were issued in the Town of Byron between 2000 and 2015 (Table 5-2). On average, 6.1 building permits were issued per year.
- Overall, the Town's land value has been fluctuating. It was highest in 2008 ($25,049,800) prior to the "great recession", fell between 2008 and 2010 (22,849,800), recovered slightly in 2011 ($23,036,200) fell again to $22,495,700 in 2013 and has been slowing increasing since ($22,806,700 in 2015).
- Between 2000 (15.3 units/sq. mi.) and 2010 (17.9 units/sq. mi.), residential densities increased in the Town of Byron by 2.6 units/square mile.
- Between 2000 and 2016, residential single family land use intensities are estimated to have decreased from 0.56 units per acre to 0.52 units per acre. There were no multi-family units in 2000 and 2016.
- Residential (includes Town Growth Area), mixed use, active quarry, commercial and City Growth Areas are identified on the future land use map.
- Assuming a vacancy rate of 3.1 percent, by 2040, the Town is projected to have a total of 737 housing units, all single family units (one-family, two-family or duplex, mobile home) and no multi-family units exist.
- Over a 25 year period this assumes that an average of 3 housing units and no multi-family units will be constructed per year.
- Based on current zoning and 15 percent infrastructure and 20 percent market factors, 151 additional acres of single family (one family and two-family) land will be required to accommodate projected residential growth by 2040.
- Based on existing land use and population estimates, approximately 3 acres of land will be needed for commercial development and 1 acre of industrial development by 2040.
- Utilizing existing permit information and parcel information, 488 acres are being allocated for additional non-metallic mining over the next 20 to 40 years.
- Based on these assumptions, approximately 306 acres of agricultural land will be lost over the life of the plan.

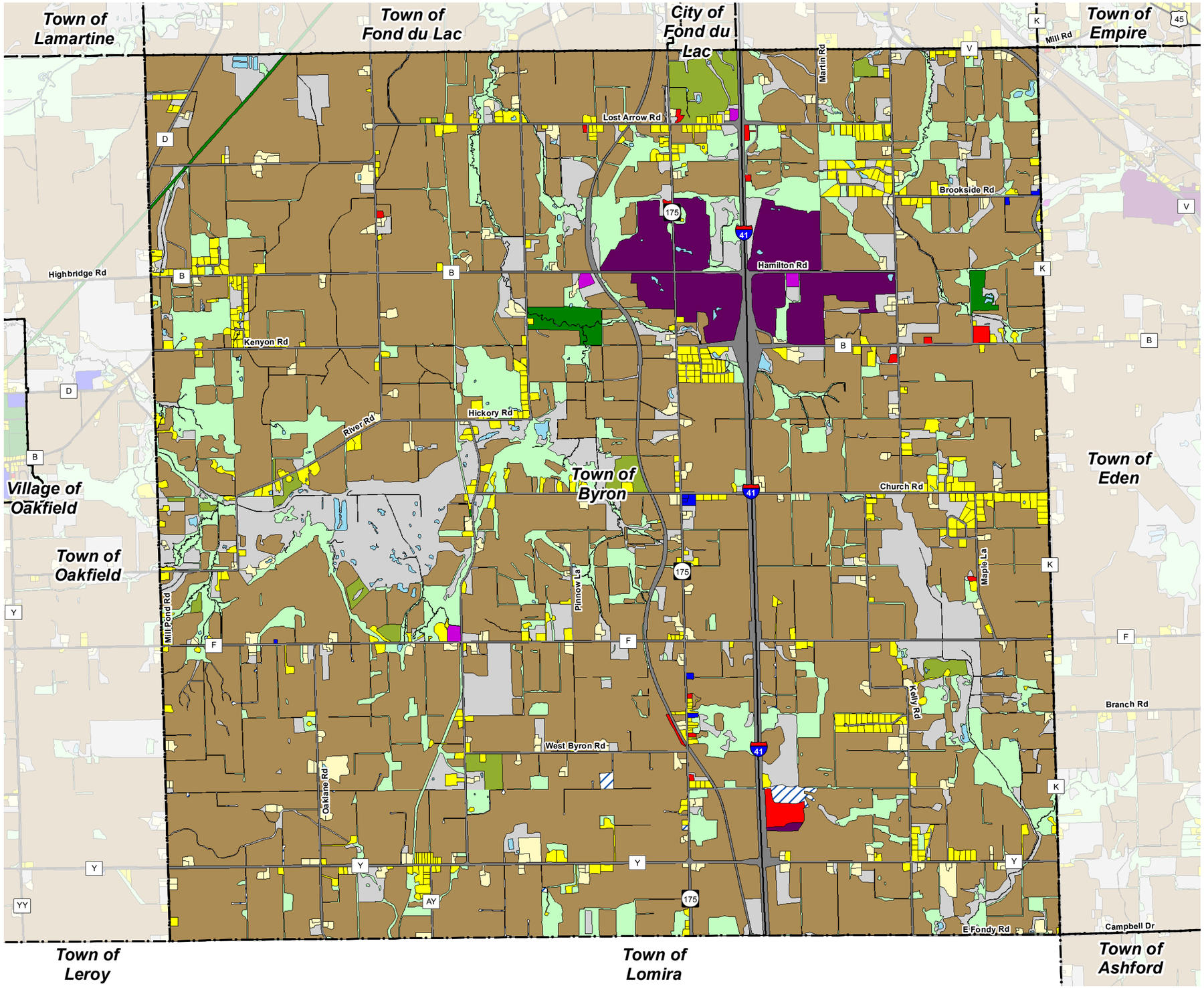
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goals, objectives, policy and recommendations for land use are provided in Chapter 2: Plan Framework.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to the land use element can be found in Appendix E.

Map 5-1
Town of Byron
Land Use 2016



Legend

- Single Family Residential
- Farmsteads
- Multi-Family
- Mobile Home Parks
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Quarries
- Institutional Facilities
- Transportation
- Utilities/Communications
- Non-Irrigated Cropland
- Irrigated Cropland
- Other Ag Land / Pasture
- Recreational Facilities
- Planted Woodlands
- General Woodlands
- Open Other Land
- Water

DRAFT

Source:
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2015.
Land Use provided by ECWRPC 2010. Updated in 2016.

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Scale in Miles

This data was created for use by the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Geographic Information System. Any other use/application of this information is the responsibility of the user and such use/application is at their own risk. East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission disclaims all liability regarding fitness of the information for any use other than for East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission business.

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CHAPTER 6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 6: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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CHAPTER 6: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

Planning for economic development is an on-going process in which a community organizes for the creation and maintenance of an environment that will foster both the retention and expansion of existing businesses and the attraction of new businesses. It is important to understand the existing resources that serve as assets for economic development efforts.

The state's "Smart Growth" legislation requires that the Economic Development element of a comprehensive plan contain objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to promote the stabilization, retention or expansion of the economic base and quality employment opportunities in the jurisdiction including an analysis of the labor force and economic base of the community. The element must also address strengths and weaknesses for economic development in the Town and identify key types of industry or business that the residents of the Town of Byron would like to see within it. This chapter, along with Chapter 2: Plan Framework addresses these requirements.

Economic Development Vision for 2040

In 2040, the Byron area has been successful in maintaining its strong agricultural and non-metallic mining employment base. This continues to provide employment opportunities for local residents and has attracted new individuals to the area. Working with Fond du Lac County and others, the Town of Byron has been successful in establishing a state designated Agricultural Enterprise Area that is encouraging agricultural economic development and preserving agricultural land uses.

The unincorporated community of Byron continues to serve as the center of the community, with a blend of residential and commercial businesses that cater to the needs of Town and local residents. Larger industrial and manufacturing developments that provide employment opportunities for local residents have been effectively directed to the City of Fond du Lac's Industrial Park, where public sewer and water are available. While businesses, less dependent on public sewer and water, continue to flourish in the Town. A new gas station has been constructed at the intersection of CTH B and I-41 which affords residents, local workers and the traveling public with a convenient source for basic needs.

With improvements in new technology, expanded internet has made it possible for people to work from home. This has reduced the need to travel to employment elsewhere and has increased employment opportunities in the Town.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Determining what the existing economic conditions are within the Town of Byron provides a factual basis upon which to build the Town's goals, strategies, and recommendations This section inventories the Town's labor force characteristics, provides an economic base analysis, discusses brownfield sites, presents economic projections, and provides an assessment of economic development strengths and weaknesses.

Some data in the following chapter was obtained from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is an ongoing statistical survey by the U.S. Census Bureau representing a sample of the population over a period of time, differing from the Decennial U.S. Census where figures are based on actual counts during a point in time. ACS estimates are controlled to decennial population estimates and become less accurate over the decade, meaning estimates are only as accurate as the census count on which they are based.

ACS data can be used to draw conclusions, however, due to the limitations of these estimates, patterns can only be inferred through the data and consequently there is a larger margin of error (MOE). Small sample size increases the MOE, indicating inaccuracy and rendering the data unreliable. As a result, annual fluctuations in the ACS estimates are not meant to be interpreted as long-term trends and caution should be taken when drawing conclusions about small differences between two estimates because they may not be statistically different. It should also be noted when comparing ACS multi-year estimates with decennial census numbers that some areas and subjects must be compared with caution, or not compared at all.

Labor Force Characteristics

Labor Force

Labor force is defined as individuals currently with a job (the employed); and those without a job and actively looking for one (the unemployed). Labor force trends are one indicator of the economy's performance. Labor force trends can demonstrate the rate of growth of the labor force as well as the extent potential workers are able to find jobs. ***According to the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, 73.4 percent of the Town of Byron's population 16 years old and older was in the civilian labor force*** (Table 6-1). This was slightly higher than Fond du Lac County's participation rate of 69.0 percent and the State of Wisconsin's participation rate of 67.8 percent. In 2000, the Town of Byron's participation rate was approximately 75.4 percent. Between the two time periods, participation rates in the Town of Byron decreased by about 2 percent.

Table 6-1: Population 16 Years Old and Older in Civilian Labor Force, 2000 and 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates

	2000			2010-2014 5-Year Estimate					
		In Labor Force		Total		In Labor Force			
Jurisdiction	Total	Number	Percent	Estimate	MOE +/-	Estimate	MOE +/-	Percent	MOE +/-
T Byron	**1,191**	**898**	**75.4%**	**1,394**	**145**	**1,023**	**122**	**73.4%**	**4.0%**
Fond du Lac County	76,009	53,683	70.6%	81,711	153	56,401	594	69.0%	0.7%
Wisconsin	4,157,030	2,869,236	69.0%	4,531,244	1,325	3,073,680	5,721	67.8%	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census 2000, DP-3; 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, DP03

The proportion of men outnumbered women in the workforce, in 2000 and 2010-2014, in all jurisdictions (Table 6-2). ***Per the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, in the Town of Byron, 55.4 percent of the labor force was male compared to 44.6 percent female.*** These percentages (men vs female) were comparable to the share of men versus women (in the civilian labor force) in Fond du Lac County (52.3% male vs 47.7% female) and more balanced than the state (52.0% male vs 48.0% female).

Table 6-2: Total Civilian Labor Force, 2000 and 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates

	Total Civilian Labor Force (2000)					Total Civilian Labor Force (2010-2014)				
	Total	Men	Percent	Women	Percent	Total	Male	MOE+/-	Female	MOE+/-
T Byron	**898**	**494**	**55.0%**	**404**	**45.0%**	**1,023**	**567**	**138**	**456**	**64**
Fond du Lac County	53,683	28,371	52.8%	25,312	47.2%	56,401	29,470	746	26,931	452
Wisconsin	2,869,236	1,505,853	52.5%	1,363,383	47.5%	3,073,680	1,597,569	7,019	1,476,111	4,067

Source: U.S. Census 2000, DP-3; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP03

Between the 2000 U.S. Census and the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, the civilian labor force grew by 13.9 percent in the Town of Byron, far outpacing the county (5.1%) and the state (7.1%) (Table 6-3). In the Town of Byron, the number of total men (14.8%) in the labor force grew slightly faster than the number of total women (12.9%). As a result the share of women in the labor force stayed relatively constant between the two time periods (45 percent in 2000 to 44.6 percent in 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates (Table 6-2 and 6-3).

Table 6-3: Civilian Labor Force Percent Change, 2000 and 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates

	Percent Change, 2000 to 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates		
Jurisdiction	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
T Byron	**13.9%**	**14.8%**	**12.9%**
Fond du Lac County	5.1%	3.9%	6.4%
Wisconsin	7.1%	6.1%	8.3%

Source: U.S. Census 2000, DP-3; 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, DP03

Unemployment

The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the total civilian workforce. ***Although all jurisdictions*** (Table H-1 and H-2, Appendix H) ***experienced an increase in the total number of employed persons from 2000 to the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, all jurisdictions experienced a decline in the overall employment rate.*** In 2000, 99 percent of the civilian labor force was employed in the Town of Byron. This was slightly more than Fond du Lac County (95.7%) and the state (95.3%). By the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, 95.8 percent of the civilian labor force was employed in the Town. In

comparison, 93.3 percent were employed in Fond du Lac County and 92.8% were employed in the state.

According to the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, about 92 percent (92.4%) of men and all women (100%) of women were employed in the Town of Byron. In comparison, about 93 percent of men (93.3%) and women (93.4%) in the civilian labor force were employed in Fond du Lac County and the state (92.0% of men and 93.6% of women). According to the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD), overall unemployment rates have been declining in Fond du Lac County and Wisconsin since reaching a high in 2009 (Table 6-4 and Figure 6-1). This is a result of the 2008 recession, coined "The Great Recession".

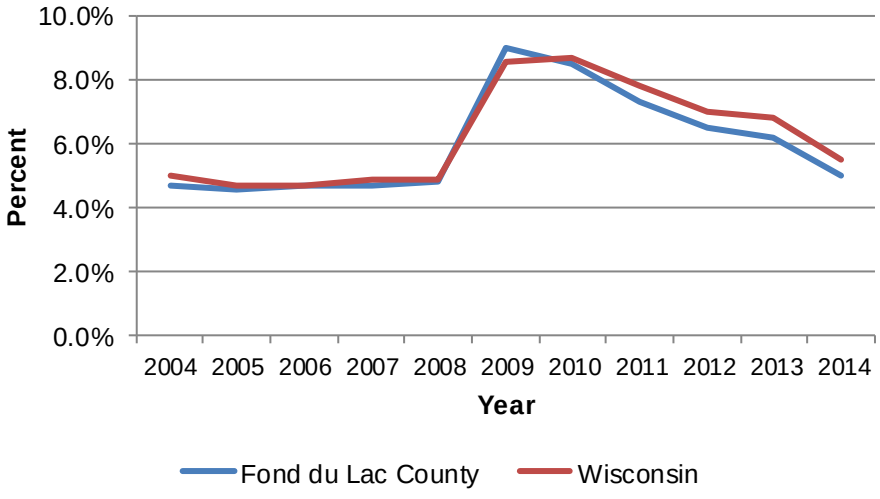
Table 6-4: Annual Average Unemployment Rates, 2004-2014

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Fond du Lac County	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%	9.0%	8.5%	7.3%	6.5%	6.2%	5.0%
Wisconsin	5.0%	4.7%	4.7%	4.9%	4.9%	8.6%	8.7%	7.8%	7.0%	6.8%	5.5%

Source: WI Dept. of Workforce Development, Office of Economic Advisors, LAUS 2004-2014, Benchmark 2014, not seasonally adjusted

According to the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, the unemployment rate reached a high of 9 percent in Fond du lac County in 2009 and 8.7 percent in Wisconsin in 2010. The peak in unemployment rates was related to the economic downturn that began in 2008. Since that time, unemployment rates have been steadily declining as the economy has been improving. The latest information indicates that unemployment has fallen 4 percent in Fond du Lac County since 2009, and 3.2 percent in Wisconsin since 2010.

Figure 6-1: Annual Average Unemployment Rates, 2004-2014



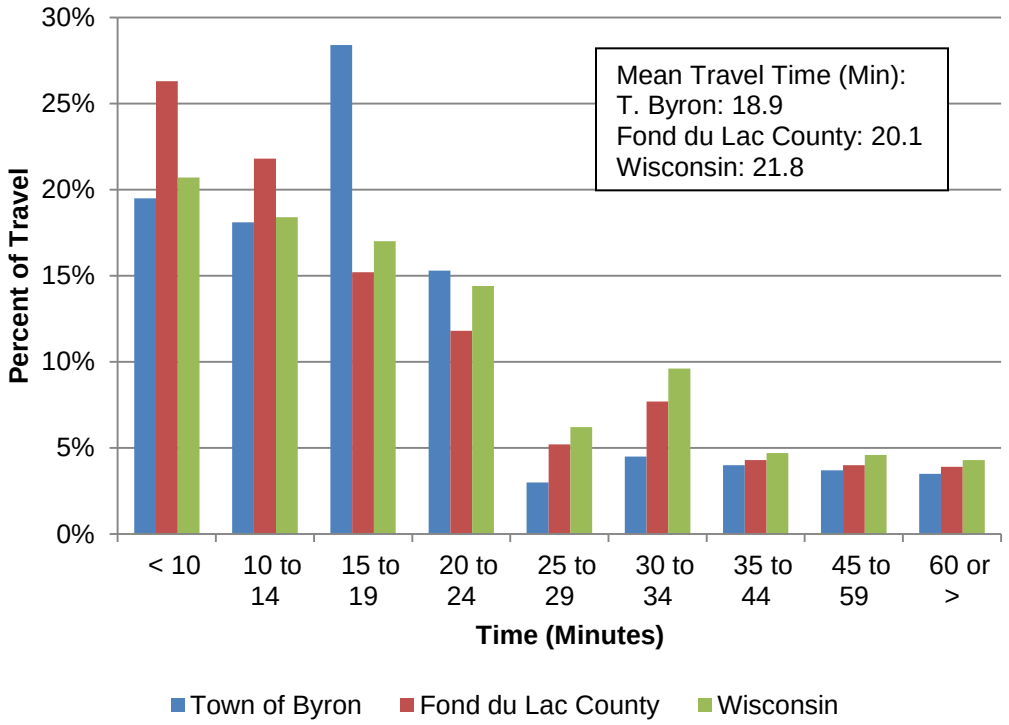
Source: WI Dept. of Workforce Development, Office of Economic Advisors, LAUS 2002-2014

Commuting Patterns

Commuting patterns provide some indication of the distance residents have to travel to find employment. ***According to the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, the Town's workforce traveled an average of 18.9 minutes to their workplace*** (Figure 6.2). This was less than both the county (20.1 minutes) and the state (21.8 minutes).

Average commute time increased in the Town of Byron, Fond du Lac County and Wisconsin between 2000 and the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates (Figure 6-2 and Table H-3, Figure H-1, Appendix H). ***In 2000, the mean travel time for Town of Byron residents was 18.6 minutes or 0.3 minutes shorter than the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates.*** Similarly average commute times in Fond du Lac County increased by 2.4 minutes and the state 1.0 minutes between 2000 and the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates.

Figure 6-2: Percent of Travel Time to Work, 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Source: U.S. Census 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, B08303, DP03

Analyzing journey to work data illustrates the interconnectedness of the Town's economy with communities throughout the Fond du Lac region and beyond. The U.S. Census, Center for Economic Studies "On the map" data[1] provides an analysis of workplace destinations at the census block level. Tables 6-5 and 6-6 illustrate where Town of Byron residents work and where those who work in Town of Byron live. ***The top workplace destinations for Town of Byron residents include the City of Fond du Lac (17.5%), the City of Milwaukee (5.5%) the City of Madison (5.0%) and the City of West Bend (2.1%), as depicted in Table 6-5.*** This

[1] http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/.

corresponds to the average commute time of 19.4 minutes as reported in the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates.

Table 6-5: Top 10 Places of Employment for Town of Byron Residents, 2013

Rank	MCD	No. Workers	Percent
1	City of Fond du Lac	208	17.5%
2	City of Milwaukee	66	5.5%
3	City of Madison	60	5.0%
4	City of West Bend	25	2.1%
5	Village of Eden	22	1.8%
6	City of Oshkosh	20	1.7%
7	City of West Allis	19	1.6%
8	City of Eau Claire	16	1.3%
9	City of Racine	16	1.3%
10	City of Mayville	15	1.3%
	Other	724	60.8%
	Total	1,191	100.0%

Source: http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/

The top places of residence for persons working in the Town include the City of Fond du Lac (14.6%), City of Oshkosh (4.4%) and the City of Waupun (3.1%) (Table 6-6).

Table 6-6: Top 10 Places of Residence for Town of Byron Employees, 2013

Rank	MCD	No. Workers	Percent
1	City of Fond du Lac	146	14.6%
2	City of Oshkosh	44	4.4%
3	City of Waupun	31	3.1%
4	City of Milwaukee	22	2.2%
5	Village of Eden	19	1.9%
6	Village of Oakfeld	17	1.7%
7	City of West Bend	17	1.7%
8	City of Beaver Dam	16	1.6%
9	Village of Lomira	13	1.3%
10	City of Racine	12	1.2%
	Other	660	66.2%
	Total	997	100.0%

Source: http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/

Economic Base Analysis

Employment

The composition and types of employment provide a snapshot of the Town and area's economic base. Table H-4, Appendix H indicates that ***the top three occupations for Town residents were Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations (33.5%); Sales and Office Occupations (25.3%); and Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations (18.9%)***[2]. Almost a third of county (28.8%) and state (34.3%) workers were employed in Management, Business, Science, and Arts occupations; as a result this garnered the largest share of workers at these levels as well. Unlike the Town and the state, the second largest share (about a quarter or 22.8%) of workers was employed Production, Transportation, and Material Moving occupations in Fond du Lac County. Sales and office occupies occupations, had the second largest share of workers in the state (23.4%) and the third largest in the county (21.2%).

The top two sectors for the Town of Byron, Fond du Lac County and the state were the Educational, Health and Social Services sector and the Manufacturing sector[3] which employed over 40 percent of workers (Table H-5, Appendix H). The Educational, Health and Social Services sector employed about a fifth (18.6%) of Town of Byron and Fond du Lac County (20.5%) employees and about a quarter of state (23.2%) employees according to the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates. About a quarter of Town of Byron (22.4%) and Fond du Lac County (23.7%) employees and a fifth of state (18.2%) were employed in the manufacturing section. The Retail Trade industry was the third largest employment industry in The Town of Byron (9.4%), Fond du Lac County (10.1%) and the state (11.3%).

Local Employers

Table H-6, Appendix H lists the top 25 employers with facilities located in Fond du Lac County. None of the top 25 employers are located in the Town of Byron. The top 10 employers in Fond du Lac County cover a wide range of industries.

Employment Forecast

Employment forecasts for Fond du Lac County were developed utilizing Economic Modeling Specialists International's (EMSI) Analyst program. ***Projections indicate that overall employment will increase by about eight percent in Fond du Lac County between 2015 and 2025*** (Table 6-7). The largest industry in Fond du Lac County in 2025 will be Manufacturing (12,043 jobs or 21% of total employment), followed by Health Care and Social Assistance (7,801 jobs or 13.7% of total employment). Industries experiencing the largest growth will occur within Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (27%), Information (24%), Health Care and Social Assistance (19%), and Educational Services (18%). Increases in employment are also expected to occur in Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction (15%), Wholesale Trade (14%), Transportation and Warehousing (14%), Accommodation and Food Services (9%), Other Services (9%), Manufacturing (8%), Construction (7%), Finance and Insurance (7%), Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (4%), Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (3%), Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (2%)

[2] U.S. Census 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP03.
[3] U.S. Census 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP03.

and Government (1%). Industries expected to see decreases include Management of Companies and Enterprises (-44.0%), Utilities (-28%), Retail Trade (-4%) and Crop an Animal Production (-2%).

Table 6-7: Fond du Lac County Industry Employment Projections, 2015-2025

NAICS Code	Description	2015 Jobs	2025 Jobs	2015 - 2025 Change	2015 - 2025 % Change	2015 Total Earnings
11	Crop and Animal Production	1,662	1,629	(33)	(2%)	$28,690
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	229	263	34	15%	$78,169
22	Utilities	181	130	(51)	(28%)	$105,244
23	Construction	2,734	2,927	193	7%	$62,514
31	Manufacturing	11,119	12,043	924	8%	$64,857
42	Wholesale Trade	1,744	1,988	244	14%	$57,393
44	Retail Trade	5,832	5,603	(229)	(4%)	$29,886
48	Transportation and Warehousing	1,781	2,033	252	14%	$56,552
51	Information	996	1,232	236	24%	$49,001
52	Finance and Insurance	1,638	1,758	120	7%	$60,458
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	320	329	9	3%	$31,798
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,032	1,049	17	2%	$60,393
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	102	57	(45)	(44%)	$64,927
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,748	2,220	472	27%	$31,475
61	Educational Services	1,884	2,215	331	18%	$28,624
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	6,533	7,801	1,268	19%	$55,637
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	484	501	17	4%	$17,358
72	Accommodation and Food Services	3,824	4,176	352	9%	$14,360
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	2,576	2,809	233	9%	$23,202
90	Government	6,233	6,272	39	1%	$60,301
99	Unclassified Industry	0	<0	Insf. Data	Insf. Data	$0
	Total	52,653	57,034	4,381	8%	$48,433

Source: 2015.4 – QCEW Employees, Non-QCEW Employees, and Self-Employed - EMSI Q4 2015 Data Set

Economic Development Strategy and Assessment

A variety of factors influence the economic climate of the Town of Byron, learning what the Town's strengths and weaknesses are will help the Town build upon its assets and develop strategies to overcome its challenges.

Strengths and Weaknesses

By developing a set of strengths and weaknesses, the Town of Byron is better prepared to develop an economic development strategy. These strengths and weaknesses are listed below.

Strengths:

- Key transportation links (I 41, rail service, proximity to the Fond du Lac County Airport)
- Proximity to City of Fond du Lac and major employers
- Natural areas, open space and recreational opportunities
- Agricultural base to support agricultural industry
- Proximity to UW-Fond du Lac, Moraine Park Technical College, Marion College and UW-Oshkosh
- Access to metropolitan areas
- Availability of local healthcare facilities/providers
- Low crime rate
- Low taxes
- Non-metallic mineral resources
- Low cost of living
- Niagara Escarpment and natural beauty
- Lakeside Park (City of Fond du Lac)
- Lake Winnebago (proximity)

Weaknesses:

- Availability of infrastructure (e.g. sewer, water and telecommunications)
- Networking opportunities for businesses
- Access to high speed internet
- Business attraction
- Lack of public transportation
- Lack of diversity in economic base and employment options
- Lack of amenities and service needs for seniors
- Blocking off streets (crossings) by railroad hinders public transportation

Economic Development Focus

The goals, strategies and recommendations for economic development are provided in Chapter 2, “Plan Framework”. The Economic Development Framework Plan presents the economic development focus for the Town of Byron. According to the framework plan, the Town should:

- Support existing businesses and provide opportunities for growth, expansion, and new business development by protecting the economic viability of existing farm and non-metallic mining operations, creating opportunities for local businesses in the Town to network with each other and working with local businesses to identify needs.

Future Sites for Business and Industry

Locations for future business and industrial development are shown on Exhibit 2-1, "Year 2040 Land Use Framework". Mixed use development should be directed to the unincorporated communities of Byron and South Byron, non-metallic mining should continue in the area near CTH B and I-41 and future commercial development serving the traveling public should occur near the intersection of CTH B and I-41.

Brownfield Redevelopment. Brownfields are sites where development or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination. Knowing the location of brownfields and the extent of pollution greatly improves the likelihood that these sites will be redeveloped. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Remediation and Redevelopment (RR) Program oversees the investigation and cleanup of environmental contamination and the redevelopment of contaminated properties. The RR Sites Map includes, but is not limited to the following environmental data:

- completed and ongoing investigations and cleanups of contaminated soil and/or groundwater;
- public registry of sites with residual soil or groundwater contamination, or where continuing obligations have been put in place;
- cleanup of sites under the federal Superfund (CERCLA) statute;
- liability exemptions and clarifications at contaminated properties (i.e. brownfields); and
- DNR funding assistance.

The status of cleanup actions for sites in the RR Sites Map is tracked via the Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS).

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment maintains a listing of brownfields and contaminated sites. This website lists 19 entries for the Town of Byron, classified in the following three categories: Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) and Environmental Repair (ERP) (Table H-7, Appendix H). The Town's entries and corresponding categories are described in further detail below:

- ***There were 4 Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) indicated for the Town of Byron.*** The WDNR defines LUST sites as having "contaminated soil and/or groundwater with petroleum, which includes toxic and cancer causing substances." ***All LUST sites listed within the directory are closed***.

- ***There were 3 Environmental Repair sites (ERP) indicated for the Town of Byron.*** The WDNR defines ERPs as "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 cause contamination." ***One of the three ERP sites is listed as open.*** The Panettie Stone (Former) site located at N4399 STH 175 is listed for a gasoline spill with the Buechel Stone Company listed as the responsible party.

The Town of Byron could complete and maintain an inventory of existing vacant buildings and land identified as "Brownfields". This information could be used to encourage infill development and redevelopment opportunities that take advantage of existing infrastructure and services and removes blight created by vacant and dilapidated buildings and parcels. Once identified, the

Town could utilize state and federal programs to further study, clean, and redevelop these Brownfields.

KEY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY POINTS

- According to the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, 73.4 percent of the Town of Byron's population 16 years old and older was in the civilian labor force.
- Per the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, in the Town of Byron, 55.4 percent of the labor force was male compared to 44.6 percent female.
- Between the 2000 U.S. Census and the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, the civilian labor force grew by 13.9 percent in the Town of Byron, far outpacing the county (5.1%) and the state (7.1%).
- Although all jurisdictions experienced an increase in the total number of employed persons from 2000 to the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, all jurisdictions experienced a decline in the overall employment rate.
- According to the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, the unemployment rate reached a high of 9 percent in Fond du lac County in 2009 and 8.7 percent in Wisconsin in 2010.
- According to the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, the Town's workforce traveled an average of 18.9 minutes to their workplace.
- In 2000, the mean travel time for Town of Byron residents was 18.6 minutes or 0.3 minutes shorter than the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates.
- The top workplace destinations for Town of Byron residents include the City of Fond du Lac (17.5%), the City of Milwaukee (5.5%) the City of Madison (5.0%) and the City of West Bend (2.1%).
- The top places of residence for persons working in the Town include the City of Fond du Lac (14.6%), City of Oshkosh (4.4%) and the City of Waupun (3.1%).
- The top three occupations for Town residents were Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations (33.5%); Sales and Office Occupations (25.3%); and Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations (18.9%).
- The top two sectors for the Town of Byron, Fond du Lac County and the state were the Educational, Health and Social Services sector and the Manufacturing sector.
- Projections indicate that overall employment will increase by about eight percent in Fond du Lac County between 2015 and 2025.
- Economic strengths generally include key transportation links such as I 41, rail service and proximity to the Fond du Lac County Airport; proximity to City of Fond du Lac and major employers; natural areas, open space and recreational opportunities; agricultural base to support agricultural industry; proximity to UW-Fond du Lac, Moraine Park Technical College, Marion College and UW-Oshkosh; access to metropolitan areas; low crime rate, taxes and low cost of living; availability of local healthcare facilities/providers; and non-metallic mineral resources.
- Economic weaknesses generally include availability of infrastructure (e.g. sewer, water, and telecommunications); networking opportunities for businesses; access to high speed internet; business attraction, lack of public transportation, lack of diversity in economic base and employment options; and lack of amenities and service needs for seniors.
- The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment maintains a listing of brownfields and contaminated sites. This website lists 19 entries for the Town of Byron.

- There were 4 Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) indicated for the Town of Byron. All LUST sites listed within the directory are closed.
- There were 3 Environmental Repair sites (ERP) indicated for the Town of Byron. One of the three ERP sites, Panettie Stone (Former), is listed as open.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goals, objectives, policies and recommendations for economic development are provided in Chapter 2: Plan Framework which presents the economic development focus for the Town of Byron.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to the Economic Development element can be found in Appendix H.

CHAPTER 7

HOUSING

CHAPTER 7: HOUSING

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CHAPTER 7: HOUSING

INTRODUCTION

Planning for housing will ensure that the Town of Byron's housing needs are met. The design, placement and density of housing impacts the overall appearance and character of a community by defining a sense of place and encouraging or discouraging social interaction between residents. It influences the cost of housing and the cost and efficiency of other plan elements such as roadways, school transportation (e.g. busing vs. walking), economic development and the provision of public utilities.

The "Smart Growth" legislation requires that the housing element contain objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to meet current and future housing needs of the Town of Byron, by developing and promoting policies that provide a range of housing choices for Town residents which meet the needs of all income levels, age groups, and persons with special needs. An assessment of age, structural, value, and occupancy characteristics of the Town's housing stock is also required. This chapter, along with Chapter 2: Plan Framework addresses these requirements.

Housing Vision for 2040

In 2040, the Town of Byron accommodates a variety of housing choices, though single family and two-family housing is the preferred choice. Multi-family or higher density residential development is directed to adjacent communities where sewer, water and other services are conveniently located. The need for affordable rental housing and owner occupied housing is being addressed through the addition of new duplexes and the renovation and conversion of existing housing stock.

Most new rural residences are being designed to complement natural features in order to blend into and preserve the rural character and feel of the Town. In recent years, rural development has shifted toward clustered or conservation subdivisions that focus on amenities such as common open space, walking trails and other features. To further protect existing and future quarry operations and the farm economy, and to minimize conflicts, new residential development is being directed to areas away from these activities.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Developing a baseline of housing characteristics for the Town of Byron provides a foundation upon which to build the Town's goals, objectives, policies and recommendations (see Chapter 2). Some data in the following chapter was obtained from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is an ongoing statistical survey by the U.S. Census Bureau representing a sample of the population over a period of time, differing from the Decennial U.S. Census where figures are based on actual counts during a point in time. ACS estimates are controlled to decennial population estimates and become less accurate over the decade, meaning estimates are only as accurate as the census count on which they are based.

ACS data can be used to draw conclusions, however, due to the limitations of these estimates, patterns can only be inferred through the data and consequently there is a larger margin of error (MOE). Small sample size increases the MOE indicating inaccuracy and rendering the data unreliable. As a result, annual fluctuations in the ACS estimates are not meant to be interpreted as long-term trends and caution should be taken when drawing conclusions about small differences between two estimates because they may not be statistically different. It should also be noted when comparing ACS multi-year estimates with decennial census estimates that some areas and subjects must be compared with caution, or not compared at all.

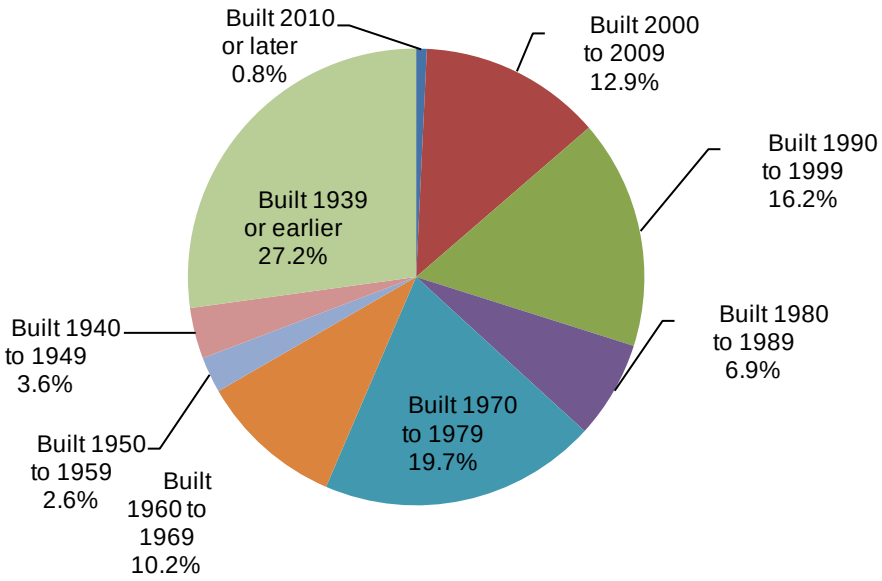
Housing Stock Characteristics

Age

The age of occupied dwelling units reflect the historic demand for additional or replacement housing units, thereby providing historic information regarding settlement patterns, household formation, migration trends and natural disaster impacts. The age of units by itself is not an indication of the quality of the housing stock. However, the age of occupied units can provide limited information regarding building construction and material content, as construction techniques and materials change over time.

Slightly more than half (56.5%) of the existing housing stock in the Town of Byron was built after 1970 (Figure 7-1, Appendix I, Table I-1). The largest increase in new housing stock occurred from 1970-1979 (19.7%) and 1990 and 1999 (16.2%).

Figure 7-1: Occupied Dwelling Units by Year Built, 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Source: U.S. Census, 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04
**Figure does not show Margin of Error.*

Structural Type

Structural type is one indication of the degree of choice in the housing market. Housing choice by structural type includes the ability to choose to live in a single family home, duplex, multi-unit building or mobile home. Availability of units by type is indicative not only of market demand, but also of zoning laws, developer preferences and access to public services. Current state sponsored local planning goals encourage communities to provide a wide range of choice in housing types, as housing is not a 'one size fits all' commodity.

As with most communities in East Central Wisconsin, the dominant housing type in the Town of Byron is single family housing. ***According to the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, 91.9% of the residential structures in the Town were comprised of single family (one) units*** (Table I-2, Appendix I). Single family units comprised a larger share of the housing units in the Town of Byron than in Fond du Lac County (72.9%) or the state (69.4%). Two units (duplex) made up the second highest percentage of housing units in the Town of Byron (5.0%). Although multi-family units comprised the second highest percentage of housing units in Fond du Lac County and the state, the number of units per building was smaller (5-9 units/building) in Fond du lac County (5.6%) and larger (20 or more units/building) for the state (6.8%).

Housing Conditions

Two census variables often used for determining housing conditions include units that lack complete plumbing facilities, kitchen facilities, telephone service and overcrowded units[1]. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, flush toilet and a bathtub or shower. If any of these facilities is missing, the housing unit is classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities. Complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use include sink, refrigerator, and oven or burners. If any of these facilities is missing, the housing unit is classified as lacking complete kitchen facilities. The census defines overcrowding as more than one person per room in a dwelling unit.

Table 7-1: Units Lacking Complete Plumbing and Kitchen Facilities and No Available Telephone Service, 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates

	Total Occupied Units		Units Lacking Complete Plumbing			Units Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities			Units with No Available Telephone Service		
	Est.	MOE+/-	Est.	MOE+/-	Percent	Est.	MOE+/-	Percent	Est.	MOE+/-	Percent
Town of Byron	**646**	**52**	**5**	**6**	**0.8%**	**7**	**7**	**1.1%**	**20**	**11**	**3.1%**
Fond du Lac County	41,290	427	206	88	0.5%	481	135	1.2%	725	133	1.8%
Wisconsin	2,293,250	5,079	10,716	726	0.5%	21,050	934	0.9%	51,031	1,439	2.2%

Source: U.S. Census 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04

According to the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, occupied units lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities are not an issue in the Town of Byron, occurring in 0.8 percent and 1.1 percent of the units, respectively in the Town of Byron (Table 7-1). While slightly more common, 3.8 percent of occupied units had no available telephone service. Overall, housing conditions were slightly better at the county and state level. About one percent or less of occupied units lacked complete plumbing and kitchen facilities in Fond du Lac County (0.5% and 1.2%, respectively) and the state (0.5% and 1.2%, respectively). Though still

[1] U.S. Census Bureau.

uncommon, 1.8 percent of county units and 2.2 percent of state units had no available telephone service.

Table 7-2: Overcrowding, 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates

	Total Occupied Units		Overcrowding		
	Est.	MOE+/-	Est.	MOE+/-	Percent
Town of Byron	**646**	**52**	**16**	**18**	**2.5%**
Fond du Lac County	41,290	427	597	172	1.4%
Wisconsin	2,293,250	5079	39,332	1,434	1.7%

Source: U.S. Census 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04
Note: A housing unit is considered overcrowded if it has more than 1 person per room.

Note large MOE for some of this data.

Overcrowding, per the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, is not an issue in the Town of Byron. Overcrowding occurred in about three percent of the occupied housing units in the Town of Byron (2.5%), Fond du Lac County (1.4%) and Wisconsin (1.7%) (Table 7-2)***.***

Subsidized and Special Needs Housing

Subsidized and special needs housing serves individuals who, because of financial difficulties, domestic violence situations, disabilities, age, alcohol and drug abuse problems, and/or insufficient life skills, need housing assistance or housing designed to accommodate their needs. In some instances, extended family structures and finances may allow families or individuals to cope privately with special needs. In most instances however, some form of assistance is needed. The housing needs of these populations vary based on their circumstances, health, economic conditions and success of educational, training, treatment or counseling programs.

The Wisconsin Department of Health Services website has a listing of directories for a number of assisted living options including Adult Day Care (ADC), Adult Family Homes (ADF), Community Based Residential Care Facilities (CBRF) and Residential Care Apartment Complex (RCAC). These facilities specialize in developmentally disabled, emotionally disturbed/mental illness, traumatic brain injury. **There are no Assisted Living Facilities in the Town of Byron.** However, within Fond du Lac County, there are 33 CBRF facilities in Fond du Lac County with a combined capacity of 580; two ADC facilities with a combined capacity of 80; 45 AFH with a combined capacity of 175; and eight RCAC with a total of 331 apartments.

Table 7-3: Assisted Living Options, 2014

	Town of Byron	Fond du Lac County
Adult Day Care Capacity	0	80
Adult Family Home Capacity	0	175
Community Based Residential Facilities Capacity	0	580
Residential Care Apartment Units	0	331
Total Units/Capacity	0	1,166

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Consumer Guide to Health Care - Finding and Choosing Health and Residential Care Providers in

Data compiled February 17, 2016

Occupancy Characteristics

Occupancy Status

Occupancy status reflects the utilization of available housing stock. The total number of housing units includes renter-occupied, owner-occupied and various classes of vacant units. Vacant units include those units which are available for sale or rent and those which are seasonal, migrant, held for occasional use or other units not regularly occupied on a year-round basis.

In 2010, the Town of Byron's occupied housing stock was primarily composed of owner-occupied units (Table 7-4). ***Owner-occupied units accounted for almost 91 percent (90.8%) of the occupied housing units in 2010, while rentals made up less than 10 percent (9.2%).*** The percent of owner-occupied housing stock was greater than in the state (68.1%) and county (72.3%). Compared to surrounding towns, the percent of owner occupied in the Town of Byron was the same as the Town of Fond du Lac and higher than the towns of Eden (87.8%), Lomira (88.1%) and Oakfield (86.5%).

Table 7-4: Occupancy Characteristics, 2010

	Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied Housing Units	Percent Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied Housing Units	Percent Renter Occupied
Town of Byron	**621**	**564**	**90.8%**	**57**	**9.2%**
Town of Eden	384	337	87.8%	47	12.2%
Town Fond du Lac	1,167	1,060	90.8%	107	9.2%
Town of Lomira	429	378	88.1%	51	11.9%
Town of Oakfield	259	224	86.5%	35	13.5%
Fond du Lac County	40,697	29,407	72.3%	11,290	27.7%
Wisconsin	2,279,768	1,551,558	68.1%	728,210	31.9%

Source: U.S. Census 2010, SF-1, DP-1

The share of owner-occupied housing units in the Town has increased since 2000, when 88.8 percent of the units were owner-occupied, and 11.2 percent were rental occupied (Table 7-5).

With the exception of the Town of Oakfield, the percent of owner occupied housing increased in the surrounding towns as well during this time period. However, the percent of owner-occupied housing stock decreased in the county and state.

Table 7-5: Occupancy Characteristics, 2000

	Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied Housing Units	Percent Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied Housing Units	Percent Renter Occupied
Town of Byron	**538**	**478**	**88.8%**	**60**	**11.2%**
Town of Eden	337	282	83.7%	55	16.3%
Town Fond du Lac	789	683	86.6%	106	13.4%
Town of Lomira	423	364	86.1%	59	13.9%
Town of Oakfield	252	220	87.3%	32	12.7%
Fond du Lac County	36,931	26,940	72.9%	9,991	27.1%
Wisconsin	2,084,544	1,426,361	68.4%	658,183	31.6%

Source: U.S. Census 2000, SF-1, DP-1

Vacancy Status

Vacant housing units are units that are livable, but not currently occupied. For a healthy housing market, communities should have a vacancy rate of 1.5 percent for owner-occupied units and 5 percent for year-round rentals. The number of migrant, seasonal and other vacant units will vary depending on the community's economic base. If vacancy rates are at or above the standard, the community may or may not have an adequate number of units for rent or sale. Additional information such as choice in housing and housing affordability is needed to determine if the units on the market meet the needs of potential buyers or renters. If the existing vacancy rate is too high for existing conditions, then property values may stagnate or decline.

Owner-Occupied Housing

Homeowner vacancy rates indicate that the Town of Byron had a less than adequate supply of owner-occupied units for sale in 2000 (1.2%) and in 2010 (0.2%) (Table 7-6 and 7-7)***.*** Similar to the Town, the other towns adjacent to Byron, and the county (1.3%) and state (1.2%) had homeowner vacancy rate of less than the standard of 1.5 in 2000. With the exception of the Town of Lomira, in 2010, the other adjacent towns, Fond du Lac County (2.0%) and Wisconsin (2.2%), had homeowner vacancy rates that were slightly above than the homeowner vacancy rate standard of 1.5.

Table 7-6: Vacancy Status, 2010

	Total Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Homeowner Vacancy Rate	Rental Vacancy Rate
Town of Byron	**652**	**621**	**31**	**1.2%**	**5.0%**
Town of Eden	403	384	19	1.7%	6.0%
Town Fond du Lac	1,239	1,167	72	2.5%	7.7%
Town of Lomira	447	429	18	1.0%	5.6%
Town of Oakfield	278	259	19	2.6%	2.8%
Fond du Lac County	43,910	40,697	3,213	2.0%	8.1%
Wisconsin	2,624,358	2,279,768	344,590	2.2%	8.0%

Source: U.S. Census 2010 SF-1, DP-1

Table 7-7: Vacancy Status, 2000

	Total Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Homeowner Vacancy Rate	Rental Vacancy Rate
Town of Byron	**555**	**538**	**17**	**0.2%**	**3.2%**
Town of Eden	344	337	7	0.4%	0.0%
Town Fond du Lac	840	789	51	1.3%	13.1%
Town of Lomira	430	423	7	0.0%	1.7%
Town of Oakfield	267	252	15	1.3%	3.0%
Fond du Lac County	39,271	36,931	2,340	1.3%	7.7%
Wisconsin	2,321,144	2,084,544	236,600	1.2%	5.6%

Source: U.S. Census 2000 SF-1, DP-1

Rental Housing

In 2000 (5.0%) the rental vacancy rate for the Town of Byron was at the vacancy standard of 5.0 percent, which would seem to indicate that the Town may have had an adequate supply of housing units for rent (Table 7-7). By 2010, the rental vacancy rate had fallen to 3.2 percent, which was below the standard vacancy rate of 5.0 percent (Table 7-6). While the vacancy rate was at the standard in 2000, it should be noted that municipalities with smaller rental unit pools may actually need a higher rental vacancy rate than the standard in order to accommodate people seeking rental units. In comparison, the rental vacancy rate for Fond du Lac County was higher than the Town of Byron in 2000 (7.7%) and 2010 (8.1%). Overall, the rental vacancy rate in the state was near the standard in 2000 (5.6%) and above the standard in 2010 (8.0%).

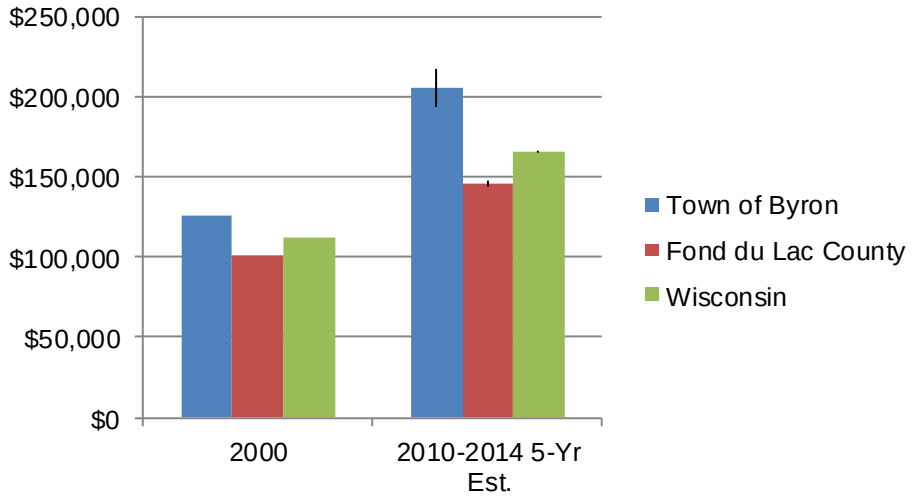
Housing Stock Value

Historical Trends

Owner-occupied housing stock values can provide information about trends in property values, housing demand and choice within the housing market. The Town of Byron, Fond du Lac County and the state all saw substantial increases in the median value of owner-occupied homes between 2000 and the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates (Figure 7-2). The largest

growth in median housing values occurred in the Town of Byron during this time period. ***Between 2000 and the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, median value owner-occupied housing prices in the Town rose by 63.3 percent from $126,000 to $205,800.*** At the same time, the median value of owner-occupied homes rose by 45 percent (44.8%) in Fond du Lac County and 48 percent (47.9%) in the state. Median owner-occupied housing values in the Town continued to outpace those in the county and the state.

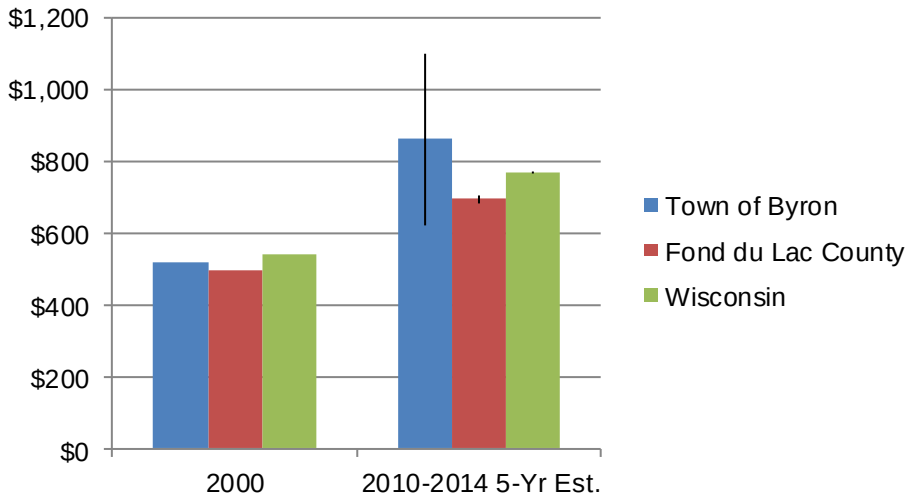
Figure 7-2: Median Value of Owner Occupied Homes, 2000, 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04

Likewise the median value of contract rents has increased over the same time period. ***The U.S. Census indicates that the median gross rent between 2000 and the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates in the Town increased by 65.5 percent from $521 to $862 in the Town of Byron*** (Figure 7-3). As a result, median gross rents, according to the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, were about 24.0 percent higher in the Town of Byron ($862) than in Fond du Lac County ($695).

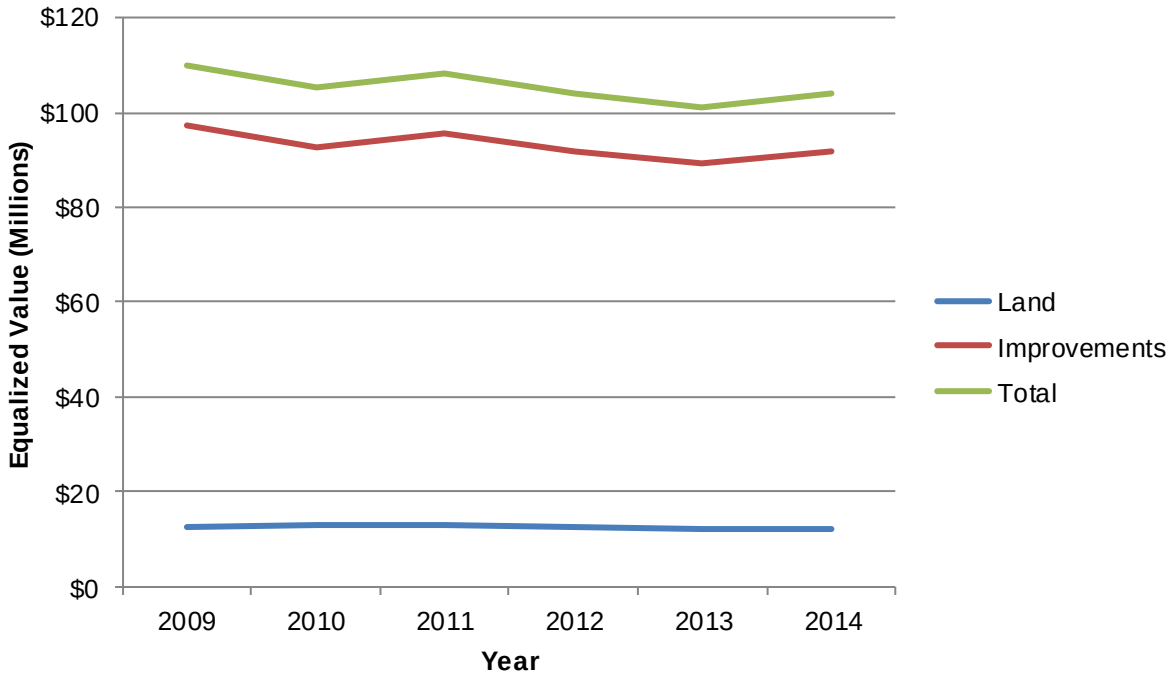
Figure 7-3: Median Rent of Occupied Rental Units, 2000, 2010-20114 ACS 5-Year Estimates



Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04

The Wisconsin Department of Revenue releases yearly equalized value reports. Equalized value is the total value of all real estate at full-market prices. Although these values are reported as a total value for the entire Town, they can be used as a way to gauge the pricing trends for different sectors of real estate, such as residential, commercial and agriculture.

Figure 7-4: Town of Byron Residential Equalized Values, 2010-2014



Source: WisDOR, Statement of Equalized Value, 2010-2014

As a result of the economic recession that began in 2008, the value of residential property (land plus improvements) in the Town fluctuated from a high of $109,823,800 in 2009 to a low of to $101,249,200 in 2013. Since 2013, the total value of residential property in the Town has increased by 2.9 percent to 104,191,400 in 2014.

Housing Affordability

The relationship between housing costs and household income is an indicator of housing affordability, which is gauged by the proportion of household income expended for rent or home ownership costs. Rental costs include contract rent, plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuel. Owner costs include payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire hazard and flood insurance on the property, utilities and fuels. In 1989, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) raised the standard for determining whether rent or home ownership costs comprised a disproportionate share of income from 25 to 30 percent of gross household income. Households spending more than 30 percent of their income for housing may be at risk of losing their housing should they be confronted with unexpected bills or unemployment of one of more workers per household. Communities should be aware that maintenance and repair costs are excluded from this housing affordability formula, as are other outstanding debts, because these items will have policy impacts. Potential homeowners should be aware that these items are excluded from this housing affordability formula, as these items can impact their housing affordability and future financial stability.

Table 7-8: Households Paying a Disproportionate Amount of Income for Housing, 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates

	Households with Mortgage for Which Owner Costs Are Not Affordable			Households without Mortgage for Which Owner Costs Are Not Affordable			Households for Which Renter Costs Are Not Affordable		
	Number	Percent	MOE +/-	Number	Percent	MOE +/-	Number	Percent	MOE +/-
T Byron	**104**	**30.2%**	**32**	**33**	**15.3%**	**14**	**38**	**48.7%**	**29**
Fond du Lac County	5,487	28.9%	392	1,422	13.9%	171	4,614	40.6%	420
Wisconsin	317,705	31.0%	2,678	81,573	15.8%	1,435	336,881	48.3%	3,357

Source: U.S. Census, 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimate, DP-4

Access to affordable housing is not only a quality of life consideration; it is also an integral part of a comprehensive economic development strategy. Households which must spend a disproportionate amount of their income on housing will not have the resources to properly maintain their housing, nor will they have adequate disposable income for other living expenses, such as transportation, childcare, healthcare, food and clothing.

Per the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, just under a third (30.2%) of homeowners with a mortgage and about 50 percent (48.7%) of renters were paying a disproportionate amount of their income for housing in the Town of Byron (Table 7-8[2]). There were 33 homeowners (15.3%) without a mortgage in the Town spending more than 30 percent of their income on housing. In all circumstances, a smaller share of county residents was paying a disproportionate amount of their income on housing than Town residents. Housing was not affordable for about a third of Fond du Lac County (28.9%) and Wisconsin (31.0%) homeowners with mortgages. However, for homeowners without a mortgage, only 14 percent (13.9%) of

[2] The large margin of error for Town households renders this information unreliable.

county and 16 percent (15.8%) of state residents found themselves in a similar situation. Similar to the Town of Byron, a higher share of renters in Fond du Lac County (40.6%) and the state (48.3%) were paying a disproportionate amount of their income on housing than homeowners. The change in housing affordability likely resulted from housing prices and values rising faster than incomes.

Household Characteristics

Evaluating household characteristics is important for understanding the Town of Byron and the population it serves. Household size and mobility information are two census variables that can help with this evaluation.

When compared to Fond du Lac County, the Town has had slightly larger household sizes in 2000 and 2010 (Table 4-6). In 2000, the Town had a larger share of two and more person households than the county, and a lower percentage of one person households. In comparison, in 2010 the Town had a larger share of two though 5 person households, and a slightly smaller share of one, six and seven person households. ***Nevertheless, the most prevalent household size in the Town (38.3%, 43.8%) and county (38.1%, 41.7%) was two persons in both 2000 and 2010*** (Table 7-9).

Table 7-9: Persons per Household, 2000 and 2010

	Town of Byron				Fond du Lac County			
	2000		2010		2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TENURE								
Occupied housing units	538	100.0%	621	100.0%	36,931	100.0%	40,697	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	478	88.8%	564	90.8%	26,940	72.9%	29,407	72.3%
Renter-occupied housing units	60	11.2%	57	9.2%	9,991	27.1%	11,290	27.7%
Owner-occupied housing units	478	100.0%	564	100.0%	26,940	100.0%	29,407	100.0%
1-person household	61	12.8%	85	15.1%	4,869	18.1%	5,908	20.1%
2-person household	183	38.3%	247	43.8%	10,251	38.1%	12,271	41.7%
3-person household	84	17.6%	94	16.7%	4,514	16.8%	4,500	15.3%
4-person household	86	18.0%	86	15.2%	4,497	16.7%	4,173	14.2%
5-person household	41	8.6%	41	7.3%	1,973	7.3%	1,746	5.9%
6-person household	16	3.3%	8	1.4%	588	2.2%	546	1.9%
7-or-more-person household	7	1.5%	3	0.5%	248	0.9%	263	0.9%
Renter-occupied housing units	60	100.0%	57	100.0%	9,991	100.0%	11,290	100.0%
1-person household	9	15.0%	14	24.6%	4,508	45.1%	5,323	47.1%
2-person household	20	33.3%	21	36.8%	2,748	27.5%	2,778	24.6%
3-person household	11	18.3%	9	15.8%	1,242	12.4%	1,505	13.3%
4-person household	13	21.7%	4	7.0%	832	8.3%	923	8.2%
5-person household	3	5.0%	5	8.8%	404	4.0%	463	4.1%
6-person household	4	6.7%	3	5.3%	175	1.8%	195	1.7%
7-or-more-person household	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	82	0.8%	103	0.9%

Source: U.S. Census, 2000 and 2010, QT-H2

Table 7-10 illustrates the household longevity of the populations in the Town of Byron and Fond du Lac County. ***More than half of households in the Town of Byron (58.3%) were living in their place of current residence prior to 2000***. Within the county, more than half of the householders moved in after 2000 (60.2%).

Table 7-10: Year Householder Moved into Unit, 2010 – 2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates

	Town of Byron			Fond du Lac County		
	Estimate	MOE +/-	Percent	Estimate	MOE +/-	Percent
Occupied housing units	646	52	-	41,290	385	-
Moved in 2010 or later	107	30	16.6%	8,164	508	19.8%
Moved in 2000 to 2009	162	32	25.1%	16,688	630	40.4%
Moved in 1990 to 1999	144	34	22.3%	7,643	419	18.5%
Moved in 1980 to 1989	99	33	15.3%	3,724	316	9.0%
Moved in 1970 to 1979	64	19	9.9%	2,850	251	6.9%
Moved in 1969 or earlier	70	18	10.8%	2,221	191	5.4%

Source: U.S. Census 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP04

KEY HOUSING SUMMARY POINTS

- Slightly more than half (56.5%) of the existing housing stock in the Town of Byron was built after 1970.
- According to the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, 91.9% of the residential structures in the Town were comprised of single family (one) units.
- According to the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, occupied units lacking complete plumbing and kitchen facilities are not an issue in the Town of Byron, occurring in 0.8 percent and 1.1 percent of the units, respectively in the Town of Byron.
- Overcrowding, per the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, is not an issue in the Town of Byron.
- There are no Assisted Living Facilities in the Town of Byron.
- Owner-occupied units accounted for almost 91 percent (90.8%) of the occupied housing units in 2010, while rentals made up less than 10 percent (9.2%).
- Homeowner vacancy rates indicate that the Town of Byron had a less than adequate supply of owner-occupied units for sale in 2000 (1.2%) and in 2010 (0.2%).
- In 2000 (5.0%) the rental vacancy rate for the Town of Byron was at the vacancy standard of 5.0 percent, which would seem to indicate that the Town may have had an adequate supply of housing units for rent.
- Between 2000 and the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, median value owner-occupied housing prices in the Town rose by 63.3 percent from $126,000 to $205,800.
- The U.S. Census indicates that the median gross rent between 2000 and the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates in the Town increased by 65.5 percent from $521 to $862 in the Town of Byron.
- As a result of the economic recession that began in 2008, the value of residential property (land plus improvements) in the Town fluctuated from a high of $109,823,800 in 2009 to a low of to $101,249,200 in 2013. Since 2013, the total value of residential property in the Town has increased by 2.9 percent to 104,191,400 in 2014.

- Per the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, just under a third (30.2%) of homeowners with a mortgage and about 50 percent (48.7%) of renters were paying a disproportionate amount of their income for housing in the Town of Byron.
- Nevertheless, the most prevalent household size in the Town (38.3%, 43.8%) and county (38.1%, 41.7%) was two persons in both 2000 and 2010.
- More than half of households in the Town of Byron (58.3%) were living in their place of current residence prior to 2000.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goals, objectives, policies and recommendations for Housing are provided in Chapter 2: Plan Framework.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to the Housing element can be found in Appendix I.

CHAPTER 8

TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER 8: TRANSPORTATION

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CHAPTER 8: TRANSPORTATION

INTRODUCTION

A safe, efficient, and well-designed transportation system can provide convenient transportation and economic benefits for the residents of the Town of Byron and the surrounding area. The Town's transportation system is much more than simply looking at the road system. An assessment of the pedestrian, bicycle, transit, rail and air transportation systems all play an important part in providing transportation for goods and people.

Wisconsin's Smart Growth Legislation requires that the transportation element consist of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs that guide the development of various transportation modes. These modes include highways, transit, and transportation for those with various disabilities, bicycles, pedestrians, railroads, air transportation, trucking and water. This chapter serves to assess the current status of these transportation modes, determine what the Town desires them to become in the future, and devise ways to implement them. This chapter, along with Chapter 2: Plan Framework addresses these requirements.

Transportation Vision for 2040

In 2040, Town of Byron residents have access to a safe and well-maintained network of local, county, state and interstate highways that address the mobility needs for automobiles, trucks, bicycles and pedestrians. I-41 provides access to local businesses and amenities, and opportunities for local residents to travel to nearby communities for employment, education, health, shopping and entertainment.

Local trails, including snowmobile trails, the Wild Goose Trail and the recently constructed Eisenbahn Trail provide recreational opportunities and access to a large network of existing trails and local destinations. The newly built trail along CTH B and Kelly Road links the Breezy Hill Campground to Kelly Creamery. Low traffic volumes along many local roads provide safe accommodation to the growing number of bicyclists and pedestrians who enjoy the rural scenery and vistas that the Town offers.

The Town has been successful in addressing safety concerns of Town residents, especially in areas of higher rural residential development. Following improvements to railroad infrastructure in the Fond du Lac area, trains no longer block local intersections and mobility issues within the Town have been greatly improved. While the private automobile is still the vehicle of choice for trips both long and short, the availability of rural transportation to the Fond du Lac area, provides a valuable service to the growing elderly population.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The inventory and analysis section provides the Town with a general assessment of existing transportation facilities. By determining what part of the system is deficient, over capacity, underutilized, or meeting the current and future needs, the Town is better prepared to develop

meaningful goals, strategies and recommendations that address current problems and reinforces existing strengths.

Streets and Highways[1]

The hierarchy of the road network calls for each roadway to be classified according to its primary function, ranging from its ability to move vehicles (i.e. freeway) to its ability to provide direct access to individual properties (i.e. local roads). Within Wisconsin, urbanized and rural areas provide a framework for the placement of routes. Urban areas are defined as any place or cluster of places within a designated urbanized boundary that has a population between 5,000 and 49,999; while urbanized areas are defined as a cluster of places within a designated urbanized boundary, with a population of more than 50,000 people. Streets and highways within urban and urbanized areas are classified under the urban functional classification. Rural areas are places in the state located outside of urban and urbanized areas. Roads in rural areas are classified under the rural functional classification system. Within the Town, roads are classified under the rural functional classification system. Map 8-1 illustrates the transportation facilities and functional classification for the Town[2]. ***In total, there are approximately 98 miles of rural functionally classified roads in the Town.***

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) conducts traffic counts at key locations on a regular rotating basis. The traffic counts provide an indication of the roadway's appropriate classification. Displayed as Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT), these counts are statistically adjusted to reflect daily and seasonal fluctuations that occur on each roadway. The most recent counts in the Town were completed in 2014; counts for the year 2011 are also provided to view traffic trends (Table 8-1, Map 8-1).

Table 8-1: Town of Byron Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT 2011, 2014)

AADT ID	Description	2011	2014	Change	Percent Change
203618	OFF RAMP FROM USH 41 NB TO CTH B	620	640	20	3.2%
203621	ON RAMP TO USH 41 SB FROM CTH B	710	720	10	1.4%
203620	OFF RAMP FROM USH 41 SB TO CTH B	2,000	2,000	-	0.0%
203619	ON RAMP TO USH 41 NB FROM CTH B	2,300	2,300	-	0.0%
200382	CTH F WEST OF CTH K BYRON TNSHP	3,800	3,300	-500	-13.2%
201302	USH 41 BTWN CTH B & STH 151 - HPMS	37,600	36,300	-1,300	-3.5%
200381	CTH F btw STH 175 & I-41	430	-	-	-
200311	STH 175 NORTH OF CTH F	2,600	-	-	-
200313	STH 175 SOUTH OF CTH Y	2,100	-	-	-
200540	CTH Y WEST OF STH 175 BYRON TNSHP	510	-	-	-
200121	STH 175 0.5 MI NORTH OF CTH Y	2,000	-	-	-
201040	STH 175 SOUTH OF CTH B WEST BYRON TNSHP	2,900	-	-	-
200938	CTH B WEST OF USH 41 BYRON TNSHP	2,000	-	-	-

[1] Functional Classification Criteria, Planning Section, Bureau of Planning & Economic Development, Division of Transportation Investment Management, Wisconsin Department of Transportation, April 2013.
[2] Map 8-1 reflect the functional classified roads approved by the by the Federal Highway Administration on 11/30/2015.

201099	HICKORY RD BTWN CTH B & LOST ARROW RD	310	-	-	-
201151	CTH K NORTH OF CTH B EDEN TNSHP	550	-	-	-
201152	CTH K NORTH OF CTH F EDEN TNSHP	700	-	-	-
200419	CTH K SOUTH OF CTH Y EDEN TNSHP	490	-	-	-
200331	CTH B SOUTH OF CTH B EAST BYRON TNSHP	3,400	-	-	-
200332	CTH B EAST OF CTH D BYRON TNSHP	570	-	-	-
200363	CTH D NORTH OF CTH B BYRON TNSHP	3,300	-	-	-

Source: https://trust.dot.state.wi.us/roadrunner/; WisDOT Highway Traffic Volume Data, 2011, 2014
*HPMS-Highway Performance Monitoring System

Rural Functional Classification[3]

Rural roads are classified into the following rural functional classifications (also reference Table 8-1, Map 8-1).

Rural Principal Arterials

Rural principal arterials serve corridor movements that have trip length and travel density characteristics of an interstate or are interregional in nature. These routes generally serve urban areas with a population greater than 5,000.[4] ***There are 6 miles (6 percent of total Town roads) of rural principal arterials. Interstate 41 (I-41) is the only road classified as a rural principal arterial serving the Town.***

I-41 is a north-south rural principal arterial. I-41 is an important regional route from the Wisconsin-Illinois border, Milwaukee metro area and through to the Fox Valley and onto Green Bay. AADT decreased slightly (3%) from 37,600 (2011) to 36,300 (2014) between CTH B and USH 151 / I-41 interchange in Fond du Lac.

I-41 at Lost Arrow Road

Rural Minor Arterials

Rural minor arterials, in conjunction with principal arterials, serve moderate to large-sized places (cities, villages, towns, and clusters of communities), and other traffic generators providing intraregional and inter-area traffic movements. These routes generally serve places with populations of 1,000+.[5] They supplement the principal arterials in linking communities to the principal arterials so that all developed areas of the state are within reasonable distances of arterial highways. ***CTH V is the only designated rural minor arterial within the Town (3 miles, 2 percent of total Town Roads). An upgrade to minor arterial by WisDOT is being considered for CTH B from the Village of Eden to I-41 (approximately 2 miles or 2 percent of the total Town Roads).***

[3] Functional Classification Criteria, Planning Section, Bureau of Planning & Economic Development, Division of Transportation Investment Management, Wisconsin Department of Transportation, April 2013.
[4] http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/data-plan/plan-res/fc-criteria.pdf.
[5] http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/data-plan/plan-res/fc-criteria.pdf.

CTH V is a north-south route providing access to the City of Fond du Lac and USH 151 in the north to the villages of Eden and Campbellsport to the south. A small portion of CTH V is located in the far northeast portion of the Town. AADT was not available in 2011 and 2014.

Rural Major Collectors

Rural major collectors provide service to smaller-to-moderate sized places and other intra-area traffic generators, and link those generators to nearby larger population centers (cities, villages, and towns) or higher function routes. These routes generally serve places with populations of 100+.[6] They link traffic generators, such as schools and businesses, to nearby cities and towns, or to higher functioning routes. ***Within the Town there are approximately 7 miles (7 percent of total Town Roads) of rural major collectors. There are four rural major collectors within the Town: STH 175, CTH B, CTH D and CTH K.***

STH 175 is a north-south route which is just west of I-41 and runs parallel to the Interstate. STH 175 serves as an important alternative connection to the City of Fond du Lac to the north and to southeast Wisconsin communities to the south. AADT along STH 175 within the Town ranged from 2,000 to 2,900 (2011); (no data available 2014).

CTH B is an important east-west route through the Town, serving as a collector to STH 175 and I-41. It also provides an important link to nearby villages of Eden and Oakfield. AADT ranged from 570 (just east of CTH D) to 3,800 (just west of CTH K) in 2011. CTH B east of STH 175 has higher AADT than CTH B west of STH 175 most likely due to the interchange access to I-41.

CTH D is a north-south route passing through the Town which connects the City of Fond du Lac and the Village of Oakfield. CTH D is located in the far northwest corner of the Town. AADT on CTH D just south of CTH B was 3,400 (2011); AADT on CTH D just north of CTH B was 3,300 (2011).

CTH K is a north-south route within the Town and a designated major collector for a small distance from CTH V to Mill Road to the north (far northeast corner of Town). No AADT is available at this location.

Rural Minor Collectors

Rural minor collectors provide service to all remaining smaller places, link the locally important traffic generators with their rural hinterland, and are spaced consistent with population density so as to collect traffic from local roads and bring all developed areas within a reasonable distance of a collector road. These routes generally serve places with populations of 50+.[7] ***Within the Town there are approximately 18 miles (19 percent of total Town Roads) of rural minor collectors. There are four rural minor collectors within the Town: CTH AY, CTH F, CTH K and CTH Y.***

CTH AY is located in the southwest portion of the Town, located at the intersection of CTH Y and running south to the Fond du Lac-Dodge County line. It links the unincorporated South

[6] http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/data-plan/plan-res/fc-criteria.pdf.
[7] http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/data-plan/plan-res/fc-criteria.pdf.

Byron to the Village of Brownsville in Dodge County. AADT was not available in 2011 or 2014 within the Town.

CTH F is an east-west route passing through the Town which provides access to STH 175 but does not provide direct access to I-41 (passing under I-41). CTH F is located in the southern portion of the Town. AADT was 430 on CTH F between STH 175 and I-41 (2011); no data available in 2014.

CTH K is a north-south route within the Town, beginning at the intersection of CTH V and CTH K in the north and extending to the Fond du Lac-Dodge County line in the south. It links Town residents to the City of Fond du Lac to the north. AADT ranged from 490 just south of CTH Y (2011) to 700 just north of CTH F (2011); no data available in 2014.

CTH Y is an east-west route passing through the Town which provides access to STH 175 but does not provide direct access to I-41 (passing over I-41). CTH Y is located in the southernmost portion of the Town. CTH Y is only designated a rural minor collector from the intersection of STH 175 to the intersection of CTH AY. AADT was approximately 510 just west of STH 175 (2011); no data available in 2014.

Rural Local Roads

Local roads provide access to adjacent land and provide for travel over relatively short distances on an inter-township or intra-township basis. All rural roads not classified as arterials or collectors will be local function roads.[8] They serve local travel from general residential areas over very short distances. ***Within the Town there are about 63 miles (64 percent of total Town roads) of rural local roads.***

Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating (PASER)

Every two years, all jurisdictions in the State of Wisconsin are required to rate the condition of their local roads and submit the information to WisDOT. This information is tied to the amount of General Transportation Aids (GTA) funding that the Town receives on a yearly basis.

The surface condition rating of each roadway is updated in the state's computer database known as the Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads (WISLR). This database is based off of the PASER (Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating) road rating method. The PASER system was developed and improved in recent years by the Transportation Information Center (TIC) at the University of Wisconsin - Madison in cooperation with WisDOT. Generally, PASER uses visual assessments to rate paved roadway surfaces on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being a road that needs to be reconstructed and 10 being a brand new roadway.[9] This inventory provides the basis for developing a planned maintenance and reconstruction program and helps municipalities track necessary improvements. Prompt maintenance can significantly reduce long term costs for road repair and improvement. Table 8-2 provides a breakdown of the PASER ratings, conditions and maintenance needs.

[8] http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/data-plan/plan-res/fc-criteria.pdf.
[9] Transportation Information Center. 2002. PASER Manuals Asphalt.

Table 8-2: PASER Ratings and Maintenance Needs

Rating	Condition	Needs
9 & 10	Excellent	None
8	Very Good	Little Maintenance
7	Good	Routine Maintenance, Crack Filling
6	Good	Sealcoat
5	Fair	Sealcoat or Nonstructural Overlay
4	Fair	Structural Improvement – recycling or overlay
3	Poor	Structural improvement – patching & overlay or recycling
2	Very Poor	Reconstruction with extensive base repair
1	Failed	Total reconstruction

Source: Transportation Information Center, UW-Madison

Table 8-3 provides a summary of the total miles of local and county roads in the Town of Byron by PASER rating. Map 8-2 provides a visual of the PASER data.[10] ***There are approximately 166 miles of PASER rated roads in the Town, which include both the local and county roads within the town.***[11] According to PASER:

- 63.6 miles (38.3 percent) of the roads are in excellent to very good condition (Ratings 8-10) and require little maintenance.

- Approximately 71.1 miles (42.9 percent) are in good to fair condition (Ratings 5-7), while they are in good condition structurally, these roads will need slightly more maintenance work. The work may involve seal coating, crack filling and possibly a non-structural overlay.

- About 5.0 miles (3.0 percent) of local roads will require more attention (Ratings 1-4). Having a PASER rating of 1 through 4, these roads could require structural improvements such as pavement recycling, overlay and patching, or total reconstruction, depending on the road base. ***Generally roads in poor condition are: CTH AY (from CTH Y to Fond du Lac / Dodge County Line), Fondy Road (near Butternut Road), Frontage Road (off of CTH Y and next to I-41), East Byron Road (east of STH 175 and between CTH F and CTH Y), North Barton Road (off of CTH B, west of STH 175), Hunter Lane (off of CTH D and north of Lost Arrow Road) and Beltz Road (off of Brookside Road). All of these roads (except CTH AY and Fondy Road) are cul-du-sacs.***

- Additionally, about 25.7 miles (15.7 percent) of roads were rated by WisDOT and are under their jurisdiction for maintenance as these roads are state/federal roads (i.e. STH 175 and I-41).

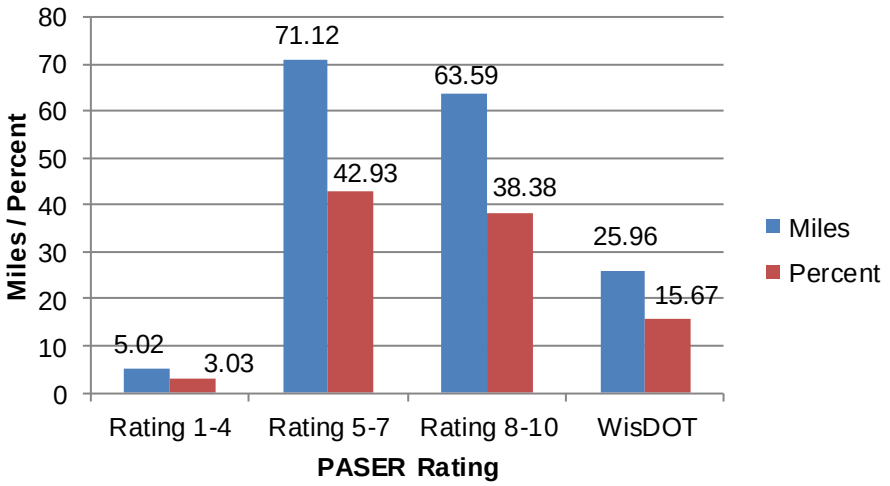
[10] PASER road mileage is rated for each lane of traffic; mileage will differ from functional class mileage.
[11] WISLR 2013. Wisconsin System for Local Roads. Note: State and federal roads are included in the 166 miles, but are not rated in Table 8-3 or on Map 8-2.

Table 8-3: Total Miles of Local and County Roads within Town by PASER Rating, 2013

Rating	Mileage	Percent
1	-	0.0%
2	0.48	0.3%
3	1.79	1.1%
4	2.75	1.7%
5	20.00	12.1%
6	21.12	12.8%
7	30.00	18.1%
8	30.21	18.2%
9	23.82	14.4%
10	9.56	5.8%
WisDOT Jurisdiction in Town	25.96	15.7%
Total	165.69	100.0%

Source: WISLR 2013 Town of Byron

Figure 8-1: PASER Ratings by Mileage and Percent, 2013



Source: WISLR 2013, T. Byron

Rustic Roads / Yellowstone Heritage Auto Trail

The Rustic Roads System was created by the State Legislature in 1973 to help citizens and local units of government preserve scenic lightly traveled country roads for the leisurely enjoyment of bicyclists, hikers, and motorists. They offer excellent opportunities to travel through an attractive rustic area. The scenic qualities of these roads are protected by agreement with bordering property owners and by implementing roadside maintenance practices that allow wildflowers and

Yellowstone Trail Marker at Byron Town Hall

other native flora to extend to the edge of the pavement. ***There are no rustic roads designated in the Town of Byron. Additionally, about 6 miles of STH 175 in the Town are designated part of the historic Yellowstone Trail. The Yellowstone Trail is a historic auto route spanning from east-west coasts, covering slower traveled routes*** *(M*ap 8-3).

Public Transportation

Fixed Route Transit Service

There is currently no fixed route transit service in or to the Town of Byron and the surrounding area. Fond du Lac Area Transit serves the City of Fond du Lac with fixed route service but does not extend into the Town of Byron. Lamers Bus Lines and Greyhound provide regional routes throughout the state and the nearest connection is in Fond du Lac. See Appendix J-1 for more information.

ADA and Senior Transportation

Disabled and senior citizens (60 years and older) can utilize services provided by Fond du Lac County's Senior Services Department.[12] Transportation is provided through two service categories: Handi-van and Escort.[13]

- **Handi-van Service**: Provides curb to curb wheelchair lift-equipped transportation to individuals of any age with mobility challenges. Within the Town of Byron, this service is available for medical reasons only and requires a doctor's authorization. Operational hours are limited and reservations must be made ahead of time.

- **Escort Service**: Provide car transportation to people of any age for medical only. A doctor's authorization is required.

Non-Motorized Transportation

Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities

Walking and bicycling are emerging as an important means of exercise as well as modes of transportation in a well-rounded transportation system. Current safe pedestrian friendly opportunities are limited to those areas in the Town with close access to multi-use bicycle/pedestrian trails. ***One pedestrian/ bicycle facility is found within the Town of Byron*****:** ***Wild Goose State Trail.*** Please see Map 8-3 and Appendix J-2 for bicycle facilities and bicycle friendly routes for Fond du Lac County (provided by WisDOT).

Wild Goose State Trail at Lost Arrow Road

[12] http://www.fdlco.wi.gov/departments/departments-n-z/senior-services/senior-services.
[13] Fond du Lac County Senior Services, personal phone call, 3/10/16.

- **Wild Goose State Trail:** extends from the City of Fond du Lac south to Clyman Junction in Dodge County; trail length is approximately 34 miles of crushed gravel, of which about 2 miles passes through the Town.

- **Eisenbahn State Trail:** extends from Eden Community Park south to West Bend and was developed from a former railroad line. A portion of this active railroad line extends from Eden to Fond du Lac (and just runs through the Town) and has the potential to be developed as a trail extension in the future.

Two statewide guidance documents affecting biking and pedestrian policy are the *Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020* and the *Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan - 2020*. The *Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020* outlines statewide and local measures to increase walking throughout the state as well as promote pedestrian safety and comfort. Pedestrians, by definition, are anyone who travels by foot. In addition, this definition has been extended to disabled persons who require the assistance of a mobility device. Pedestrian traffic can be difficult along highways where sidewalks are not present, safety measures are absent, or traffic volume is heavy.

As a statewide plan, the *Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan - 2020* does not assess local roads. Where traffic speeds and volumes are low, local streets can serve multiple uses. Utilizing the local street network for walking and bicycling is a viable use of this infrastructure, as long as safety precautions are taken and/or streets are designed to accommodate multiple uses. Roadways with traffic volume less than 1,000 vehicles per day are considered generally safe for bicycling. Roadways meeting this criterion that are located within a primary bicycle corridor identified by WisDOT provide potential linkages between existing bicycle trails and are considered to be part of an interconnected statewide bicycle route network.

Trucking and Freight

Several designated truck routes exist within Fond du Lac County. ***I-41 and CTH B (from interchange with I-41, east to Eden) are the two designated long truck routes (meaning no trailer length restrictions) in the Town. STH 175 within the Town has 75 foot trailer length restriction.*** The majority of trucking terminals within the Town are located near the I-41 corridor and the interchange with CTH B as well as on STH 175 near the quarries.[14] Please see Map 8-4 which indicates the trucking terminals, truck routes, rail route and bridge sufficiency ratings for the Town.

Air Transportation

Fond du Lac County owns and operates a General Aviation airport located just west of Fond du Lac at N6308 Rolling Meadows Drive. Fond du Lac Skyport is the Fixed Base Operator (FBO) for the airport and the FBO operates out of a combination terminal/aircraft maintenance and repair facility. Fond du Lac Skyport offers aircraft maintenance and repair,

Fond du Lac County Airport

[14] Trucking Terminals provided by ECWRPC.

flight instruction, charter flights and aircraft rentals.[15]

The Fond du Lac Skyport supports the following airport uses[16]:

- Personal/Recreational
- Business/Corporate
- Flight Training
- Charter
- Medical

Annual operations and enplanements (boardings) (2010) at Fond du Lac Skyport are as follows[17]:

- Air Carrier (0)
- Air Taxi (3,200)
- Air Cargo (0)
- Military-Local and Itinerant (150)
- General Aviation-Local (35,000)
- General Aviation-Itinerant (24,700)
- Total Operations (63,050)
- Enplanements (passenger boardings) (0)

Regionally, air cargo/freight operations are provided by Appleton International Airport. Besides air freight express and scheduled passenger services, this regional airport offers charter air service. According to the *Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030,* the airport is currently classified as a Commercial Service airport.[18] Appleton International Airport is approximately 50 miles north of the Town of Byron. Other major airports that have scheduled passenger air service and can be utilized by residents include: Dane County Regional Airport in Madison (approximately 70 miles southwest), Austin Straubel International Airport in Green Bay (approximately 80 miles northeast) and General Mitchell International Airport in Milwaukee (approximately 65 miles southeast). All of these airports are also classified as Commercial Service airports.

Railroads

Rail Freight Service

There are two railroad lines running through the Town of Byron. One rail line runs in a north-south direction parallel with I-41 (286,000 pound railcar limit).[19] A second rail line runs from the Village of Eden to the City of Fond du Lac and crosses the Town in the far northeast corner (263,000 pound railcar limit). Both rail lines are operated and maintained by Canadian National (CN) (Map 8-1). There is a major railroad yard located in the Village of North Fond du Lac which is also owned and operated by CN. Please see Appendix J-3 for a summary of railroads and harbors across Wisconsin.

[15] http://www.fdlco.wi.gov/departments/departments-a-e/airport.
[16] Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030, Table 3-9.
[17] Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030, Table 3-11.
[18] http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/multimodal/sasp/default.aspx.
[19] Wisconsin Rail Plan, 2030.

Rail Passenger Service

Amtrak utilizes Canadian Pacific lines to provide passenger service. Although ***no direct service is offered near the Town of Byron***, the State of Wisconsin is served by passenger stations in Milwaukee, Columbus, Portage, Wisconsin Dells, and Tomah. As the route passes through the state, it connects Chicago to the Twin Cities, and heads westward to terminate in Washington State. The *Midwest Regional Rail System Report*[20], prepared as a cooperative effort between nine Midwestern states, outlines a high speed (up to 110 mph) passenger rail system that utilizes 3,000 miles of existing rail right-of-way to connect rural, small urban and major metropolitan areas. The plan calls for a rail corridor connecting Green Bay to Milwaukee and Chicago. The regional passenger rail system remains a conceptual idea at this point in time.

Water Transportation

There are no commercial ports in the Town of Byron. The closest ports are located in Green Bay, approximately 80 miles to the northeast and in Milwaukee, approximately 60 miles to the southeast. Both ports provide shipping services to the Great Lakes and beyond. Passenger ferries are located in Manitowoc and Milwaukee. Both services offer passage across Lake Michigan to Lower Michigan.

Future Plans and Studies

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) / Transportation Improvement Program for Fond du Lac Urbanized Area (East Central WI Regional Planning Commission)

The following projects are listed:

- STH 175 Box Culvert (Surface Transportation Program, nearby Town of Fond du Lac, expected 2016);
- Surface Transportation Program (Road Maintenance of I-41 from Milwaukee to Oshkosh, expected 2017); and
- STH 175 / I-41, potential construction of a partial cloverleaf interchange between Lost Arrow Road and USH 151 / I-41 interchange most likely only if access is removed at STH 175 and USH 151 (2030 or later) nearby City and Town of Fond du Lac; see Appendix J-4.

Other WisDOT Statewide Plans

- *Connections 2030 Long Range Transportation Plan* (multi-modal transportation plan)
- *Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030*
- *Wisconsin Rail Plan 2030*
- *Wisconsin State Freight Plan* (to be published December 2016)

[20] Midwest Regional Rail System: Executive Report, 2004. Transportation Economics & Management Systems, Inc. & HNTB.

Other Municipalities and Planning Efforts

- East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC):
    - **Fond du Lac Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)** is responsible for preparing and maintaining a long range transportation plan (LRTP) and short range Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) for the Fond du Lac Urbanized Area; both plans help coordinate federal, state and local funds for various transportation/road projects. ECWRPC provides staff/guidance on behalf of the Fond du Lac MPO.
    - **ECWRPC regional comprehensive plan** for ten counties within the designated region (Fond du Lac County is a member of ECWRPC).
- Fond du Lac County Highway Department repairs and makes improvements to county roads within the Town:
    - **6-Year Highway Improvement Plan**: replacement of pavement on CTH B from CTH D to I-41 (likely occurring in 2018).[21]
- Fond du Lac County 5-year capital improvement plans.

KEY TRANSPORTATION SUMMARY POINTS

- In total, there are approximately 98 miles of rural functionally classified roads in the Town.
- There are 6 miles (6 percent of total Town roads) of rural principal arterials. Interstate 41 (I-41) is the only road classified as a rural principal arterial serving the Town.
- CTH V is the only designated rural minor arterial within the Town (3 miles, 2 percent of total Town Roads). An upgrade to minor arterial by WisDOT is being considered for CTH B from the Village of Eden to I-41 (approximately 2 miles or 2 percent of the total Town Roads).
- Within the Town there are approximately 7 miles (7 percent of total Town Roads) of rural major collectors. There are four rural major collectors within the Town: STH 175, CTH B, CTH D and CTH K.
- Within the Town there are approximately 18 miles (19 percent of total Town Roads) of rural minor collectors. There are four rural minor collectors within the Town: CTH AY, CTH F, CTH K and CTH Y.
- Within the Town there are about 63 miles (64 percent of total Town roads) of rural local roads.
- There are approximately 166 miles of PASER rated roads in the Town of Byron, which include both the local and county roads within the Town (roads rated by each road lane).
- Generally roads in poor condition are: CTH AY (from CTH Y to Fond du Lac / Dodge County Line), Fondy Road (near Butternut Road), Frontage Road (off of CTH Y and next to I-41), East Byron Road (east of STH 175 and between CTH F and CTH Y), North Barton Road (off of CTH B, west of STH 175), Hunter Lane (off of CTH D and north of Lost Arrow Road) and Beltz Road (off of Brookside Road). All of these roads (except CTH AY and Fondy Road) are cul-du-sacs.

[21] Fond du Lac County Highway Department, December 2015.

- There are no rustic roads designated in the Town of Byron. Additionally, about 6 miles of STH 175 in the Town are designated part of the historic Yellowstone Trail. The Yellowstone Trail is a historic auto route spanning from east-west coasts, covering slower traveled routes.
- There is currently no fixed route transit service in or to the Town of Byron and the surrounding area.
- Disabled and senior citizens (60 years and older) can utilize services provided by Fond du Lac County's Senior Services Department.
- One pedestrian/bicycle facility is found within the Town of Byron: Wild Goose State Trail.
- I-41 and CTH B (from interchange with I-41, east to Eden) are the two designated long truck routes (meaning no trailer length restrictions) in the Town. STH 175 within the Town has 75 foot trailer length restriction.
- Fond du Lac County owns and operates a General Aviation airport located at N6308 Rolling Meadows Drive.
- There are two railroad lines running through the Town of Byron. One rail line runs in a north-south direction parallel with I-41 (286,000 pound railcar limit).[22] A second rail line runs from the Village of Eden to the City of Fond du Lac and crosses the Town in the far northeast corner (263,000 pound railcar limit). Both rail lines are operated and maintained by Canadian National (CN).
- No direct rail passenger service is offered near the Town of Byron.
- There are no commercial ports in the Town of Byron.

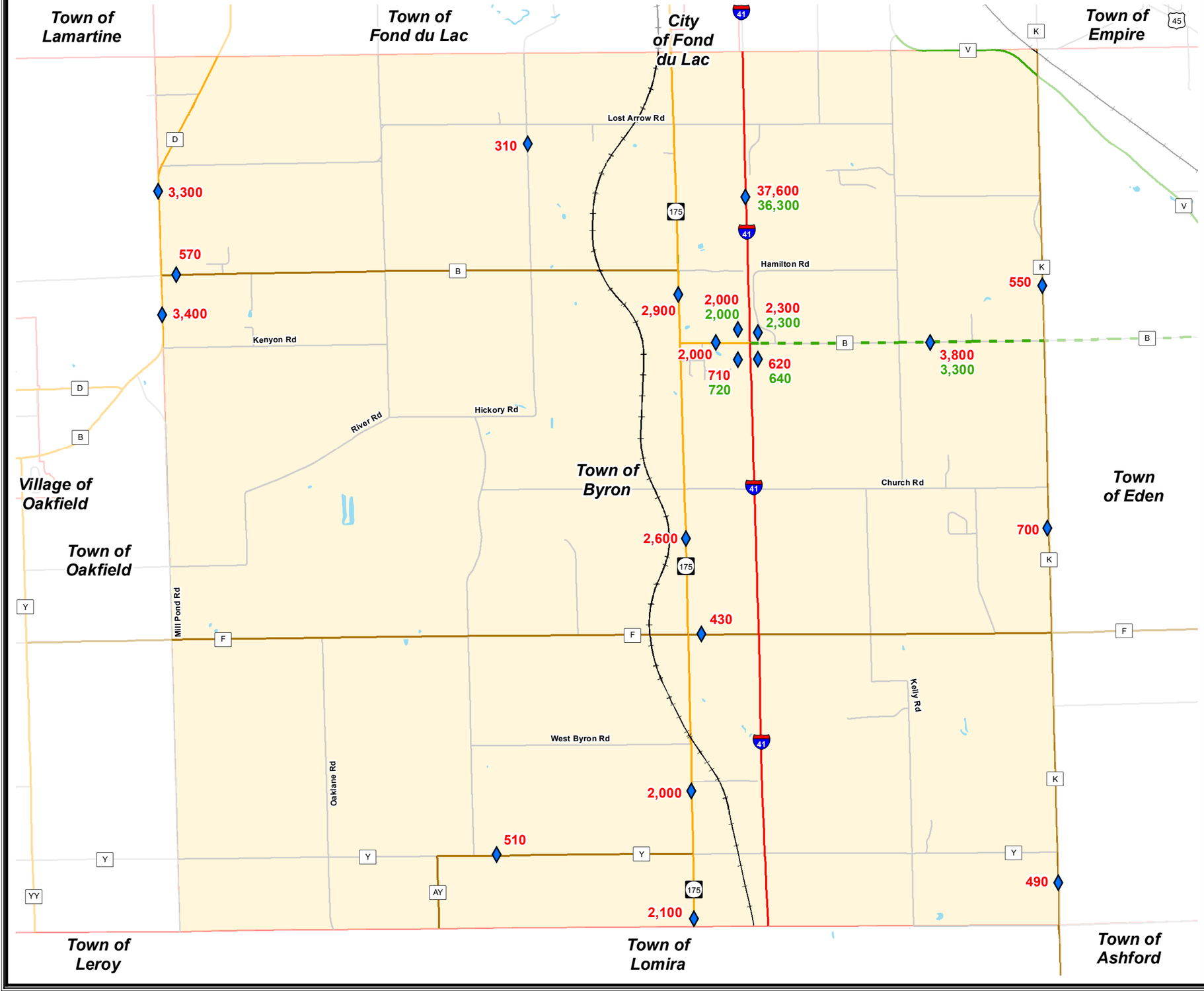
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goals, objectives, policies and recommendations for transportation are provided in Chapter 2: Plan Framework.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to the Transportation Element can be found in Appendix J.

[22] Wisconsin Rail Plan, 2030.



Map 8-1
Town of Byron
Transportation Facilities

Legend

- AADT (2011) (2014)
- Principal Arterial
- Minor Arterial
- Major Collector
- Minor Collector
- Planned Minor Arterial
- Local Roads
- Railroad

Source:
Traffic Count Data provided by WI DOT 2014
Railroad data provided by Fond du Lac County 2014
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2014

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Scale in Miles

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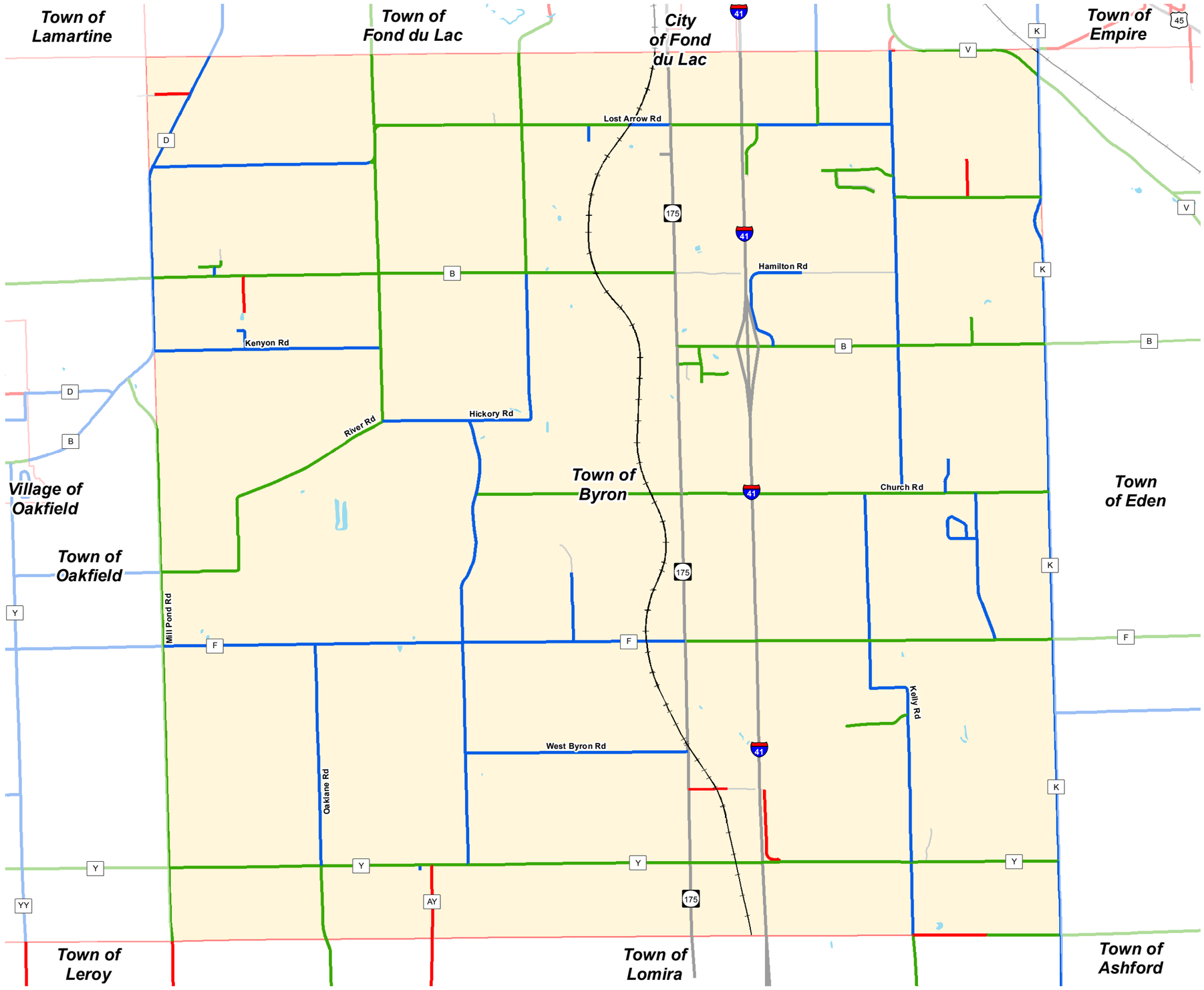

Map 8-2
Town of Byron
2013 PASER Ratings

Legend

- Fair to Fail (1-4)
- Good to Fair (5-7)
- Excellent to Very Good (8-10)
- Not Rated
- Railroad

Source:
Railroad data provided by Fond du Lac County 2014.
PASER data provided by Wisconsin DOT 2013.
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2014.

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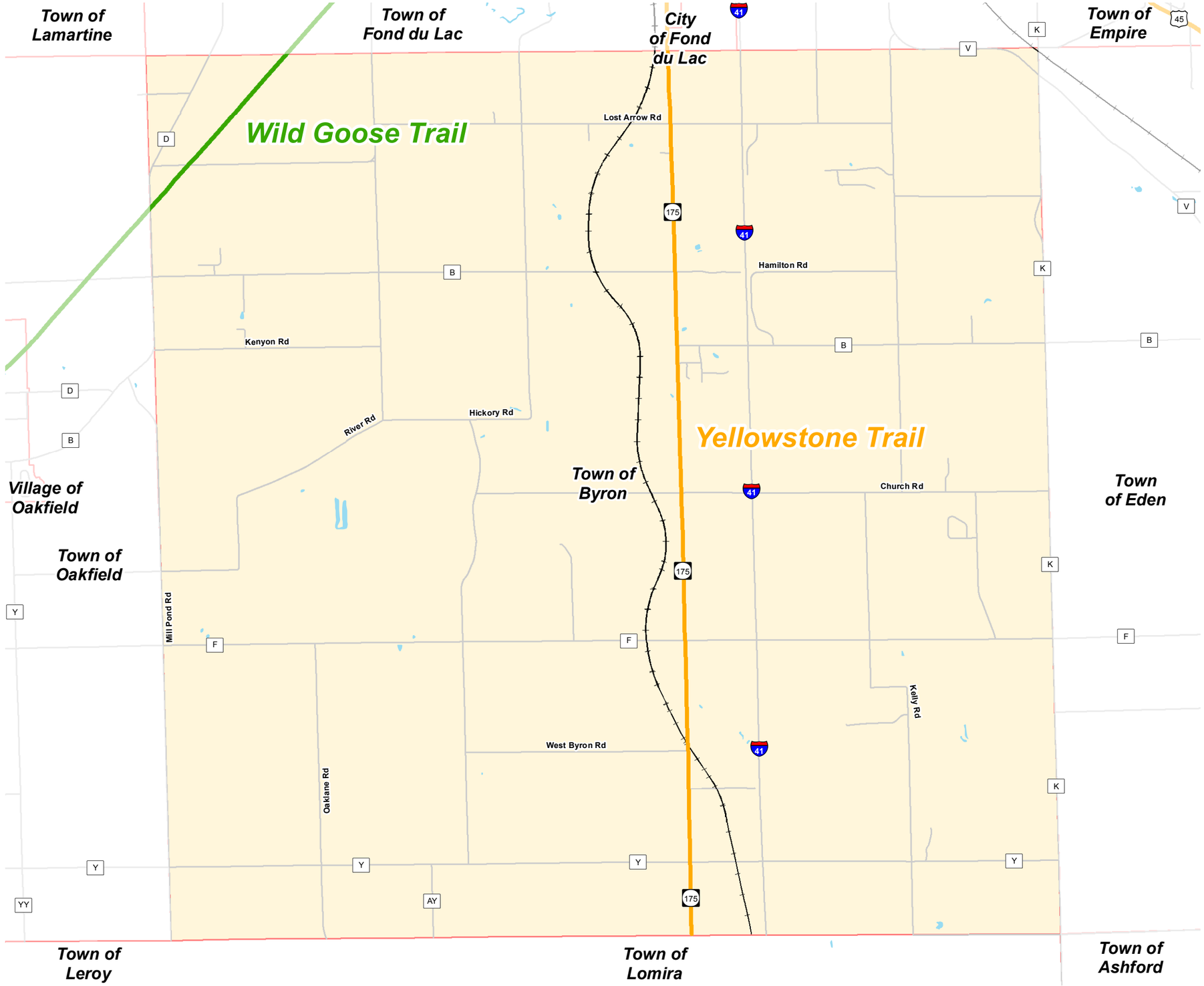

Map 8-3
Town of Byron
Existing Trail System

Legend

- Off Road Unpaved Trail
- Yellowstone Trail
- Railroad

Source:
Bicycle & Pedestrian Facilities provided by ECWRPC 2014
Railroad data provided by Fond du Lac County 2014
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2014

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Scale in Miles

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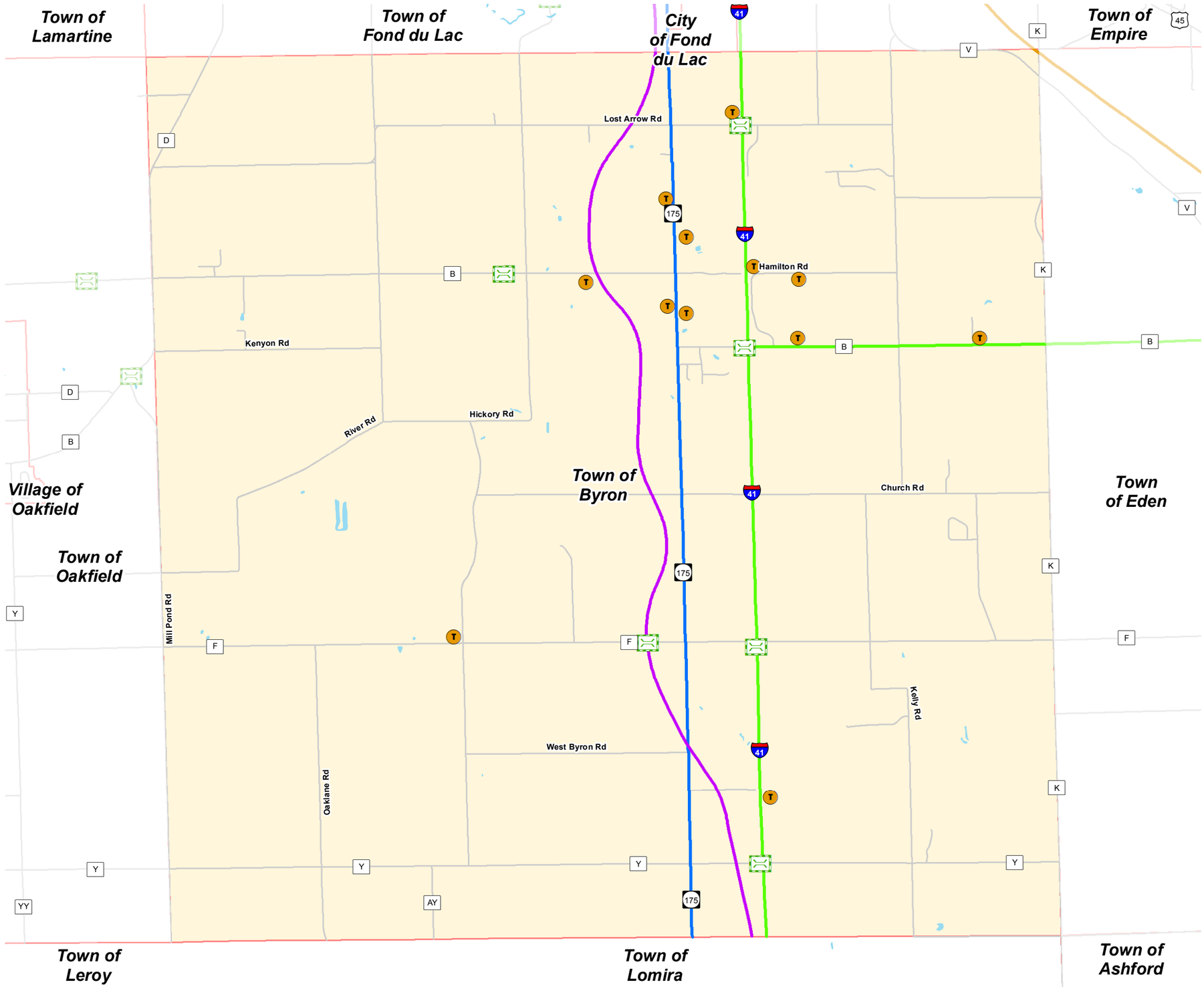
Map 8-4
Town of Byron
Trucking & Freight



Legend

- TruckTerminals
- Sufficient Bridge Rating
- 286,000 Pound Rail Cart Limit
- 263,000 Pound Rail Cart Limit
- Designated Long Truck Route
- 75 Foot Trailer Length

Source:
Railroad data provided by Fond du Lac County 2014
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2014

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Scale in Miles

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CHAPTER 9

UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES

CHAPTER 9: UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

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CHAPTER 9: UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION

One responsibility of a community is to maintain a certain level of community services. To achieve it, the Town of Byron must continuously maintain, upgrade, and expand existing facilities in a cost effective manner based on future growth projections and the desires of the community.

Wisconsin Smart Growth Legislation requires the Utilities and Community Facilities Element to be a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of these facilities in the Town of Byron. An inventory of the current situation is required; more importantly, the Legislation requires this element to provide guidance as to how the Town can meet projected needs at the appropriate time and in the appropriate manner. This chapter, along with Chapter 2: Plan Framework addresses these requirements.

Utilities and Community Facilities Vision for 2040

In 2040, the Town of Byron has been successful in providing residents with a level of municipal services and facilities that sustain the local economy and maintain the public health and welfare of local residents and businesses. Through cooperation with Fond du Lac County and area municipalities; fire, police and emergency services; and health and human resources and services are delivered in a cost-effectively and timely manner to Town residents. Other services such as solid waste and recycling, road maintenance and snow removal are also provided in an efficient manner. Careful planning and the use of an annual capital improvement program ensure that money will be available to fund needed programs and facilities.

Working with the Department of Natural Resources, University of Wisconsin Extension, Fond du Lac County, local residents and others, the Town has successfully addressed drinking water concerns related to fractured bedrock and shallow wells. Additionally, the Town has been effective in working with the City of Fond du Lac to extend public sewer and water to the Town's long-term (20+ year) growth areas near the city.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The following section provides an inventory of utilities and community facilities that serve the Town of Byron. The analysis of facilities is based on generalizations and predictions and is no substitute for detailed engineering or architectural studies, which should be completed before municipal funds are expended on specific projects.

Wastewater Collection and Treatment

Private Wastewater Collection and Treatment

Private on-site wastewater treatment systems or POWTs are used for waste disposal in Fond du Lac County in the areas which do not have a public sewer system. Typically, individual systems are designed for each household based on the site's soil characteristics and capabilities. However, in some cases (such as with conservation subdivisions) a community, or 'cluster' system, may be used which services more than one household. ***Private on-site wastewater treatment systems, or POWTs, serve the entire Town.***

Fond du Lac County maintains records for private, on-site sanitary permits in the Town. Information that the county keeps includes where on-site systems are located, when the permits were issued, and the type of system installed. Fond du Lac County also implements a POWTS maintenance program. Depending on the size of the septic tank, pumping is required from one to three years. Notices are sent to the property owner, at the appropriate pumping interval as a reminder. POWTs consist of conventional or at-grade or mound systems, in all there are 672 active on-site systems in the Town, about half (350 or 53%) are conventional systems[1]. About a third of the systems are mound (262 or 39%). Only 28 of the systems are holding tanks and these are spread throughout the Town.

Stormwater Management

Currently the Town relies on a series of open ditches and natural waterways to facilitate drainage. Stormwater runoff and management is an environmental concern due to flooding and surfaces water quality issues. When the impacts of stormwater management area considered from a regional prospective, the potential for damage is tremendous. Although individual development may not seem to have a significant impact on the natural drainage system, the cumulative impacts of development and urbanization can influence natural system functions.

Drainage Districts

Drainage districts are local governmental entities organize under a county drainage board for the primary purpose of draining lands for agriculture.[2] ***There is one drainage district that covers a portion of northwest corner of the Town of Byron.***[3] According to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Consumer Protection, this district is active and there is no record of a recent assessment (Appendix K).

Water Supply

Although water may seem to be plentiful in Wisconsin, it is not an infinite resource. Providing safe, clean, and reliable water can and has become a challenge for many communities throughout the state.

[1] Fond du Lac County, personal communication, 4/7/16.
[2] Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Drainage Districts in Wisconsin Fact Sheet.
[3] https://datcpgis.wi.gov/.

Public Water Supply

The City of Fond du Lac maintains a water system with 15 active wells. Two of these wells are located in the Town of Byron. To protect the well recharge areas, the City of Fond du Lac prepared a wellhead protection plan.[4] This plan established two zones of protection within the wellhead protection area (WHPA). Zone A is defined by the 5-year time of travel (TOT) zone of concentration (ZOC) and Zone B is defined by a 1,200-foot fixed radius around each well. The following wells are located either within 1,200 feet of the Town or within the Town and are shown on Map 9-1:

- Well No. 24 is located at N4784 River Road, in the SE¼ of the NW¼ of Section 5, Township 14 North, Range 17 East, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. It was constructed in 1991 and placed into service in 1993. Water from the well discharges into the Trowbridge Drive ground storage reservoir. The specific capacity of Well No. 24 was approximately 2.49 gpm/ft of drawdown when the well was constructed.

- Well No. 25 is located at N4391 River Road, in the SW¼ of the NE¼ of Section 8, Township 14 North, Range 17 East, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. It was constructed in 1991 and placed into service in 1993. Water from the well discharges to the lower pressure zone through the Trowbridge Drive ground storage reservoir. The specific capacity of Well No. 25 was approximately 4.0 gpm/ft of drawdown when the well was constructed.

Private Water Supply

The Town of Byron is served by private wells. As such, groundwater is the source of drinking water within the Town. The southern quarter of the Town is most susceptible to groundwater contamination. Areas with low to moderate susceptibility occur in the north and northwest parts of the Town, north of the Silurian escarpment where soils are thick and clayey. There have been numerous reports of elevated nitrate and bacteria levels in local wells (see Chapter 10 for more information).

Solid Waste and Recycling

The Town contracts with Advanced Disposal to provide garbage and recycling collection to Town residents. Every five years the Town signs a new contract with a hauler to provide these services.[5] The Town serves as a responsible unit (RU) which means that the Town may implement and enforce municipal recycling programs to ensure that residents, businesses and special event managers comply with state and local recycling requirements.

Energy Supply and Transmission

Electricity

WE Energies operates two wind turbines in the Town of Byron along I-41. The turbines were installed in 1999 and have a net generating capacity of 660 kilowatts each.[6] Forward Wind LLC, a division of Invenergy Wind LLC, filed an application with the Wisconsin Public Service

[4] Report for City of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Wellhead Protection Plan: January, 2009.
[5] Town of Byron, personal communication, 4/20/16.
[6] http://www.renewwisconsin.org/windfarm/windwisconsin.htm.

Commission (PSC) for the authority to construct 133 turbines, 200 MW wind energy facility in Dodge and Fond du Lac counties in 2004[7]. After much controversy, the first phase (86 turbines/129 MW[8]) of the wind energy facility went online in 2008. About 19 of these turbines were constructed in the southwest corner of the Town of Byron (Map 9-1).

Wind Turbines at Sunset
Photo supplied by Steve Wessing

There are a three major electrical transmission lines, owned and maintained by the American Transmission Company (ATC) that run through the Town of Byron (Map 9-1)[9] One 345 kV transmission line runs diagonally across the northwest corner of the Town and connects the Oakfield Substation (in the Town of Oakfield) to the South Fond du Lac Substation (in the Town of Fond du Lac). A second 69 kV transmission line follows the same route through the Town from the Oakfield Station (in the Town Oakfield) north into the Town of Fond du Lac. The third transmission line, a 138 kV line runs north/south through the Town and connects the Butternut Substation in the Town of Lomira to the Forward Energy Center in Byron to the South Fond du Lac Substation in the Town of Fond du Lac. ***According to ATC, there are no updates planned for the electrical transmission line in the next 10 years in the Fond du Lac area***.[10]

Wisconsin Electric Power Company provides electric service to most of the Town of Byron, while Wisconsin Power and Light Company, a subsidiary of Alliant Energy provides electric service to a small area in the southwest corner.[11] Alliant Energy serves approximately 1 million electric customers and 420,000 natural gas customers in Iowa and Wisconsin. We Energies is the trade name of Wisconsin Electric Power Co. and Wisconsin Gas LLC, utility subsidiaries of WEC Energy Group.[12]

Natural Gas

ANR Pipeline Company (ANR), formerly the Michigan-Wisconsin Pipe Line Company, owns and operates a natural gas transmission line that intersects the Town of Byron. The pipeline cuts diagonally across the southeastern corner of the Town (Map 9-1). ***Wisconsin Power and Light, a subsidiary of Alliant Energy provides natural gas service to the Town of Byron.***[13]

[7] http://www.macalester.edu/windenergy/casestudies/forward/FWdetails.html.
[8] http://www.renewwisconsin.org/windfarm/windwisconsin.htm.
[9] American Transmission Company 10 Year Assessment – 2015.
[10] American Transmission Company 10 Year Assessment – 2015.
[11] Wisconsin Public Service Commission, December 2016.
[12] http://www.we-energies.com/home/we_keyfacts.htm.
[13] Wisconsin Public Service Commission, November 2015.

Telecommunication Facilities

Telephone

Residents in the Town of Byron have a number of choices for local phone service according to the Public Service Commission. Providers include CenturyTel of Midwest Wisconsin, LLC, Charter Fiberlink, CCO, LLC; Frontier North Inc., McLeod USA Telco Services LLC, Sage Telecom Communications LLC, Waterloo Water and Light Comm and Wisconsin Bell Inc.

The advancement of telecommunications technologies, such as cell phones, has greatly increased the need for towers to provide receiving and sending capabilities. The federal government recognized this need with the passage of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. There are three cell towers in the Town of Byron (Map 9-1). All three towers are registered with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The towers are located at 5656 CTH F, CTH Y - 1 mile east of CTH Y, and the corner of Kelly Road and Church Road.

Internet

Broadband or high-speed internet is available in the Town of Byron. Fixed broadband includes all wireline and fixed wireless technologies. Speeds are available at greater than 25 mbps for wireline upload and download speeds for most of the Town (wireline download speeds are less near the southern border of Town; 3-10 mbps). Fixed wireless speeds for both download and upload range from 0.1 to 3 mbps.[14]

Parks and Recreation Facilities

Local parks and recreational facilities are intended to provide primarily short-term active recreational opportunities. As a rule, the number of park sites and the diversity of available recreational facilities they provide correspond with the size of the community. ***Within the Town of Byron there are approximately 94 acres of recreational facilities including public parks, trails and recreational systems*** *(Map 9-2 and Map 5-1).*

Park Site Standards

Standards have been developed to help gauge how well various levels of government as well as the private sector are doing in meeting their responsibility of providing outdoor recreational facilities. These guidelines suggest that a total 10 acres of open space be available for each 1,000 residents in a community. The standard is just that, a useful measuring tool to see how much land should be available for a resident for recreational use now and in the future. Definitions and minimum standards based on the State of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Outdoor and Recreation Plan (SCORP 2011-2016) is below. However, the SCORP minimum standards are merely guidelines, every community has different situations and demands that should be considered.

[14] Wisconsin Broadband Map, Wisconsin Public Service Commission, March 17, 2016.

The Town of Byron has approximately 55 acres[15] of publically owned land. Currently, based on the minimum standards, the Town is exceeding the open space requirements.[16] However, just because the minimum standard for open space has been exceeded, this does not mean that there may not be a need either now or in the future for more of a different type and/or use that is not being provided.

Mini Park. The size of a play lot or playground may range from as small as 2,500 sq. ft. to 1.5 acres. Amenities offered by these facilities generally include sand play areas, play apparatus, play equipment, and other special child-oriented features. The service radius for these parks in terms of distance from population served is limited to less than a quarter mile.

Neighborhood Park. A minimum size of 5 to 25 acres with amenities including sports facilities, picnic areas, swim facilities, cultural activities, arts, crafts, and individual passive activities. The park should primarily serve a defined neighborhood area population of 2,000-5,000. Distance from this neighborhood will vary depending on urban development pattern, zoning, and densities in the respective neighborhoods being served. Efforts should be made to allow easy pedestrian access to the park.

Community Park. The size of a community park should be a minimum of 100 acres. Facilities vary by park; some parks offer active recreation (camping, recreational trails, etc.), while others provide passive recreation (scenic lookouts, picnic areas, beaches, etc.). Most parks provide both active and passive recreation. County parks provide for a regional user group and serve primarily county residents, though special facilities also serve tourists and visitors to the county.

Town of Byron Park and Recreational Facilities

The Town does not own any park and recreational facilities.

Fond du Lac County Park and Recreational Facilities[17]

Fond du Lac County operates a public golf course; fairgrounds, thirteen county parks, six recreational trails and snowmobile trails. The following facilities are located in the Town of Byron (Map 9-2):

Hobbs Woods.[18] Hobbs Woods, a 60 acre county park, is located at N4197 Hickory Road (Map 9-2). Most of the park is heavily wooded, though several acres of prairie were planted in 1979 and 1980. This park is devoted to hiking and nature study. Naturally reproducing brook trout can be found in Parsons Creek, which carves a large ravine through the park. About three miles of nature trails wind through the park and are described in a self-guiding brochure.

Hobbs Woods Nature Area

[15] The acres of publically owned land include Hobbs Woods only. It does not include the acres for the recreational trail.
[16] Current minimum standards are based on a population estimate of 1,650. According to the WDOA, Final 2015 Population Estimate.
[17] Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan for Fond Du Lac County 2011-2015, http://www.traillink.com/trail/mascoutin-valley-state-trail.aspx .
[18] Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan for Fond Du Lac County 2011-2015, http://www.fdlco.wi.gov/departments/departments-n-z/parks-trails/county-parks/hobbs-woods.

Wild Goose State Trail. The 34 mile trail runs along an abandoned railroad corridor. Its right-of-way is owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and operated and maintained by Fond du Lac and Dodge counties. The trail runs from Pioneer Road in the City of Fond du Lac to STH 60 at Clyman Junction in Dodge County (Map 9-2). This trail passes through the northwestern corner of the Town of Byron and is used for hiking, biking, running and snowmobiling.

Wild Goose State Trail at Lost Arrow Road

Other Park and Recreational Facilities

Snowmobile Trails. Fond du Lac County's snowmobile trail system consists of approximately 243 miles of groomed snowmobile trails on privately owned land. Another 45 miles of state funded trails are located on state and County owned lands. The trails within the Town of Byron are maintained by the local snowmobile clubs.

Breezy Hill Campground

Breezy Hill Campground. Breezy Hill Campground is a privately owned facility located at N4177 Cearns Lane[19]. Amenities include tent, cabin and RV sites, swimming pool, and horse boarding (Map 9-2).

Cemeteries[20]

Four cemeteries, Bethel, Byron, Genesee and St. Johns are located in the Town of Byron (Map 9-2). Only Genesee is closed to burials.

Bethel Cemetery

Bethel Cemetery is located in the northeast corner of the Town (Section 12) on the south side of Brookside Road (Map 9-2). Trustees of the German Evangelical Bethel Society (now known as Bethel Church) purchased the property for $150 from Christian and Augusta Geiger in 1891, the year of the first recorded burial. The Bethel Cemetery Association operates and

Bethel Cemetery

[19] Breezy Hill Campground, website: http://breezyhillcamp.com/.
[20] Byron Historical Society, April 2016.

maintains the site as a non-denominational public cemetery. Burials are still being accepted.

Byron Cemetery

Byron Cemetery is located in the northeast corner of Section 27, on the east side of STH 175 (about ¼ mile north of the unincorporated community of Byron (Map 9-2)). The first parcel of land (0.5 acres) for the cemetery was purchased in 1848 for $5.00, though the first burial occurred in 1846. The cemetery was initially known as the Methodist Cemetery, since it was affiliated with the Methodist Church, located at the northwest corner of STH 175 and CTH F. Even though it was affiliated with the Methodist Church, people from all denominations are buried here.

Byron Cemetery

In the early 1890's the Methodist Church closed and the Byron Cemetery Association was formed (April 4, 1894) to operate and maintain the cemetery. The cemetery has been expanded two times, first in 1895 when 0.5 acres was purchased for $35 and the second time in 1905, when an additional 0.5 acres was purchased for $120. The Byron Cemetery Association continues to operate and maintain the cemetery. Lots are available in the northernmost section only. The association has no plans for future land purchases.

Genesee Cemetery

Genesee Cemetery is the oldest cemetery in the Town of Byron. It lies high on a hill along the north side of CTH F on a small parcel of land in the southeast corner of Section 19 (Map 9-2). The cemetery was established by the Reverend Isaac Vaughan on his farm. The first recorded burial was in 1844 and the last in 1892. The farm, minus the land where the cemetery sits, was sold by the Vaughan family in 1877. Over the years landowners and caretakers of the adjacent farm have watched over the cemetery. In 2004, the cemetery underwent a major restoration effort. The Town of Byron currently provides financial support to maintain the grounds. The cemetery is closed to burials.

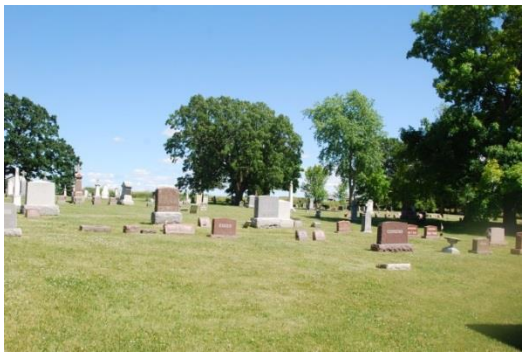
Genesee Cemetery

St. John's Cemetery

St. John's Catholic Cemetery is located at the northeast corner of STH 175 and Church Road in the northeast corner of Section 22. It is affiliated with the adjacent church, Sons of Zebedee Catholic Church (formerly St. John the Evangelist Catholic Church). In 1848, four acres of land were purchased from John and Catherine Lyons for $20 for a church and cemetery. Though not officially owned by the church, a portion of the property was dedicated as a cemetery by Bishop

John Martin Henni in 1846, the same year of the first burial. The original log church was built on the site in 1847, and was destroyed by fire in 1935.

Since St. John's Cemetery is one of a few Catholic cemeteries in the area, the site has served as the final resting place for not only parishioners for Byron, but for many Catholics from the Fond du Lac area as well. In 1964, 1.5 acres of land south of the St. John's property was purchased for cemetery purposed. Lots are available in this section for burials.



St. John's Cemetery

Healthcare Facilities

Hospitals and Clinics

The Town of Byron has no current HealthCare facilities, although there is one hospital, Agnesian Healthcare/St. Agnes Hospital in the City of Fond du Lac and four additional hospitals within 30 miles *(Appendix K, Table K-1).* The four additional General Medical-Surgical hospitals are Waupun Memorial Hospital (Waupun), Ripon Medical Center (Ripon), Aurora Medical Center (Hartford) and Mercy Medical Center (Oshkosh). The Agnesian Healthcare/St. Agnes Hospital is independently owned and offers a range of services including emergency care for residents of surrounding communities.

Town residents have readily available access to a number of clinics including Aurora Health Center, Fond du Lac Regional Clinic (Agnesian Healthcare) and Agnesian EZ Care (Agnesian Healthcare).

Nursing Homes

Currently, there are no nursing homes within the Town. According to the Directory of Licensed Wisconsin Nursing Homes, dated February 25, 2016,[21] Fond du Lac County has 9 nursing home facilities with 754 licensed beds. Seven of the nursing homes and 619 of the licensed beds are in the City of Fond du Lac. Although the Town of Byron does not have a nursing home, current needs are being met by County and regional facilities. As the population ages, additional capacity may need to be developed. The Town should consider working with private eldercare providers to identify additional locations for these services, if needed.

Childcare Facilities

With the increased prevalence of dual-income households, the importance of reliable and affordable childcare plays a critical role in maintaining the present economy. Under Wisconsin law, no person may provide care and supervision for 4 or more children under the age of 7 (not related) for less than 24 hours a day, unless that person obtains a license to operate a childcare center from the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families. There are three different categories for state license child care: Licensed Family Care (up to 8 children usually in a person home), Licensed Group Centers (9 or more children, located somewhere other than a residence) and licensed Day Camps (seasonal programs usually outdoors). Certified Child

[21] https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/guide/nh-fonddulac.pdf.

Care is a voluntary form of regulation for those that are not required to be licensed. Provisional and regular certified family child care providers may care for up to 6 children.

Table 9-1: Childcare Facilities

Facility	Number	Capacity
Licensed Group Centers	30	1,917
Licensed Family	14	112
Provisional Certified	1	3
Regular Certified	3	9
Total	48	2,041

Source: Wisconsin Department of Children and Families, Licensed and Certified Childcare Directories, 2/29/2016; http://dcf.wisconsin.gov/childcare/licensed/Index.htm

There are no licensed or certified childcare facilities in the Town of Byron. However, there are a total of 25 licensed and certified childcare facilities within the City of Fond du Lac and one licensed childcare facility in the Village of Eden (Table 9-1).

Public Safety and Emergency Services

Police Service

Police service to the Town of Byron is provided by the Fond du Lac County Sheriff's Department, as needed. Fond du Lac County is divided into four police service sections in order to better service the county[22]. Two of the service sections: Fond du Lac County Sheriff Center and Fond du Lac Sheriff Southeast serve the Town of Byron (Map 9-3). According to the Town of Byron, this arrangement is working fine. The sheriff department is located on S. Macy Street in the City of Fond du Lac in the Fond du Lac City County Government Center. It is responsible for serving 100,108 citizens in a 724 square mile area which includes 21 towns and 949 miles of roads.[23] The Sheriff's Office works closely with 10 other law enforcement agencies, Wisconsin State Patrol and the Department of corrections. Currently it has 146 full and part-time employees, which includes 56 jail certified/sworn officers, 76 patrol certified/sworn officers and 14 sworn support staff and cooks. In 2005, the Sheriff's Office and Jail underwent a major renovation which included remodeling office space, adding a training room and additions to the jail.

Table 9-3 indicates law enforcement and crime statistics for the Fond du Lac County Sheriff's Department and the State of Wisconsin. A common method to assess the level of service provided locally and statewide is to compare the number of employees per 1,000 residents served. However, it should be noted that the number of employees per 1,000 residents served is related to a variety of factors including crime level, geographic coverage, size of agency, and budgetary issues. ***In 2014, the Fond du Lac Sheriff's Department had a total of 58 officers and provided 0.6 officers per 1,000 persons; this is below the state average*** (Table 9-2).

[22] Personal communication, Fond du Lac County Sheriff Department, 5/9/16.
[23] Fond du Lac County Sheriff website, http://www.fdlsheriff.com. Accessed 9/28/15.

Table 9-2: Ratio of Law Enforcement Officers per 1,000 Population, 2014

Agency	Jurisdictional Population	Total Officers[1]
Fond du Lac CO SO	102,424	0.6
Wisconsin	5,757,564	2.2

Source: The FBI, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, Uniform Crime Reports Crime Reports.2014; Table 77 and 80. Jurisdictional population based on U.S. Census annual 2014 estimates. Population for Fond du Lac County downloaded by ECWRPC, population for state from FBI website.

[1] Includes total officers only, does not include civilians.

Violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggregated assault.[24] Violent crimes are defined as those offenses which involve force or threat of force. Violent crime rates in Fond du Lac County (40.0/100,000 population), as reported by the Sheriff's department, are much lower than the state average (290.3/100,000 population). Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. There is no force or threat of force against victims (Table 9-3). Similar to violent offense rates, property offenses were also much lower in Fond du Lac County (196.0/100,000 population) than the state (2,088.3/100,000 population).

Table 9-3: Offense Rates per 100,000 Population, 2014

Agency	Jurisdictional Population	Violent Offense[1]	Property Offense	Total Offense
Fond du Lac CO SO	102,424	40.0	196.0	236
Wisconsin	5,742,713	290.3	2088.3	2,379

Source: The FBI, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, Uniform Crime Reports Crime Reports.2014; Table 5 and 10. Jurisdictional population based on U.S. Census annual 2014 estimates. Population for Fond du Lac County downloaded by ECWRPC, population for state from FBI website.

[1] Violent crimes include offenses of murder, rape, robbery & aggregated assault.

Correctional Facilities

The jail along with the sheriff's office was remodeled in 2005. At this time the security system was updated, and the jail capacity was increased from 149 beds to over 300 beds.[25] The county jail also houses short-term state inmates.[26]

The sheriff's office also operates a secure detention center for youth. The Fond du Lac County Secure Detention Center is one of 13 such facilities in the state. It has a rated capacity of 27 juveniles, and serves as a facility for juvenile offenders from throughout the county as well as other counties in need of juvenile placements for secure detention.

[24] Crime in the United States, 2013. U.S. Department of Justice-FBI, Released Fall 2014.
[25] Fond du Lac County Sheriff website: http://www.fdlsheriff.com. Accessed 9/28/15.
[26] Personal communication, Fond du Lac County Sheriff's Department, 5/9/16.

Fire Services and Emergency Management

The Town of Byron is served by the Brownsville Fire Company and Eden, Village of Lomira and Oakfield fire departments (Map 9-3). Ambulance service is provided by the Fond du Lac Paramedics. Calls are dispatched through the Fond du Lac County 911 call center. The Town is part of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS), which is a mutual aid measure used to deploy fire, rescue and emergency medical services in a multi-jurisdictional and/or multi-agency response.[27] According to the Town of Byron, this system is working fine and the Town is satisfied with fire and emergency management services.[28]

Brownsville Fire Company.[29] The Town of Byron contracts with the Brownsville Fire Company for fire protection and EMR services to the southwest corner of the Town in an area west of I-41, and south of CTH F. The Brownsville Fire Company was incorporated in 1912 and took over the equipment of the disbanded Brownsville Hook and Ladder Company, which was serving the community since 1891. The 28 member volunteer fire department operates six pieces of equipment: 2008 Pierce Enforcer Engine, a 1987 Pierce Lance engine, a 1988 1,500 GPM Quint, a 1996 Ford 1st Responder truck, a 1991 Ford tanker and a 2010 Freightliner tanker. The Brownsville Fire Company operates a 1st Responder Advanced D Unit for a 15 member crew.

Eden Fire Department. The Town of Byron contracts with the Eden Fire Department for fire protection and EMR services to the northeast corner of the Town, in an area east of I-41 and north of Church Road.

Village of Lomira Fire Department.[30] The Town of Byron contracts with the Village of Lomira Fire Department for fire protection and EMR services to the southeast corner of the Town (east of I-41 and south of Church Road). The 31 member volunteer fire department was organized in 1898. Fourteen of the fire fighters are also First Responders. The department operates 7 trucks: a rescue truck, 2 tenders, 2 engines, 2 brush trucks and a water/ice rescue truck.

Oakfield Volunteer Fire Department.[31] The Town of Byron contracts with the Oakfield Volunteer Fire Department for fire protection and EMR services in the northwest corner of the Town (west of I-41 and north of CTH F). The 33 active member departments make about 30 to 60 calls per year. The Department also has a 21 active member First Responder group which makes about 70 to 100 calls per year. Funding for the Fire Department and First Responders come from tax levies, fire insurance dues, grants, donations, a yearly raffle and gifts from the Ladies Auxiliary.

Fond du Lac County Emergency Management. The Fond du lac County Communications and Emergency Management Office is charged with coordinating response and recovery in the event of natural or technological disasters, county-wide. The agency works with local communities, including the Town of Byron, to prepare their citizens and staff for disasters through training exercises, reenactments, and planning.

[27] MABAS Wisconsin Home, http://www.mabaswisconsin.org/.
[28] Town of Byron personal communication, 4/20/16.
[29] Village of Brownsville website at: http://www.villageofbrownsvilletoday.com/Brownsville_Fire_Company_Dept and the Brownsville Fire Company Facebook page, accessed, 3/30/16.
[30] https://sites.google.com/site/villageoflomira//fire-department and personal conversation with Chief Keith Joas, 4/5/16.
[31] http://www.townofoakfield.org/town-information/fire-department.

Library

There is not a public library in the Town of Byron, instead residents utilize a nearby library: Fond du Lac Public Library, Brownsville Public Library, Oakfield Public Library or the Lomira Quadgraphics Community Library.

Fond du Lac Public Library. The Fond du Lac Public Library is located at 32 Sheboygan Street in the City of Fond du Lac. It also has two satellite facilities; the Fond du Lac Public Library Express (part of the Festival Foods shopping complex at 1125 E. Johnson Street) and St. Agnes Satellite Library (inside St. Agnes Hospital at 430 E. Division Street). The Fond du Lac Public Library is part of the Winnefox Library System.

Brownsville Public Library. The Brownsville Public Library is located at 379 Main Street in Brownsville and is part of the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System.

Lomira Quadgraphics Community Library. The Lomira Quadgraphics Community Library is located at 427 South Water Street in Lomira and is part of the Mid-Western Federated Library System.

Oakfield Public Library. The Oakfield Public Library is located at 130 N. Main Street in Oakfield and is part of the Winnefox Library System.

There are 17 public library systems within the State of Wisconsin.[32] Library systems are designed to provide expanded library service to more people without making additional large expenditures. Libraries receive the majority of their revenue from the local municipalities and the Counties. The Winnefox Library System includes 30 libraries in Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Waushara, Marquette and Green Lake counties. While the Mid-Western Federated Library System, includes 18 libraries in Dodge and Washington counties.

Service targets for libraries are based on quantitative standards contained in the Wisconsin Public Library Standards. These standards are based on the population served and vary for a community in regard to municipal population versus total service population (Tables 9-4 and 9-5). Standards are established at four levels of effort: basic, moderate, enhanced and excellent. Local libraries can establish service targets by selecting the appropriate level of effort to apply to each standard, or use the levels to plan for improvements over a period of time. Where feasible, libraries should strive to provide a minimum of a basic level of service. Standards have been set on a per capita basis for the following criteria: volumes (print) owned, periodical titles received, audio recording held, video recordings held, public use internet computers, hours open per week, full time equivalent staff, total collection size, and material expenditures. The Fond du Lac, Brownsville, Oakfield and Lomira public libraries met these standards with differing levels of success. The Fond du Lac Public Library, Brownsville and Oakfield public libraries provide a moderate to excellent level of service for over half of the measured areas for municipal population, and did slightly worse for total service population. While the Lomira Public Library provided a better level of service for the total service population and mostly basic to less than basic for the municipal population.

[32] http://www.wplc.info/about/members/map-html.

Table 9-4: Public Library Statistical Data, Fond du Lac and Brownsville Public Libraries, 2014

	Fond du Lac Public Library			Brownsville Public Library		
		Level of Service			Level of Service	
	Number	Municipal Population	Service Population	Number	Municipal Population	Service Population
Muncipal Population	43,151			584		
Total Service Population	69,127			2,209		
FTE Staff	32.8	Enhanced	<Basic	1.5	<Basic	<Basic
Volumes Held (Print)	162,096	Basic	<Basic	18,591	Excellent	Moderate
Periodical Titles Received (Print)	260	<Basic	<Basic	45	Enhanced	Basic
Audio Recordings Held	13,878	Moderate	Basic	512	Enhanced	Basic
Video Recordings Held	23,054	Excellent	Excellent	3,840	Excellent	Excellent
Public Use Internet Computers	55	Enhanced	Enhanced	7	Excellent	Moderate
Hours Open /Week (Winter)	64	Moderate	Basic	26	<Basic	Basic
Material Expenditures	345,519	Enhanced	Moderate	13,060	Enhanced	Moderate
Collection Size (Print, Audio, Video)	199,028	Moderate	<Basic	22,943	Excellent	Moderate

Source: Wisconsin Public Library Standards, Fifth Edition, 2010. (http://pld.dpi.wi.gov/pld_standard); 2014 Wisconsin Public Library Service Data-Final; http://www.owlsweb.org/l4l/standards

Table 9-5: Public Library Statistical Data, Oakfield and Lomira Public Libraries, 2014

	Oakfield Public Library			Lomira Public Library		
		Level of Service			Level of Service	
	Number	Municipal Population	Service Population	Number	Municipal Population	Service Population
Muncipal Population	1,099			2,431		
Total Service Population	2,371			3,123		
FTE Staff	1.3	<Basic	<Basic	2.6	<Basic	<Basic
Volumes Held (Print)	15,840	Moderate	Basic	17,272	<Basic	Moderate
Periodical Titles Received (Print)	47	Moderate	Basic	40	<Basic	<Basic
Audio Recordings Held	653	Moderate	Moderate	847	<Basic	Moderate
Video Recordings Held	1,471	Basic	Basic	2,652	Basic	Enhanced
Public Use Internet Computers	9	Enhanced	Moderate	10	Basic	Excellent
Hours Open /Week (Winter)	30	Basic	Moderate	37	Moderate	Basic
Material Expenditures	17,471	Enhanced	Moderate	24,799	Basic	Enhanced
Collection Size (Print, Audio, Video)	17,964	Moderate	<Basic	20,771	<Basic	Enhanced

Source: Wisconsin Public Library Standards, Fifth Edition, 2010. (http://pld.dpi.wi.gov/pld_standard); 2014 Wisconsin Public Library Service Data-Final; http://www.owlsweb.org/l4l/standards

Schools

Four public school districts provide education to the Town of Byron (Map 9-2). The Fond du Lac School District covers part of the northeast corner of the Town, the Campbellsport School District covers parts of the eastern portion of the Town, and the Oakfield School District covers the western part of the Town, while the Lomira School District is found in the remainder. Quality schools within the Town of Byron play a critical role in its ability to attract and retain families, and help build a stronger economy through an educated workforce.

Campbellsport School District

The Campbellsport School District provides education to the Town of Byron, as well as all or portions of the towns of Empire, Forest, Osceola, Ashford, Auburn, Greenbush, Mitchell and Eden, and the Villages of Eden and Campbellsport. The District's 1,404[33] students attend one of four schools which include two elementary schools (Campbellsport Elementary and Eden Elementary Schools), Campbellsport Middle School and Campbellsport High School. Residents in the Town of Byron attend the Eden Elementary School, Campbellsport Middle School or the Campbellsport High School.[34]

Fond du Lac Public School District

The Fond du Lac Public School District provides education to the Town of Byron, the City of Fond du Lac as well as portions of the towns of Fond du Lac, Eden, Empire and Taycheedah. The District's 7,612[35] students attend one of sixteen schools which include nine elementary schools (Parkside, Roberts, Waters, Chegwin, Pier, Rosenow, Evans, Lakeshore and Riverside) three middle schools (Woodworth, Sabish and Theisen), one high school (Fond du Lac), two charter schools (STEM Academy – grade 3-5, Stem Institute – grade 6-8) and an alternative high school (Fondy Central). ***Currently, eight schools within the Fond du Lac School District serve students residing in the Town of Byron (Evans and Waters elementary schools, Sabrish and Theisen middle schools, the Fond du Lac High School, STEM Academy and Institute and Fondy Alternative High School.*** There have not been any recent referendums and while some buildings are nearing capacity, no additions are being planned at this time.[36]

Lomira School District

The Lomira School District provides education to the Town of Byron as well as portions of Ashford and Eden in the Fond du Lac County. The District's 1,151 students attend one of four schools which include two elementary schools (Lomira and Theresa), a middle school and a high school. Children from the Town of Byron attend the K-12 campus in Lomira which includes an elementary school, middle school and high school. The schools are not experiencing any capacity issues at this time. The school district is currently completing a $24 million referendum which included facility updates to the middle school and high school.[37]

Oakfield School District

The Oakfield School District covers part of the Town of Byron and portions of the Town of Lamartine, Oakfield and Fond du Lac in Fond du Lac County. The district's 507 students attend one of four[38] schools, the Oakfield Childcare Center, the Oakfield Elementary School the Oakfield Middle School and the Oakfield High School. The schools have adequate capacity at this time. No new referendums are being planned.[39]

[33] 2013-2014 Resident FTE; School Facts 14, Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance.
[34] http://www.csd.k12.wi.us/.
[35] 2013-2014 Resident FTE; School Facts 14, Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance.
[36] Fond du Lac School District.
[37] Lomira School District, personal communication, 4/13/16.
[38] There are actually 2 school buildings in the Oakfield School District, the Oakfield Childcare Center and the Oakfield Elementary School are in the same building and the Oakfield Middle School and Oakfield High School also share a building.
[39] Oakfield School District personal communication, 4/13/16.

In 2013-14[40], student to teacher ratio's varied from 13.9 for the Campbellsport and Oakfield School Districts to 15.8 in the Fond du Lac School District. The Lomira School District had a student to teacher ratio of 15.3. In comparison, all K-12 school districts in Wisconsin averaged 15.0 students per teacher. Per student expenditures for the Campbellsport School District was $11,614; the Fond du Lac School District was $11,335; the Lomira School District was $10,538; and the Oakfield School District was $12,460.[41] The Oakfield School District was slightly higher than the state average for all K-12 school districts ($12,102), while the other school districts were less.

Private Schools

Private schools play an important role in educating students. Private (non-public) school enrollment data for the 2014-2015 school year (collected on the third Friday in September) was obtained from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction website.

Campbellsport School District. Four private schools service residents in the Campbellsport School District: St. Matthew Grade School (elementary school), St. Paul's Lutheran School (elementary school), Shepherd of the Hills (elementary school), and Waucousta Lutheran Grade School (elementary school). All schools offer 4 year old kindergarten through 8th grade education. St. Matthews Grade School and Shepherd of the Hills also offer pre-kindergarten. Total enrollment for private schools in the Campbellsport School District was 317 students.

Fond du Lac Public School District. Eight private parochial schools serve residents of the Fond du Lac Public School District: Faith Lutheran Grade School (elementary school), Fond du Lac Christian School (elementary/secondary school), Luther Memorial School (elementary school), Redeemer Lutheran Grade School (elementary school), St. Mary's Springs Academy (elementary school), St. Peters Lutheran Grade School (elementary school), Trinity Baptist School (elementary/secondary school), Winnebago Lutheran Academy (high school). All but the Winnebago Lutheran Academy offers kindergarten through 8th grade education. Three of the schools offer 4 year old kindergarten through 12th grade education: Fond du Lac Christian School, St. Mary's Springs Academy and Trinity Baptist School. Total enrollment for private schools in the Fond du Lac Public School District was 1, 630 students.

Lomira School District. Two private parochial schools serve residents in the Lomira School District: St. John's Lutheran School and St. Paul's Lutheran School. St. John's offers 4 year old kindergarten through 8th grade education, while St. Paul's offers pre-kindergarten, plus 4 year old kindergarten through 6th grade. Total enrollment for private schools in the Lomira School District is 112 students.

Oakfield School District. One private parochial school serves the Oakfield School District: St. Luke's School (elementary school). The school offers students pre-kindergarten, plus 4 year old kindergarten to 8th grade. Total enrollment for private schools in the Oakfield School District was 29 students.

None of the schools in the Campbellsport, Lomira or Oakfield school districts offer high school education; therefore students must either attend the public school or attend a private school in a surrounding community.

[40] School Facts 14, Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance.
[41] Includes pupil services, instructional support, administration, building and grounds, pupil transportation, and capital expenditures/debt).

Post-Secondary Education

The Town of Byron does not have any institutions of higher education. The University of Wisconsin system operates a two-year campus in the City of Fond du Lac. This freshman/sophomore campus offers courses that are the foundation for more than 250 majors, as well as several bachelor's degree completion programs from five UW four-year schools can be earned entirely on the UW-Fond du Lac campus.[42]

Marion University, a private college is located in the City of Fond du Lac. Originally founded as Marian College in 1936 by the Congregation of Sisters of St. Agnes, Marian University is a co-educational, Catholic University offering bachelor degrees in a variety of disciplines.

The state is covered by 16 multi-county vocational technical and adult education districts which are organized on a regional basis and financed primarily by local property taxes. These districts tend to follow school district boundaries rather than county lines. ***The Town of Byron is a part of the Moraine Park Technical College district.*** Curricula in the technical schools are usually geared toward an area's particular needs. Typically a student may choose from among a two-year highly technical associate degree program, a two-year vocational program, a one-year vocational program, and a short-term program.

Other Municipal Buildings

Government Facilities

Byron Town Hall

Byron Town Hall. ***The Byron Town Hall is located at N3097 Highway 175 in the Town of Byron*** (Map 9-2). It was built in 1870 as the District Number 10 School. In 1966, the Town purchased the building from the school district and began using it as a town hall. Town records, an office for the Byron Historical Society and the Historical Society collections are located/stored in the town hall. According to the Town, the town hall adequately serves the daily meeting needs of the community. Larger meetings/gatherings are held offsite. No changes or additions are planned for the town hall at this time.

Town Garage, Storage Shed and Salt Shed. ***Three additional buildings: garage, storage shed and salt shed, are located on the Town owned site.*** The garage, built during the 1970's; storage shed, built about three years ago to store Town equipment; and a salt shed built during the 1980's; are located behind (east) the town hall. The Town performs minor road maintenance, plows the Town roads in winter and mows roadside ditches once per year. In addition, the Town cuts the grass at one of the cemeteries in the Town. Town owned equipment, including a snow plow and lawn mower are housed onsite, in either the garage or storage shed.

[42] University of Fond du Lac, http://fdl.uwc.edu/about, accessed 9/21/15.

Byron Town Garage and Storage Shed

Post Office. ***The Town of Byron does not currently have a post office. Rural mail delivery to the Town of Byron is provided by the Fond du Lac, Brownsville and Oakfield post offices.*** The post offices are located at the following addresses: Fond du Lac Post Office, 99 West Second Street, Fond du Lac; Brownsville Post Office, 860 West Main Street, Brownsville; Oakfield Post Office, 120 Booth Street, Oakfield. There are no concerns regarding mail delivery.

KEY UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES SUMMARY POINTS

- Private on-site wastewater treatment systems, or POWTs, serve the entire Town.
- Currently the Town relies on a series of open ditches and natural waterways to facilitate drainage.
- There is one drainage district that covers a portion of northwest corner of the Town of Byron.
- The City of Fond du Lac maintains a water system with 15 active wells. Two of these wells are located in the Town of Byron.
- The Town of Byron is served by private wells. As such, groundwater is the source of drinking water within the Town.
- The Town contracts with Advanced Disposal to provide garbage and recycling collection to Town residents.
- According to ATC, there are no updates planned for the electrical transmission line in the next 10 years in the Fond du Lac area.
- Wisconsin Electric Power Company provides electric service to most of the Town of Byron, while Wisconsin Power and Light Company, a subsidiary of Alliant Energy provides electric service to a small area in the southwest corner.
- ANR Pipeline Company (ANR), formerly the Michigan-Wisconsin Pipe Line Company, owns and operates a natural gas transmission line that intersects the Town of Byron. Wisconsin Power and Light, a subsidiary of Alliant Energy provides natural gas service to the Town of Byron.
- Residents in the Town of Byron have a number of choices for local phone service according to the Public Service Commission.
- Within the Town of Byron there are approximately 94 acres of recreational facilities including public parks, trails and recreational systems.
- The Town of Byron has approximately 55 acres of publically owned land. Currently, based on the minimum standards, the Town is exceeding the open space requirements.
- The Town does not own any park and recreational facilities.
- Four cemeteries, Bethel, Byron, Genesee and St. Johns are located in the Town of Byron.

- The Town of Byron has no current HealthCare facilities, although there is one hospital, Agnesian Healthcare/St. Agnes Hospital in the City of Fond du Lac and four additional hospitals within 30 miles.
- Currently, there are no nursing homes within the Town.
- There are no licensed or certified childcare facilities in the Town of Byron.
- Police service to the Town of Byron is provided by the Fond du Lac County Sheriff's Department, as needed.
- In 2014, the Fond du Lac Sheriff's Department had a total of 58 officers and provided 0.6 officers per 1,000 persons; this is below the state average.
- The Town of Byron is served by the Brownsville Fire Company and Eden, Village of Lomira and Oakfield fire departments. Ambulance service is provided by the Fond du Lac Paramedics. Calls are dispatched through the Fond du Lac County 911 call center.
- There is not a public library in the Town of Byron, instead residents utilize a nearby library: Fond du Lac Public Library, Brownsville Public Library, Oakfield Public Library or the Lomira Quadgraphics Community Library.
- The Campbellsport School District provides education to the Town of Byron, as well as all or portions of the towns of Empire, Forest, Osceola, Ashford, Auburn, Greenbush, Mitchell and Eden, and the villages of Eden and Campbellsport.
- The Fond du Lac Public School District provides education to the Town of Byron, the City of Fond du Lac as well as portions of the towns of Fond du Lac, Eden, Empire and Taycheedah.
- Currently, eight schools within the Fond du Lac School District serve students residing in the Town of Byron (Evans and Waters elementary schools, Sabrish and Theisen middle schools, the Fond du Lac High School, STEM Academy and Institute and Fondy Alternative High School.
- The Lomira School District provides education to the Town of Byron as well as portions of Ashford and Eden in the Fond du Lac County.
- The Oakfield School District covers part of the Town of Byron and portions of the Town of Lamartine, Oakfield and Fond du Lac in Fond du Lac County.
- The Town of Byron does not have any institutions of higher education.
- The Town of Byron is a part of the Moraine Park Technical College district.
- The Byron Town Hall is located at N3097 Highway 175 in the Town of Byron.
- Three additional buildings: garage, storage shed and salt shed, are located on the Town owned site.
- The Town of Byron does not currently have a post office. Rural mail delivery to the Town of Byron is provided by the Fond du Lac, Brownsville and Oakfield post offices.

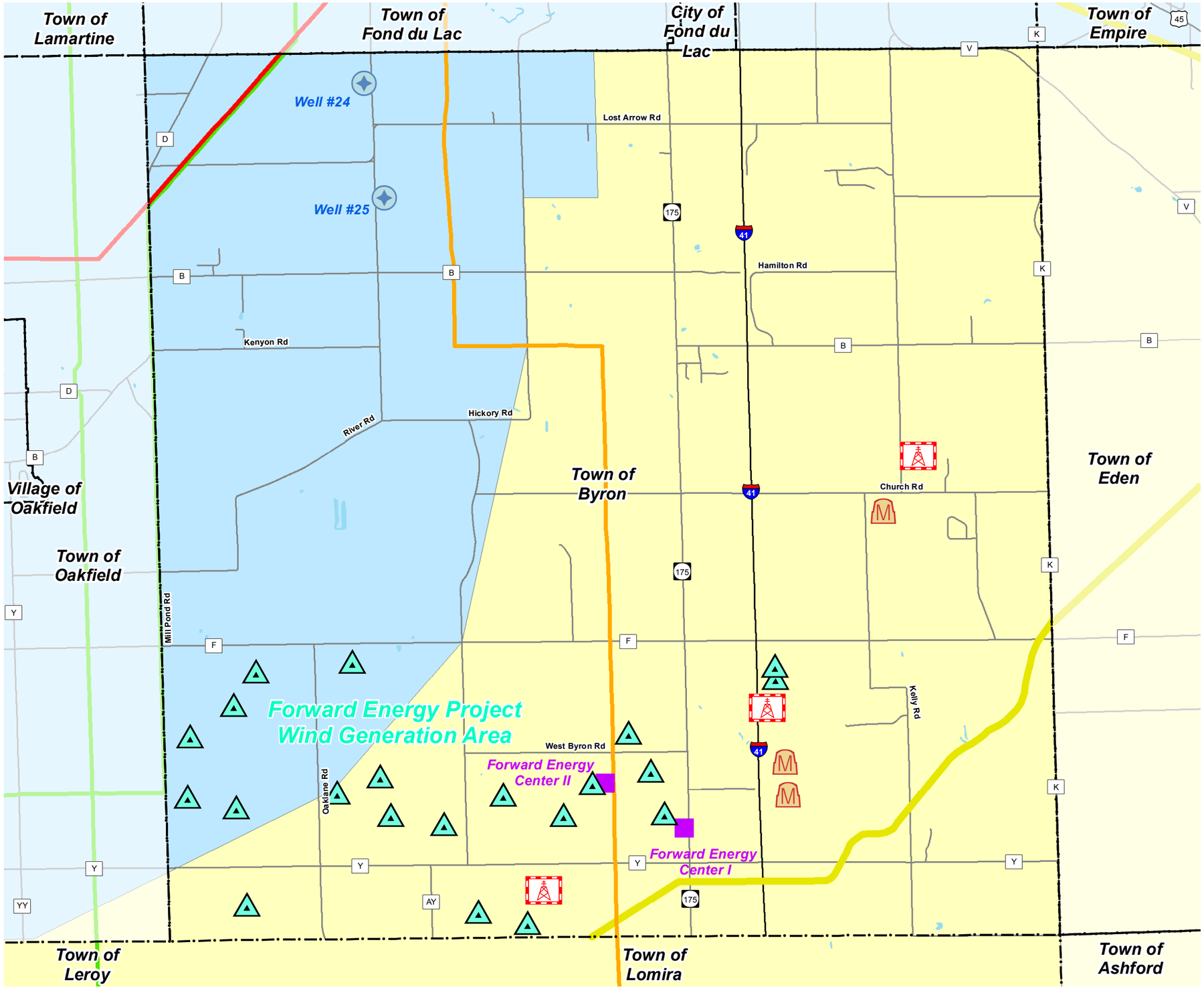
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goals, objectives, policies and recommendations for the utilities and Community Facilities element are provided in Chapter 2: Plan Framework.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to utilities and community facilities are found in Appendix E.

Map 9-1
Town of Byron Utilities



Legend

- Wind Turbine
- Substation
- FCC Tower
- Public Wells
- Abandoned Landfill
- 345 Kilovolt Transmission Line
- 138 Kilovolt Transmission Line
- 69 Kilovolt Transmission Line
- Gas Transmission Line
- Wisconsin Electric Power Company
- Wisconsin Power & Light

DRAFT

Source:
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2015.
Substation & Transmission data provided by ATC 2015.
Sanitary Districts & SSA data provided by ECWRPC 2014.

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Scale in Miles

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ECWRPC

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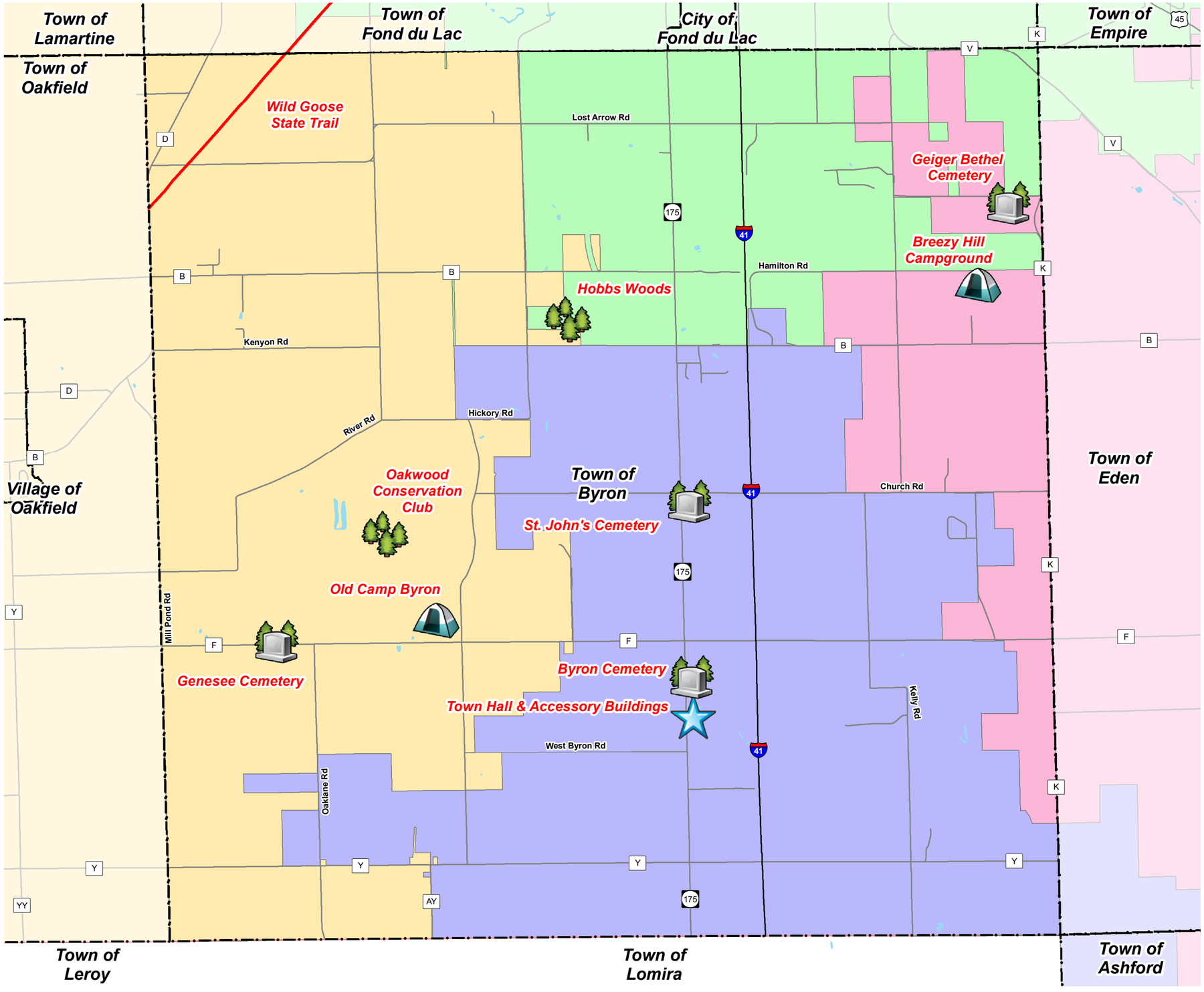
Map 9-2
Town of Byron
Community Facilities



Legend

- Cemeteries
- Campgrounds
- Recreational
- Town Hall & Accessory Buildings
- Recreational Trail
- Campbellsport School District
- Fond du Lac School District
- Lomira School District
- Oakfield School District

DRAFT

Source:
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2015.
Community data provided by ECWRPC 2016.

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Scale in Miles

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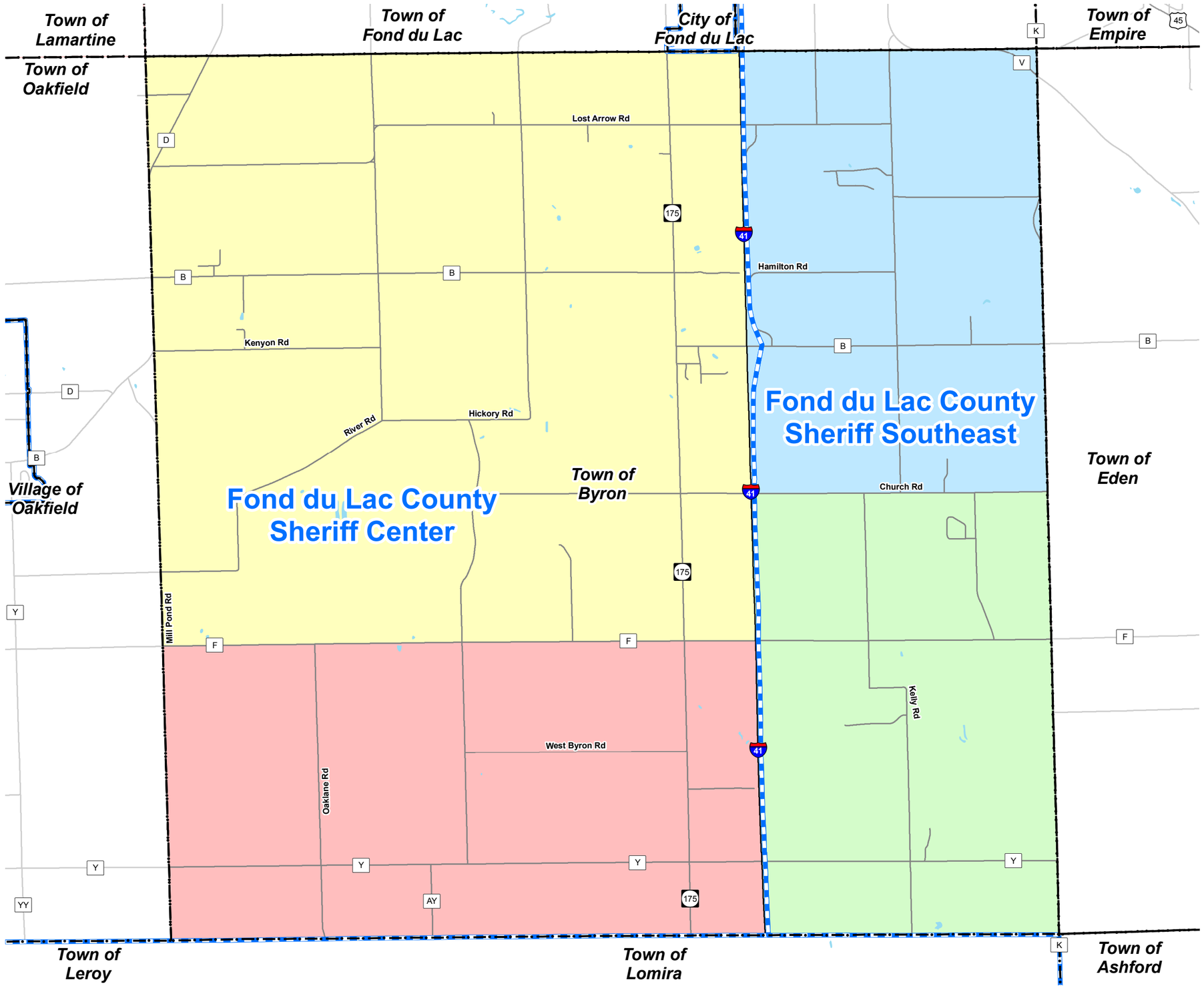

Map 9-3
Town of Byron
Service Districts

Legend

- Police Service Section Boundaries
- Brownsville Fire Company
- Eden Fire Department
- Village of Lomira Fire Department
- Oakfield Volunteer Fire Department

DRAFT

Source:
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2015.
Community data provided by ECWRPC 2016.

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Scale in Miles

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CHAPTER 10

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

CHAPTER 10: AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND CUTURAL RESOURCES

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CHAPTER 10: AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND CUTURAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural, natural, and cultural resources give definition to a community and strongly affect quality of life. Within the Town of Byron, a tapestry of working farms interwoven with stands of woodland and residential housing dots the landscape and shapes the area's identity and culture. Agriculture has a long history in the Town of Byron and Fond du Lac County. Although agricultural acreage and the number of farms have been declining in Fond du Lac County and the Town it continues to play an important role in the local economy. Natural features such as topographic relief, lakes, streams, wetlands and soils also have significant bearing on historic and contemporary land use and development patterns. Understanding the relationship between environmental characteristics and their physical suitability to accommodate specific types of activities or development is a key ingredient in planning a community's future land use.

Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources Vision for 2040

In 2040, the Town of Byron is a vibrant rural community. Areas of productive farmland and natural resources have been preserved and protected from development. Farming operations continue to be profitable by working closely with the educational and business community to grow the local agricultural economy by identifying new markets, products and processes. These efforts have been aided by new agricultural-based businesses that have located in the county and surrounding area. Adopting a locally grown, locally produced, locally used attitude, local restaurants and school districts utilize locally grown food in their daily menus. Locally grown food and products are processed at local businesses and available in area grocery and retail establishments.

The scenic vistas and beauty of the Niagara Escarpment and the Camp Byron area provide a focal point for Town residents and visitors. Parsons Creek, a cold-water fishery, has been restored and naturally reproducing brook trout thrive in Hobbs Woods. While residential growth continues to occur, it is occurring in ways that ensure that these activities do not negatively impact these natural resources or local farming and non-metallic mining operations.

A number of historic churches, cemeteries, cheese factories, homes and farm structures dot the landscape and continue to preserve the history of the Town. The Byron Historical Society maintains an active presence in the Town. Through their efforts a collection of local memorabilia (local photographs, obituaries, news articles, cemetery records, scrapbooks, plat books, histories of local businesses, organizations and families, tools, advertising media, clothing, etc.) reflecting the lives and occupations of Town residents exists. Another group, the Veterans Memorial Committee, continue to collect and preserve archival records of Town residents who have served in the past, present and future.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Creating an inventory of existing agricultural, natural, and cultural resources is critical in providing the Town of Byron with information to base future decisions on. The goals, strategies and recommendations for this element were shaped with these resources, and the constraints and opportunities they provide, in mind. The following provides an inventory of these resources.

Agricultural Resources Inventory

Farming and the processing of farm products is an important source of income and employment in Fond du Lac County. Fond du Lac County is a leading agricultural county in Wisconsin and ranks as the nation's 26th largest dairy county (2007 Census of Agriculture). Crops grown in the county are primarily used to feed the county's 54,000 cows.[1] In 2012, Fond du Lac County had 298 dairy herds with an annual average production of 22,500 pounds per cow. Primary crops in 2011 included corn for grain (67,500 acres), corn for silage (45,100 acres), soybeans (44,600 acres), and winter wheat (20,100 acres). Since agriculture is a necessary component of the county's economy, the protection of farmland is critical. However, as is occurring elsewhere in rural Wisconsin, new developments are encroaching on productive farmland. This section will access agricultural lands within the Town of Byron and Fond du Lac County.

Farm and Farmland Loss

Farm and farmland losses are the result of economic pressures within agriculture as well as competition for agricultural lands from residential, commercial, industrial, and other development.

In 1997, there were about 76 farms (defined as producing at least $1,000 worth of agricultural products in that year) in Town of Byron (Table 10-1).[2] ***Between 1990 and 1997, 2.6 percent or 2 farms were lost in the Town.*** The surrounding towns of Oakfield (2 farms or 4.2%) and Fond du Lac (3 farms or 5.5%) and Fond du Lac County (27 farms or 1.5%) also lost farms during this same time period. At the same time, the Town of Eden gained 12 farms or 10.1 percent. It is important to understand that the number of farms tells only part of the story. One must look further at farmland acres to see more of the picture of what is happening. For even though the number of farms increased in the Town of Eden, overall the total acre of farmland decreased, as some property owners may have incrementally sold off portions of their farms, without shutting down operations altogether (Table 10-2).

[11] Fond du Lac County Agriculture-2012, updated 3/12 http:fonddulac.uwex.edu/files/2013/12/2012-FdL-Co.-Agriculture.pdf.
[2] Wisconsin Town Land Use Databook for Fond du Lac County Wisconsin. A project of the Land Use and Agricultural Self-Directed Team, University of Wisconsin-Cooperative Extension. Prepared by the Program on Agricultural Technology Studies (PATS), UW-Madison, September 1999.

Table 10-1: Trends in Farm Numbers, 1990 and 1997

	Estimated Farms		Estimated Dairy Farms		Percent Change	
	1990	1997	1989	1997	Farms	Dairy Farms
T. Byron	**76**	**74**	**57**	**44**	**-2.6%**	**-22.8%**
T. Eden	119	131	65	48	10.1%	-26.2%
T. Fond du Lac	55	52	15	8	-5.5%	-46.7%
T. Oakfield	48	46	16	12	-4.2%	-25.0%
All Towns in Fond du Lac Co.	1,828	1,801	937	621	-1.5%	-33.7%

Source: Wisconsin Town Land Use Data Book, UW-Extension, PATS, 1999.

According to the PATS study, between 1990 and 1997, the Town of Byron lost about 271 acres of farmland or about 1.4 percent (Table 10-2). A similar loss was seen in the Town of Oakfield (102 acres or 0.6%), while larger losses were experienced by the towns of Fond du Lac (1,115 acres or 11.5%) and Oakfield (2,780 acres or 13.7%). Between 2000 and 2006, the Town of Byron lost another 284 acres (1.5%), while surrounding towns lost anywhere from 0.3 to 15.1 percent. More recent information for Fond du Lac County indicates that in 2012, 3,627 acres of farmland (without buildings or other improvements) were sold; all land continued in agricultural use.[3] ***Overall, the Town lost about 903 acres of farmland between 1990 and 2006, or about 4.6 percent.***

Dairy farms unfortunately did not fare as well as farms in general (Table 10-1). In 1989, a total of 57 dairy farms existed in the Town of Byron. By 1997, about 77 percent or 44 dairy farms remained (net loss of 13 farms). While all surrounding towns and all towns in the county lost dairy farms, the percent of farms lost was lowest in the Town of Byron, and highest in the Town of Fond du Lac to the north.

Table 10-2: Loss of Farmland Acres

Jurisdication	1990	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1990-97	2000-06
T. Byron	**19,583**	**19,312**	**18,964**	**18,941**	**18,895**	**18,891**	**18,812**	**18,743**	**18,680**	**-1.4%**	**-1.5%**
T. Eden	17,482	17,380	14,909	14,444	14,902	14,877	14,891	14,895	14,858	-0.6%	-0.3%
T. Fond du Lac	9,655	8,540	7,655	7,310	7,176	7,169	7,029	6,564	6,500	-11.5%	-15.1%
T. Oakfield	20,365	17,585	16,722	16,716	16,622	16,609	16,472	16,209	15,992	-13.7%	-4.4%
T. Lomira	-	-	18,052	18,032	17,989	17,895	17,876	17,856	17,677	-	-2.1%

Source: Wisconsin Town Land Use Data Book, UW-Extension, PATS, 1999 (data from 1990 and 1997)
http://www.pats.wisc.edu/ (data from 2000 to 2006)

As part of the Statement for Equalized Values, the Wisconsin DOR reports the total valuation for agricultural lands. Between 2009 and 2015, the value of agricultural land decreased by 14.2 percent in the Town of Byron (Table 10-3)[4]. Part of this decrease may be attributed to loss of farmland which probably occurred over this time period, as well as the economic downturn that began in 2008. A review of the Byron area indicates that overall agricultural land values have decreased since 2009. Though some of the towns, including the Town of Byron, saw an increase in the equalized value of agricultural land between 2014 and 2015.

[3] 2013 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service.
[4] The Town of Byron experienced a small increase ($700) in the agricultural equalized value between 2014 and 2015.

Table 10-3: Agricultural Equalized Values (Land), 2009 – 2015

Jurisdiction	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Change 2009 - 2015
T. Byron	**3,648,900**	**3,538,500**	**3,379,200**	**3,344,400**	**3,178,300**	**3,129,500**	**3,130,200**	**-14.2%**
T. Eden	2,730,800	2,700,600	2,613,400	2,539,900	2,441,700	2,398,200	2,436,200	-10.8%
T. Fond du Lac	1,219,500	1,198,900	1,275,200	1,234,000	1,184,000	1,148,000	1,157,100	-5.1%
T. Lomira	4,511,500	4,414,900	4,308,400	1,490,600	4,027,100	3,955,200	3,726,100	-17.4%
T. Oakfield	3,022,300	2,538,300	2,575,500	2,543,600	2,418,600	2,384,400	2,407,900	-20.3%

Source: Statement of Equalized Values, Wisconsin Department of Revenue, 2009 - 2015.

Farmland Soils

A classification system rating the suitability of a specific area based on soil type and condition was developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.[5] Prime farmland are generally defined as "land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and that is available for these uses. It has the combination of soil properties, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops in an economic manner if it is treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods".[6] This includes the following classifications (1) All areas are prime farmland; (2) Prime farmland, if drained; (3) Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season, and (4) Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season.[7] Soil data from the NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed in 2013, was used to determine prime farmland.

Overall, about 86 percent (20,056 acres) of the land within the Town of Byron is considered prime farmland (Map 10-1, Table 10-4). About three-quarters (72.4%) of these soils do not need to be drained or protected to be considered prime farmland. Farmland soils classified as "All Areas Prime Farmland" are found throughout the Town, but are less concentrated in the northwest corner. While large areas not classified as All Areas Prime Farmland are located in sections 10, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24 and 25.

Table 10-4: Farmland Classifications

Soil Classification	Acres	Percent
All Areas Prime Farmland	14,522	62.1%
Prime Farmland if Drained	5,395	23.1%
Prime Farmland if Drained & Protected from Flooding or Not Frequently Flooded	0	0.0%
Prime Farmland if Protected from Flooding or Not Frequently Flooded	140	0.6%
Not Prime Farmland	3,340	14.3%
Total	23,396	100.0%

Source: NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed 2013

[5] USDA 1993. USDA Handbook 18: Soil Survey Manual.
[6] United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service. NSSH Part 622 I NRCS. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/survey/?cid=nrcs142p2_054226.
[7] Prime farmland also includes areas that are irrigated. However, within Fond du Lac County this classification does not exist and was therefore omitted from the text.

Natural Resources Inventory

Natural Resources act as the foundation upon which communities are formed. Identifying key natural resources in the Town of Byron, and learning how to utilize, conserve, and/or preserve them may determine the future environmental health of the Town. This section addresses land, water, wildlife, mineral, and recreational resources in the Town of Byron, and aims to provide a baseline upon which the Town can use to make future decisions that may impact these resources.

Land Resources

Soils

Soils support the physical base for development and agriculture within the Town. Knowledge of their limitations and potential difficulties is helpful in evaluating crop productions capabilities and other land use alternatives such as residential development, utility installation and other various projects. Four general soil associations, or groupings of individual soil types based on geographic proximity and other characteristics, are present within the Town of Byron.[8]

These include:

- **Beecher-Elliott Association.** These soils cover the majority of the Town. This association is somewhat poorly drained, silty and clayey, and moderately slowly permeable. It occupies a ground moraine of calcareous (limestone or chalky) clay loam to silty clay glacial till that has a high shale content. The landscape is one of nearly level to moderately steep uplands, nearly level depressions, waterways and board lowlands. Most areas are used for crops; a few are used as permanent pasture and woodlots or are idle.

- **Theresa-Pella-Lamartine Association.** These soils are found in the southeast corner of the town. The soils are well-drained to poorly drained, silty, moderately permeable soils that are underlain by loams and sandy loam till. These soils are mainly on ground moraines with sloping to steep knobs and oval drumlins. Between the sloping areas are numerous long, narrow valleys and a few broad depressions. Drainage patterns within these soils are weak. These soils are used for crops, however due to steep slopes and week drainage patterns, erosion and wetness are localized limitations.

- **Lomira-Virgil Association.** This soil association is found in the southwest corner of the Town. The soils are well-drained and somewhat poorly drained, silty, moderately permeable soils. These soils are part of ground moraines underlain by calcareous loam and glacial till. The soils exist on low ridges and level uplands with depressions. Soils located to the depressions are subject to occasional flooding.

- **Kewaunee-Manawa-Poygan Association.** This association includes a small northwest and northern portions of the Town. The soils consist of well drained to poorly drained, silty and clayey, moderately slowly to slowly permeable soils on glacial ground moraines, terminal moraines. The Kewaunee-Manawa-Poygan association is found in an area one to six miles wide bordering Lake Winnebago. Most of this association is used for crops.

[8] Soil Survey of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, 1973; United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service.

Soil Suitability for On-Site Waste Disposal

Map 10-2 displays the relative suitability for development of specific locations within the Town of Byron based on their underlying soils. The "Soil Limitations Map for On-Site Waste Disposal" identifies suitability for on-site waste disposal options based on an evaluation of soil characteristics, as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). The ratings are based on soil properties that affect absorption of the effluent (depth to water table, ponding, depth to bedrock and flooding), construction (stones, bedrock interfere with installation) and maintenance of the system and public health. This map is not intended to serve as a substitute for on-site soil investigations, but rather as an indicator of reasonable expectations for soils underlying a site.

Evaluation of the soil data indicates that almost 74% of the soils in the Town of Byron are very limited for conventional on-site individual septic systems (Map 10-2, Table 10-5). The southern tier, and especially the southwest corner of the Town, has soils that are somewhat limited for on-site disposal. Soils are unrated near the intersection of STH 175 and CTH B. Another larger area that is unrated is along I-41, north of CTH Y. Currently all portions of the Town of Byron are served by on-site waste disposal systems.

Table 10-5: Soil Limitations for On-Site Waste Disposal

Soil Classification	Acres	Percent
Not Limited	0	0.0%
Somewhat Limited	5,731	24.5%
Very Limited	17,203	73.5%
No Rating	462	2.0%
Total	23,396	100.0%

Source: NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed 2013

Building Site Development

The USDA-Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) has evaluated soil characteristics and rated soil potential for building site development (with basements) based on wetness, shrink-swell potential, bearing strength, susceptibility to flooding, slope steepness, and frost action. The ratings range from not limited to very limited. Typically areas near flowages and in wetlands have the lowest ratings. ***Over half of the area within the Town of Byron (60.0%, 14,047) acres has soils that are considered very limited for building site development (with basements).*** Areas that are very limited are scattered throughout the Town, but are more prevalent in the northern tier and in the northwest corner of the Town. A total of 17% (3,971.7 acres) is somewhat limited for building site development. The remaining areas are either not limited (19.7%, 4,600.7 acres) or not rated (3.3%, 777 acres) (Map 10-3, Table 10-6).

Table 10-6: Soil Potential for Building Site Development

Rating	Acres	Percent
Not Limited	4,601	19.7%
Somewhat Limited	3,972	17.0%
Very Limited	14,047	60.0%
Not Rated	777	3.3%
Total	23,396	100.0%

Source: NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed 2013

Geology, Topography and Scenic Resources

The Town of Byron's topography is controlled by the underlying bedrock and the Valders ice sheet of the Green Bay lobe during the Wisconsin glaciations. Fond du Lac County is divided into two physiographic regions; east of the Niagara Escarpment and west of the Escarpment. The Niagara Escarpment splits the Town of Byron, running from the northeast corner to the southwest corner of the town.

View from CTH F looking northeast

The Town's highest elevations are generally located where CTH F intersects with I-41. The Town's highest elevation is 1150 feet above sea level.

Bedrock

Exposed Bedrock at CTH F

Bedrock geology for the Town of Byron was formed during the Phanerozoic Eon, which was divided into three eras. During the Ordovician Period, Wisconsin was submerged at least three times. Sediments eroded by the waves and washed from the lands were deposited in the sea to form sandstone and shale. Animals and plants living in the sea deposited layers and reefs of calcium carbonate which is now dolomite. At the close of the Ordovician Period and during the Silurian and Devonian periods, Wisconsin remained submerged.
The Escarpment (Map 10-5) splitting the Town is made up of shale and dolomite (Ordovician Formation - Maquoketa Group). Bedrock to the west of the Escarpment is made up of dolomite with some limestone and shale (Ordovician Formation – Sinnipee Group). East of the Escarpment bedrock is dolomite (Silurian Formation – Dolomite Group). ***There is a small amount of areas with high bedrock generally associated with the Niagara Escarpment totaling 734 acres (3.1%)*** (Map 10-4).

Steep Slopes

Map 10-4 indicates areas that have slopes greater than 12 percent***. Less than two percent (1.6%, 371 acres) of the Town's total acreage has slopes in excess of 12 percent***. In general, areas of steep slopes are associated with the Niagara Escarpment. Areas of steep slopes are generally found east and south of Hickory Road and south of River Road.

Non-Metallic Mining Resources

Non-metallic mineral resources included all minerals other than those mined as a source of metal. Economically important non-metallic minerals include stone, sand and gravel and clay. Non-metallic quarry sites within the Town of Byron were obtained from Fond du Lac County and are based on permit data. According to Fond du Lac County***, twelve non-metallic mining operations exist in the Town*** (Map 5-1).

Watersheds and Drainage

The WDNR has divided the state into state into three major river basins; the majority of the Town of Byron falls with the Lake Michigan Basin and the southwest corner of the Town falls within the Mississippi River Basin.[9] Each major river basin is further broken down into hydrologically based Water Management Units (WMUs). ***The Town of Byron is part of the Upper Fox River Basin, the Upper Rock River Basin, and the Milwaukee River Basin*** (Map 10-4).

The Upper Fox River Basin occupies a total of 2,090 square miles and is broken down into 15 watersheds. Two watersheds: the Lake Winnebago-East Watershed (UF02) and the Fond du Lac River Watershed (UF03) are situated in the Town of Byron.

The **Fond du Lac River Watershed** is located primarily in Fond du Lac County, but extends north into the southeast portion of Winnebago County along the western shore of Lake Winnebago.[10] The watershed is about 245 square miles in size (156,642 acres) and contains 461 miles of streams and rivers, 775 acres of lakes and 22,373 acres of wetlands. It is dominated by a mixture of land uses, though agriculture (68%) and wetlands (14%) are the most dominant features of the landscape. It is ranked high for nonpoint source issues affecting streams and groundwater. This watershed is further divided into sub-watersheds, two of which are located in the Town: Parsons Creek – East Branch of the Fond du Lac River and Sevenmile Creek-East Branch of the Fond du Lac River.

The **Lake Winnebago East Watershed** extends along the east shore of Lake Winnebago in Fond du Lac and Calumet counties.[11] This watershed is about 99.2 square miles (63,618 acres) in size and contains 177 miles of streams and rivers, 252 acres of lakes and 1,539 acres of wetlands. The watershed is dominated by agriculture (74%) and is ranked high for nonpoint source issues affecting streams and groundwater. It is further divided into sub-watersheds, the De Neveu Creek sub-watershed falls within the northeast portion of the Town.

[9] http://dnrmaps.wi.gov/sl/?Viewer=SWDV.
[10] http://dnr.wi.gov/water/basin/upfox/wtplans/uf03/uf03_wtplan.pdf.
[11] http://dnr.wi.gov/water/watershedDetail.aspx?key=924852.

The Upper Rock River Basin covers 1,890 square miles and extends into the southwest corner of the Town. The Upper Rock River is divided into 13 watersheds. Only the East Branch Rock River watershed falls within the Town boundaries.

The **East Branch Rock River Watershed** (UR13) lies directly to the east of Horicon Marsh, with the western portion of the watershed in Dodge County and the eastern portion in Washington County. Primary land use in the watershed is agriculture (66%). Theresa Marsh Wildlife Area and Allenton Wildlife Area are large wetland complexes in the watershed. The East Branch of the Rock River meanders through almost the entire width of the watershed, approximately 45 miles. This watershed is further divided into sub-watersheds, the Kummel Creek sub-watershed falls within the Town boundaries.

The upper reaches of the Milwaukee River Basin stretch into the southeast corner of the Town of Byron. The Basin is divided into six watersheds. Only the Milwaukee River East-West watershed falls within the Town boundaries.

The **Milwaukee River East-West Watershed** (MI06) covers 266 square miles and is located in portions of Dodge, Fond du Lac, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, and Washington counties. The East and West Branches of the Milwaukee River meet the Milwaukee River main stem near the Village of Kewaskum in Washington County. This watershed is further divided into sub-watersheds, the West Branch of the Milwaukee River falls within the Town boundaries.

Lakes and Ponds

There are no lakes or ponds located in the Town of Byron.

Rivers and Streams

There are five (5) named rivers and streams within the Town of Byron and several unnamed creeks. (Map 10-4)[12]

- **De Neveu Creek** (Lake Winnebago East Watershed) is a 12 mile creek that flows from De Nevue Lake to Lake Winnebago. Fish and aquatic life conditions are poor.
- **Parsons Creek** (Fond du Lac River Watershed) is a small cold to cool water tributary to the East Branch of the Fond du Lac River. Parsons Creek is listed on the WDNR's Impared Waters list or 303d list due to nutrient and sediment loading and degraded habitat. A TMDL has been completed and needs to be re-submitted to the EPA for appoval.

Parson Creek at Hobbs Woods Nature Area

[12] http://dnr.wi.gov/water/basin/, WDNR, 2016.

- **Campground Creek** (Fond du Lac River Watershed) Campground (Byron) Creek rises from several springs at the base of the Niagara escarpment in southeast Fond du Lac County (Weber et al., 1969). It is considered a Class II trout stream from Fond du Lac County Highway Y to a point near its headwaters, approximately 3.3 miles upstream (WDNR, 1980). The stream has a good gradient through this reach. The stream flattens from about mile 0.6 through a main wetland complex just downstream from its origin area (Reif, 2010). The Creek can be considered cold water to that 0.6 mile point and has potential to sustain a brook trout population. The creek is listed on the WDNR's Impaired Waters list for habitat degradation and low levels of dissolved oxygen du to suspended solids.

- **Kummel Creek** (East Branch Rock River (UR13) known also as Kiefer Creek flows through the southwest portion of the Town. Kummel Creek Creek's is listed on the WDNR's Impaired Waters list. Water quality is poor and habitat is degraded due to sedimentation and phosphors loading from non-point agricultural land uses.

- **West Branch Milwaukee River** (MI06) Watershed is a 21.3 mile river that falls in Dodge, Fond du Lac and Washington Counties. The river's headwaters are located in the southeast corner of the Town.

Floodplains

Areas susceptible to flooding are considered unsuitable for development due to potential health risks and property damage. Floodplain information for Fond du Lac County was certified by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 2012.

Overall, about 1.2 percent (270 acres) of the Town's acres is in floodplains. As can be seen in Map 10-4, the Town's 'floodplains are directly associated with the Parsons Creek corridors.

Fond du Lac County has adopted a Floodplain Zoning Ordinance.[13] This ordinance regulates all areas that would be covered by a hundred year flood event. It requires certain land use controls in designated flood hazard areas, thus making residents eligible to participate in the Federal Flood Insurance Administration's Flood Insurance Program. This program requires all structures located in the designated flood hazard area be insured by a flood insurance policy if they are mortgaged by a federally insured bank.

Wetlands

Wetlands act as a natural filtering system for nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrates and serve as a natural buffer protecting shorelines and stream banks. Wetlands are also essential in providing wildlife habitat, control, and groundwater recharge. Consequently, local, state, and federal regulations have been enacted that place limitations on the development and use of wetlands and shorelands.

Fond du Lac County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 44, Shoreland Zoning Ordinance, Section 44-81, Shoreland-Wetland District 2, regulates wetlands within 1,000 feet of the ordinary high water mark of navigable lakes, ponds or flowages and within 300 feet of the

[13] Chapter 28 Article II.

ordinary high watermark of navigable rivers or streams or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater. Fond du Lac County's ordinance regulates wetlands within the Town. The Army Corps of Engineers has authority over the placement of fill materials in virtually all wetlands two acres or larger adjacent to navigable waterways. The U.S. Department of Agriculture incorporates wetland preservation criteria into its crop price support programs. Prior to placing fill or altering wetland resources, the appropriate agencies must be contacted for authorization.

The wetlands shown on Map 10-5 are based on the Wisconsin Wetlands Inventory (WWI) Map. The WWI maps show graphic representations of the type, size and locations of wetlands in Wisconsin. They have been prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery in conjunction with soils surveys, topographic maps, previous wetland inventories and field work. Therefore it should be noted that using remotely sensed information as a primary data source places limitations on the information. As a result, this information should be used as a guide for planning purposes only. Wetland information depicted within this report was obtained from the WDNR in 2014.

Wetlands with the Town of Byron are somewhat scattered, but larger associations are found near the Campground Creek and the West Branch Milwaukee River. ***Overall, approximately 7 percent (6.5%) of the Towns' total acreage are classified as wetlands*** (Table 10-7).

Table 10-7: Wetlands

	Acres	Percent
Wetlands => 5 Acres	1,329	5.6%
Wetlands < 5 Acres	223	0.9%
Total Wetland Acres	1,552	6.5%
Total Acres	23,936	100.0%

Source: WDNR, 2014

Groundwater

An aquifer is a rock or soil layer capable of storing, transmitting and producing potable water for human consumption. In Fond du Lac County there are several aquifers; the *sandstone aquifer* is the source of the most potable water and is used by many of the major cities within Fond du Lac County. The *Platteville-galena aquifer* is composed primarily of dolomite and provides adequate water to private wells. The *Silurian or Niagara dolomite aquife*r is a source of potable water and is in high demand because of quantity and quality and is moderately susceptible to contamination. *Sand and gravel aquifer* consists of permeable sediments of unconsolidated glacial deposits and is the most susceptible to contamination.[14]

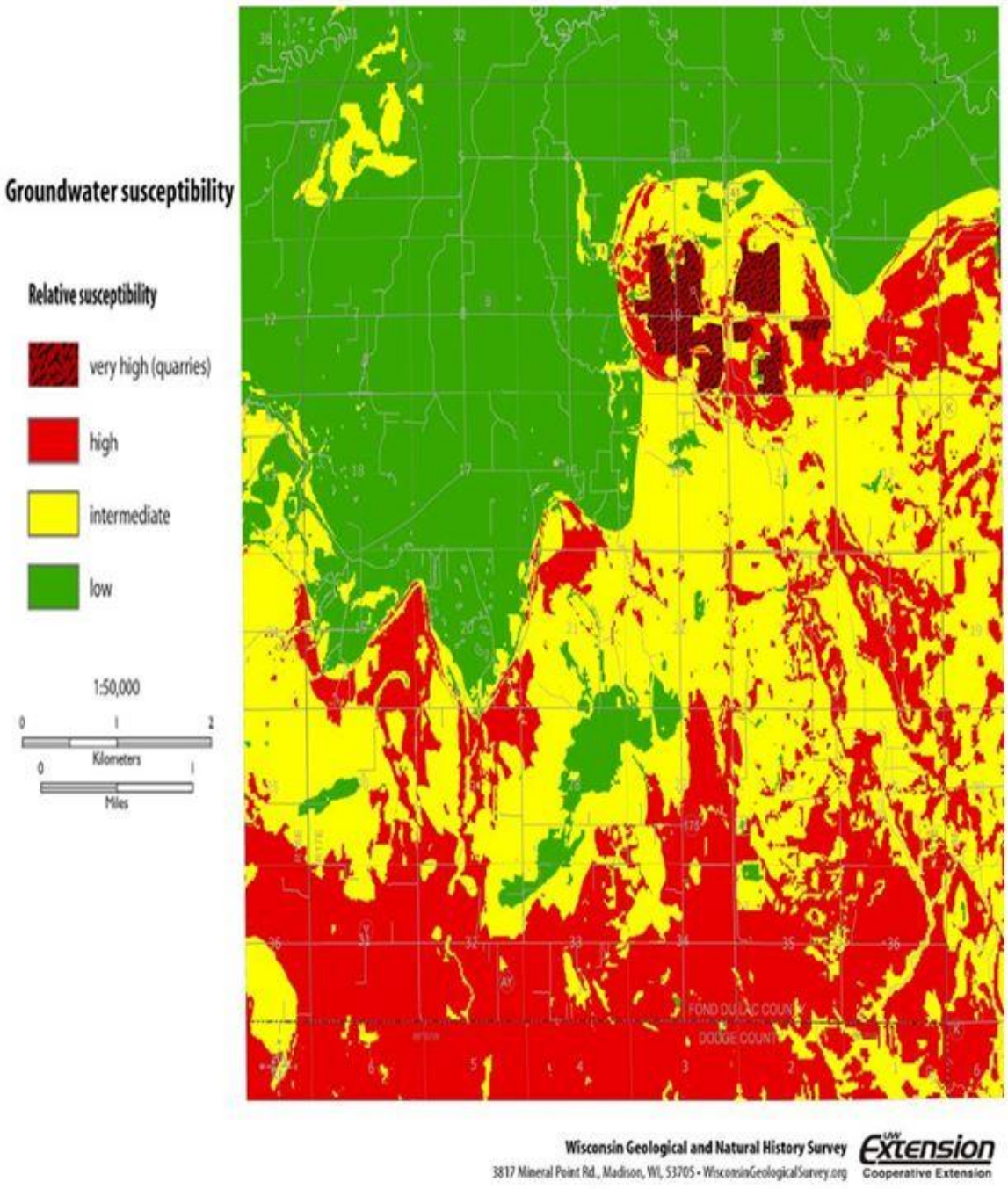
Groundwater aquifers within Fond du Lac County are recharged mostly by the percolation of precipitation through the unsaturated zone to the water table. The recharge area for the Fond du Lac area extends westward from the Niagara Escarpment to the groundwater divide in the western and southwestern parts of the county.[15]

[14] Fond du Lac County land and Water Resource Management Plan, 2013-2017.
[15] Geology and Ground Water Resources of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WATER-SUPPLY PAPER 1604, 1962.

Groundwater Contamination Susceptibility. The Town of Byron's southeastern two-thirds are underlain by fractured dolomite of the Silurian age. These dolomite forms are an important local aquifer; however parts of the Town are susceptible to groundwater contamination because the dolomite is fractured and covered with thin soils. ***The southern quarter of the Town is most susceptible to groundwater contamination.*** Areas with low to moderate susceptibility occur in the north and northwest parts of the Town, north of the Silurian escarpment where soils are thick and clayey.[16] There have been numerous reports of elevated nitrate and bacteria levels in local wells. In March, 2010 the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey University of Wisconsin-Extension completed a project to provide baseline groundwater information for the Town.[17]

[16] Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey University of Wisconsin-Extension, Groundwater Susceptibility of the Town of Byron, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin.
[17] http://www.townofbyron.com/.

Figure 10-1: Groundwater Susceptibility



Source: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey University of Wisconsin-Extension, *Groundwater Susceptibility of the Town of Byron, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, 2010*

The following information was obtained from well samples collected in Fond du Lac County from over 1,500 private wells between 1988 and 2008. Samples were tested for coliform bacteria, nitrate-nitrogen, triazine, arsenic, chloride, total hardness, sulfate, iron, and manganese. The following results were found in the Town of Byron:

- **Coliform Bacteria:** Four-three (43) percent (41 out of 95) of the wells in the Town tested positive for coliform bacteria. The presence of coliform bacteria is an indicator of contamination by fecal coliform and other pathogenic (waterborne disease-causing) organisms.

- **Nitrate-Nitrogen:** Elevated nitrate levels in groundwater commonly result from the use of agricultural and lawn fertilizers, animal waste/bio-solid application to fields or septic systems. Concentrations less than 10 mg/L of nitrate-nitrogen meet US EPA safe drinking water standards for this contaminant. Twenty-eight (28) percent (27 out of 95) samples in the Town that exceeded 10 mg/L.[18]

- **Triazine:** Triazine is a pesticide. A total of 4 wells in the Town showed elevated levels (0.1 to 0.3 parts per billion all within the 0.3 ppb standard) of Triazine.

- **Arsenic:** Arsenic is a naturally occurring carcinogen. None of the samples in the Town showed the presence of arsenic.

- **Chloride:** Chloride in groundwater is naturally less than 10 mg/L, though higher concentrations can be caused by geologic conditions. Typically, higher concentrations (25 mg/L and above) indicate contamination by septic systems, road salt, fertilizers, animal waste or other wastes. About half the wells tested in the Town were above 25 mg/L.

- **Hardness:** There are no drinking water standards for hardness, though the ideal range for total hardness is typically between 150 and 200 mg/L or ppm of hardness as CaCO3. A majority of the wells exceeded 200 mg/L with three wells greater than 600 mg/L.

- **Sulfate:** Sulfate is naturally occurring in groundwater. There is a secondary drinking water standard of 250 mg/L of sulfate. Excessive levels of sulfate can cause a temporary laxative effect in some people. Elevated sulfate may also be a concern for livestock; decreased milk production has been associated with high levels of sulfate provided to dairy cows. Five wells exceeded the secondary standard of 250 mg/L.

- **Iron:** Iron is a naturally occurring mineral that is commonly found in groundwater. While there are no known health effects caused by drinking water that contains iron, concentrations greater than 0.3 mg/L are associated with aesthetic problems relating to taste, odor and color. No wells tested exceeded 0.3 mg/L.

- **Manganese:** Manganese is naturally occurring. While there is no primary drinking water standard for manganese, there is a health advisory level of 0.3 mg/L, concentrations exceeding this level should not be consumed. There is a secondary drinking water standard for manganese in water which is set at 0.05 mg/L. No wells tested exceeded 0.05 mg/L for Manganese.

Depth to Groundwater. Groundwater depth can impact building foundations, septic systems and other factors. Areas of high groundwater are shown on Map 10-4. While areas of high groundwater are found throughout the Town, they are more concentrated in the northern

[18] Results based on data from 1988 to 2007.

portions of the Town. ***In approximately 48.5 percent (11,346 acres) of the Town, the depth to groundwater is less than two feet.***

Wildlife Habitat

Wildlife Resources

Ecological landscapes are areas that differ from each other in ecological attributes and management opportunities. They have unique combinations of physical and biological characteristics, such as climate, geology, soils, water and vegetation. Levels of biological productively, habitat suitability, and the presences of rare species and natural communities also differ. The Town of Byron falls entirely within the Southeast Glacial Plains Ecological Landscape.[19]

Wisconsin Tension Zone and the 16 Ecological Landscapes

Source: Wisconsin's Forests: A Quick Overview; 2011, WDNR

- Southeast Glacial Plains Ecological Landscape covers the bulk of the non-coastal area in southeast Wisconsin and totals approximately 4.9 million acres (13.8% of the land area of the state of Wisconsin). This landscape is characterized by gently rolling to flat topography with clay or silt loam textured soils on glacial till plains and moraines. The Kettle Interlobate Moraine and Horicon Marsh are part of this ecological landscape. The southernmost exposures of the Silurian dolomite "Niagara Escarpment" occur west and south of Lake Winnebago.

The ecological landscape is home to a diverse aquatic and animal population. Wetlands, marshes, open wet meadows, streams, rivers and lakes provide habitat for muskrat, mink, beaver, otter, sandhill crane and sedge wren. Other habitats found within the Town include woodlands and farmland where soils are mostly a rich silt-loam.

The tension zone is a wide corridor running from northwestern to southeastern Wisconsin that marks the pre-settlement dividing line between northern and southern native plant species. The tension zone has characteristics of both northern and southern Wisconsin climates, and therefore, species from both areas. The Town of Byron lies within this tension zone.

[19] WDNR http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/lanscapes/. Accessed 3/2016.

Woodlands

Originally, deciduous forests, including sugar maple, basswood and oak (red, white, black and burr), covered the eastern and western parts of Fond du Lac County.[20] Prairie and brush made up the areas south of Lake Winnebago. Today, woodlands are scattered throughout the Town, but are mainly associated with waterways. Woodlands should be considered as prime wildlife habitat areas.

Forests and woodlands can be classified into one of two categories: general (unplanted) woodlands and planted woodlands. General woodlands are naturally occurring forests and hedgerows. Planted woodlands are tree plantations in which tress are found in rows. These areas include orchards, timber tracts, Christmas tree plantations and other general uses. ***There are approximately 246 acres of planted woodlands and 2,407acres of general woodlands in the Town of Byron*** (Table 10-8, Map 10-5). In total this makes up approximately 11 percent of the land cover in the Town.

Table 10-8: Planted Woodlands

Classification	Acres	Percent
Planted Woodlands	246	1.1%
General Woodlands	2,407	10.3%
Total Woodlands	2,653	11.3%
Total Acres	23,396	100.0%

Source: ECWRPC, 2015

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species

The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in the Department of the Interior and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) - Fisheries in the Department of Commerce (National Marine Fisheries Service – NMFS) share responsibility for administration of the Endangered Species Act (ESA).[21] The purpose of the ESA is to protect and recover imperiled species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. The FWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the NMFS are mainly responsible for marine wildlife such as whales and anadromous fish such as salmon.

Under the ESA, species may be listed as either endangered or threatened. “Endangered” means a species is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. “Threatened” means a species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. Before a plant or animal species can obtain the protection of the ESA, it has to be added to the federal lists of threatened and endangered plants and wildlife. The List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife (50 CFR 17.11) and the List of Endangered and Threatened Plants (50 CFR 17.12) contain the names of all species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, plants and other creatures that have been determined by the FWS and NOAA - Fisheries (for most marine life) to be in greatest need of federal protection. As of March 2008, the FWS has listed 1,925 species worldwide as endangered or threatened; 1,351 occurred in the United States. In April 2014, there were 2,149 listed worldwide, an 11.6 percent increase and 1,524 species in the United States, an increase of 12.8 percent.

[20] http:/dnr.wi.gov/topic/landscapes/Maps.html.
[21] http://www.fws.gov/endangered/, Accessed 03/2016.

Species are listed as endangered or threatened based solely on their biological status and threats to their existence. FWS considered five factors when evaluating a species (1) damage to, or destruction of, a species habitat; (2) overutilization of the species for commercial, recreational, scientific or educational purposes; (3) disease or predation; (4) inadequacy of existing protection; and (5) other natural or manmade factors that affect the continued existence of the species.

Candidate species are plants and animals for which the FWS has sufficient information on their biological status along with the threats they face, to propose them as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. However, development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by other, higher priority listing activities. Candidate species receive no legal protection. However, the FWS encourages concerned parties to form partnerships to conserve these species, because they are species that may warrant protection in the future under the ESA.

The Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) is part of an international network of inventory programs[22,23]. The program is responsible for maintaining data on the locations and status of rare species, natural communities and natural features throughout the state. Species and natural communities tracked by the Wisconsin NHI Program can be found on the NHI Working List. Due to the vulnerability of rare species to collection and destruction, NHI data detailing exact locations is exempt from the Wisconsin Open Records Law. NHI's working list is open to the general public at the town level. Table 10-9 provides Wisconsin and federal status of species within the Town of Byron.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) identifies two (2) federally listed species for Fond du Lac County[24](Table 10-9)***, while the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory identifies by Town, one (1) plant, one (1) Community and one (1) Other*** (Table 10-10).

Table 10-9: Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, Proposed and Candidate Species, Fond du Lac County

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat
Grus Americanus	Whooping Crane	**Non-essential experimental population	Open wetlands and lakeshores
Myotis Septentrionalis	Northern Lone-Eared Bat (Myotis septentrionalis)	Proposed Endangered	Live and dead tree crevices, mines and caves

Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: http://www.fws.gov/endangered

[22] WDNR. http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/NHI/Data.asp?tool=township&mode=detail. Accessed 9/9/15.
[23] The DNR Aquatic Terrestrial Resource Inventory (ATRI database), http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/ss/SS1000.pdf was reviewed but not utilized since the database contains information from the WNHI program. The WNHI program houses the most complete database on the locations and status of rare species, natural communities, and natural features in Wisconsin. Data provided by the WNHI are not based on a comprehensive rare species inventory of the state. The WNHI makes no guarantee or warranty concerning the accuracy or completeness of information contained in the database and does not necessarily endorse any interpretation or products derived from the data.
[24] http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/. Accessed 4/25/14.

Table 10-10: WI Natural Heritage Inventory Working List for the Town of Byron

Scientific Name	Common Name	WI Status	Federal Status	Group
Asclepias sullivantii	Prairie Milkweed	THR		Plant
Mesic Prairie	Mesic Prairie	NA		Community
Migratory Bird Concentration Site	Migratory Bird Concentration Site	SC		Other

Source: WDNR Natural Heritage Inventory, http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/NHI/data.asp

Exotic and Invasive Species

Non-native aquatic and terrestrial plants and animals, commonly referred to as exotic species, have been recognized in recent years as a major threat to the integrity of native habitats and the species that utilize those habitats. Some of these exotic species include purple loosestrife, buckhorn, garlic mustard, multi-colored Asian lady beetles, Eurasian water milfoil, and gypsy moths. They displace native species, disrupt ecosystems, and affect citizens' livelihoods and quality of life. The WDNR requires that any person seeking to bring any non-native fish or wild animal into the state must first obtain a permit as required under the Wisconsin Statues 29.736 and 29.745.

Parks, Open Space and Recreational Resources

Public open space such as parks and parkways are important to the quality of life within a community. These lands serve many purposes including outdoor recreation and education; buffers between different land uses; flood and stormwater management; habitat preservation; air and surface water quality improvements; protection of groundwater recharge areas; aesthetics; and promotion of healthy lifestyles.

WDNR and Public Lands

Since 1876, the State of Wisconsin has been acquiring land to meet conservation and recreational needs. Public lands managed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provide many opportunities and public places to hunt, fish, hike, canoe, or watch or photograph wildlife.

State Fishery Areas (SFAs) protect important waterways in Wisconsin by providing a natural buffer from agricultural practices and urban runoff. SFAs preserve and manage the headwaters of springs or streams which serve as the biological base for fish and other aquatic life. SFAs increase access the availability of public access to navigable streams throughout the state. ***There are no SFAs in the Town of Byron.***

State natural areas (SNAs) protect outstanding examples of Wisconsin's native landscape of natural communities, significant geological formations and archeological sites. They are valuable for research and educational use, the preservation of genetic and biological diversity and for providing benchmarks for determining the impact of use on managed lands. They also provide some of the last refuges for rare plants and animals. ***The Oakfield Rail Prairie SNA is located in the Town of Byron along the Wild Goose State Trail*** (Map 10-5 and Appendix L).[25] It is a remnant of the large, deep-soil mesic and wet-mesic prairies once found in the area

[25] http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Lands/naturalareas/index.asp?SNA=328.

and has been described as the best remaining prairies in Fond du Lac and Dodge counties. The long, linear strip of grassland lies within a former railroad right of way. This SNA is managed by Fond du Lac County.

State parks and forests provide places for outdoor recreation and for learning about nature and conservation. ***There are no state parks or forests in the Town of Byron.***

Environmental Corridors

Environmental corridors are continuous systems of open space created by the natural linkages of environmentally sensitive lands such as woodlands, wetlands, and habitat areas. They provide important routes of travel for a variety of wildlife and bird species. Protecting these corridors from development protects habitat and keeps nonpoint source pollution to a minimum, thus ensuring that high quality groundwater and surface water is maintained and habitat is not impaired.

Important environmental corridors within the Town of Byron are associated with the river and creek corridors mentioned above and the Wild Goose State Trail located in the northwest corner of the Town. These areas should be protected from development by implementing buffer strips where land disturbing activities are limited within the established buffer area.

Waste and Pollution

Solid and Hazardous Waste Sites

The Solid and Hazardous Waste Information Management System (SHWIMS) provides access to information on sites, and facilities operating at sites, that are regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (WDNR) Waste Management program. Activities that occur at facilities include landfill operation, waste transportation, hazardous waste generation, wood burning, waste processing, sharps collection and many more. ***A search of the database indicates that there are five solid waste landfills/disposal facilities within the Town of Byron (Map 9-1):*** [26]

- N3518 Kelly Road, NE1/4 of the NE1/4 of Section 23 (Town of Byron, Status Unknown)
- W5633 Campbell Road, NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 35 (Majerus Landfill, Status Closed)
- HWY 41, NW1/4 of the NW1/4 of Section 35 (Majerus WBS, SW Wood burning Site, Status Closed)
- 8598 HWY 41, SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec 26 (Sadoff & Rudoy Industries, Status Inactive)
- USH 41 over CTH F (WI DOT Bridge B20-24 and B20-09, HW Large Generator – One Time, Status Inactive)

These areas should be indicated on the future land use map. When considering redevelopment of these sites, it is important to carefully evaluate whether the activity is compatible with public health and safety.[27]

[26] http://dnr.wi.gov/sotw/SetUpBasicSearchForm.do.
[27] http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/rr/RR685.pdf.

Air Quality

Air quality, especially good air quality, is often taken for granted. Sound local and regional planning can minimize negative impacts to the air. Development patterns can impact automobile use, which in turn impacts air quality. Emissions from certain industries can also impact air quality. As more rural residential development occurs, there are increased conflicts between non-farm residents and certain agricultural operations that emit dust and odors. Noise can also be a factor impacting environmental quality.

The Clean Air Act, which was last amended in 1990, requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards[28] for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. Two standards are set; primary and secondary. Primary standard limits are set to protect public health, while secondary standards are set to protect public welfare (protection against decreased visibility, damage to animals, crops, vegetation and buildings). National Ambient Air Quality Standards are set for six principal pollutants; carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, ozone and sulfur dioxide.[29]

There is an ozone air quality monitoring site located at N3996 Kelly Road in the Town of Byron. The site is located at the edge of a farm field. The primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone is 0.075 ppm.[30] The 8-hour ozone design values (ppb) were not exceeded in Fond du Lac County between 2003 and 2013.[31]

Particulate matter (PM) is a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets is not monitored in Fond du Lac County.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources, like natural resources are valuable assets which should be preserved. These resources define a community's unique character and heritage. Included in this section is an inventory of historic buildings, sites, structures, objects, archeological sites and districts.

State and National Register of Historic Places

The Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historical Preservation (DHP) is a clearing house for information related to the state's cultural resources including buildings and archaeological sites. A primary responsibility of the DHP is to administer the State and National Register of Historic Places programs. The National Register is the official national list of historic properties in the United States that are worthy of preservation. The program is maintained by the National Park Service in the U.S. Department of the Interior. The State Register is Wisconsin's official listing of state properties determined to be significant to Wisconsin's heritage. The inventory is maintained by the DHP. Both listings include sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts that are significant in national, state, or local history. Sites are based on the architectural, archaeological, cultural, or engineering significance. (For ease of discussion,

[28] 40 CFR part 50.
[29] http://www.epa.gov/air/criteria.html.
[30] To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations measured at each monitor within an area over each year must not exceed 0.075 ppm. A lower ozone standard is expected to be proposed by US EPA in late 2014. In March of 2008, the 8-hour standard of 84 ppb was lowered to 75 ppb.
[31] Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Air Quality Trends, April 2015.

"National Register" is used to refer to both programs. In Wisconsin, if a property is listed on one then it is typically listed on the other. ***There are no properties within the Town of Byron listed on the National Register.***[32]

The National Register is not a static inventory. Properties are constantly being added, and, less frequently, removed. It is, therefore, important to access the most updated version of the National Register properties.

Architecture and History Inventory (AHI)

In order to determine those sites that are eligible for inclusion on the National Register, the DHP frequently funds historical, architectural, and archaeological surveys of municipalities and counties within the state. Surveys are also conducted in conjunction with other activities such as highway construction projects. ***A search of the DHP's online Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) reveals a total of 46 sites listed for the Town of Byron*** (Appendix L)***.***

Inclusion in this inventory conveys no special status, rights, restrictions, or benefits to owners of these properties. It simply means that some type of information on these properties exists in the DHP's collections. AHI is primarily used as a research and planning tool. Like the National Register, this is not a static inventory. Properties are constantly being updated.

Archaeological Sites Inventory

An inventory similar to the AHI exists for known archaeological sites across the state: the Archaeological Sites Inventory (ASI). Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological sites, information as to their whereabouts is not currently made available online. This information is distributed only on a need-to-know basis. Archaeological sites are added to ASI as they are discovered; discovery is a continual process.

Wisconsin Historical Markers

Wisconsin historical markers identify, commemorate and honor important people, places, and events that have contributed to the state's rich heritage. The Wisconsin Historical Markers Program is a vital education tool, informing people about the most significant aspects of Wisconsin's past. The Society's Division of Historic Preservation administers the Wisconsin Historic Markers Program. Applications are required for all official State of Wisconsin historical markers and plaques. ***There are no historical markers located in the Town of Byron.***[33]

[32] http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/. Accessed 3/21/16.
[33] Wisconsin Historical Society. Accessed 3/21/16.

Yellowstone Trail

The Yellowstone Trail began in South Dakota in 1912. It quickly expanded to run from the Twin Cities (Minnesota) to the Yellowstone National Park in Montana. While the intent of the founders was to create a highway from coast to coast the marking of the whole route took considerable time. In 1914, it was formally extended to the Idaho border in the west and to Chicago in 1915. By 1917 the entire route was firmly established.[34] This historic route was created by small-town business people and civic leaders to promote good roads and to attract visitors traveling from coast to coast.[35] ***A portion of this historic trail passes through Wisconsin and the Town of Byron on parts of State Highway 175*** (See map 8-3).

Yellowstone Trail Routes through Fond du Lac and Dodge Counties

Source: The Yellowstone Trail Association, http://www.yellowstonetrail.org/id61.htm

Museums/Other Historic Resources

Museums protect valuable historic resources for community enjoyment. Residents are welcome to learn from the exhibits and amenities they have to offer. ***There are no museums in the Town of Byron.*** However, there are several museums located in close proximity to the Town.

- Children's Museum of Fond du Lac, 75 W. Scott Street, Fond du Lac
- 1856 Historic Octagon House, 276 Linden Street, Fond du Lac
- Galloway House & Village, 336 E. Pioneer Road, Fond du Lac
- Painted Lady-Ebert Estate, 199 E. Division Street, Fond du Lac
- Silver Wheel Manor Doll Museum, N6221 CTH K, Fond du Lac
- Mayville Limestone School Museum, 215 N. Main Street, Mayville

Locally Significant Historic Places

Locally significant historic places are historic structures, historic sites or historic districts which have a distinctive historic, architectural or cultural significance to a community.

Birth Place of S. J. Wittman

[34] http://www.yellowstonetrail.org/id3.htm.
[35] http://www.travelwisconsin.com/article/tours/a-wisconsin-road-trip-on-the-yellowstone-trail.

The following Locally Significant Historic Places exist in the Town of Byron:

- Sylvester Joseph Wittman birthplace. S. J. "Steve" Wittman was born on April 5, 1904 in the Town of Byron. He was an internationally known aviator and inventor. He was not a veteran, but he did train 103 pilot candidates in the Civil Pilot Training Program from 1940 to 1943 during World War II.[36]

- Camp Byron Tabernacle. Camp Byron was a Methodist meeting place since 1848. The Methodist Church in Byron was holding their annual revival meeting at the camp every year (except one year during the Civil War) since the camps inception. In the early years, people camped in tents, but eventually structures were built. Surviving structures include Ingraham Hall (built in the mid-1920's), an in-ground swimming pool, and several family cottages dating back to the early 1900's. Both the camp and the swimming pool are the oldest of their kind still in use in the State of Wisconsin.[37] In 2009, the camp was sold to a private party.

Besides the two places listed above, the Town is home a number of older churches, former school buildings cemeteries and a cheese factory.

Byron Historical Society[38]

The Byron Historical Society is a non-profit affiliate of the Wisconsin Historical Society. It was founded in 2006 to collect, preserve and share Town of Byron history. The society meets once per month on the third Monday and is overseen by a six member board. It has an office in the basement of the town hall. The basement also houses the society's collection of photographs, paper documents (obituaries, news articles, cemetery records, scrapbooks, plat books, and histories of organizations, businesses and families), tools, advertising media, clothing, and other artifacts that reflect the lives and occupations of Town residents. A small collection of military uniforms are also included in the society's collection.

Veterans Memorial, Byron Town Hall

Local History[39]

In 1839, the first white settlers, John Case, Oscar Pier, Patrick Kelly and William Stewart arrived from New York State and settled in section 3, in the northern part of the Town (Mound Prairie Neighborhood). Other settlers followed. Mary Butler, daughter of Samuel Butler, a native from England, taught the first classes in the Town in the summer of 1841 in her father's corn barn. In 1845, another settlement started in the southeastern part of the Town. During that same year, settlers from Genesee New York

[36] S. J. "Steve" Wittman Biography and Sign in the Town of Byron. http://townofbyron.com/historical-society/around-the-town.
[37] Architecture and History Inventory, Wisconsin Historical Society.
[38] Byron Historical Society.
[39] Byron Through the Years by Ruth Bird and June Case, 1948; Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan, adopted February 14, 2006.

established the Genesee Neighborhood at the crossroads of Section 19 and 30 in the Town of Byron and Sections 24 and 25 in the Town Oakfield. In 1846, the Town of Byron was officially organized and William Steward became the first town chairperson.

Farming has been and continues to play an important role in the local economy of the Town of Byron.

KEY AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY POINTS

- In 1997, there were about 76 farms (defined as producing at least $1,000 worth of agricultural products in that year) in Town of Byron. Between 1990 and 1997, 2.6 percent or 2 farms were lost in the Town.
- Overall, the Town lost about 903 acres of farmland between 1990 and 2006, or about 4.6 percent.
- Overall, about 86 percent (20,056 acres) of the land within the Town of Byron is considered prime farmland.
- Evaluation of the soil data indicates that almost 75% of the soils in the Town of Byron are very limited for conventional on-site individual septic systems.
- Over half of the area within the Town of Byron (60.0% or 14,047) acres has soils that are considered very limited for building site development (with basements).
- There is a small amount of areas with high bedrock generally associated with the Niagara Escarpment totaling 734 acres (3.1%).
- Less than two percent (1.6%, 371 acres) of the Town's total acreage has slopes in excess of 12 percent.
- Twelve non-metallic mining operations exist in the Town.
- The Town of Byron is part of the Upper Fox River Basin, the Upper Rock River Basin, and the Milwaukee River Basin.
- The Upper Fox River Basin occupies a total of 2,090 square miles and is broken down into 15 watersheds. Two watersheds: the Lake Winnebago-East Watershed (UF02) and the Fond du Lac River Watershed (UF03) are situated in the Town of Byron.
- The Upper Rock River Basin covers 1,890 square miles and extends into the southwest corner of the Town. The Upper Rock River is divided into 13 watersheds. Only the East Branch Rock River watershed falls within the Town boundaries.
- The upper reaches of the Milwaukee River Basin stretch into the southeast corner of the Town of Byron. The Basin is divided into six watersheds. Only the Milwaukee River East-West watershed falls within the Town boundaries.
- There are no lakes or ponds located in the Town of Byron.
- There are five (5) named rivers and streams (De Neveu Creek, Parsons Creek, Campground Creek, Kiefer Creek, and West Branch Milwaukee River) within the Town of Byron and several unnamed creeks.
- Overall, about 1.2 percent (270 acres) of the Town's acres is in floodplains.
- Approximately 7 percent (6.5%) of the Towns' total acreage are classified as wetlands.
- The southern quarter of the Town is most susceptible to groundwater contamination.
- In approximately 48.5 percent (11,346 acres) of the Town, the depth to groundwater is less than two feet.
- There are approximately 246 acres of planted woodlands and 2,407acres of general woodlands in the Town of Byron.

- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) identifies two (2) federally listed species for Fond du Lac County, while the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory identifies by Township, one (1) plant and (1) community, and (1) other occurrences.
- There are no State Fishery Areas in the Town of Byron.
- The Oakfield Rail Prairie SNA is located in the Town of Byron along the Wild Goose State Trail.
- There are no State Parks or Forests in the Town of Byron.
- A search of the database indicates that there are five solid waste landfills/disposal facilities within the Town of Byron.
- There are no properties within the Town of Byron Lac listed on the National Register.
- A search of the DHP's online Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) reveals a total of 46 sites listed for the Town of Byron.
- There are no historical markers located in the Town of Byron.
- A portion of the historic Yellowstone Trail passes through Wisconsin and the Town of Byron on parts of State Highway 175.
- There are no museums in the Town of Byron.
- There are two Locally Significant Historic Places in the Town of Byron.

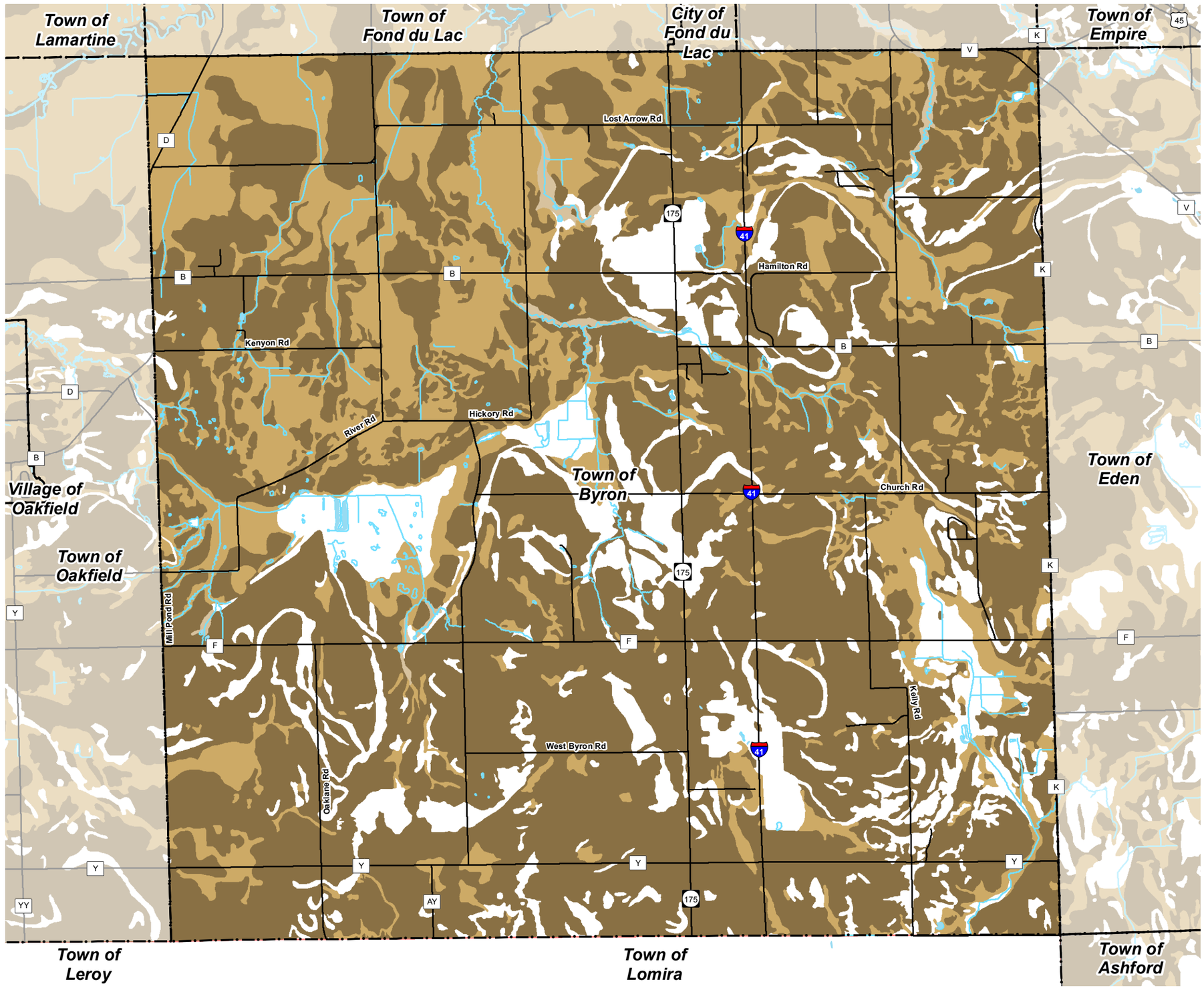
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goals, objectives, policies and recommendations for the Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources element are provided in Chapter 2: Plan Framework.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to the Agricultural, Natural and Cultural resources element can be found in Appendix E.

Map 10-1
Town of Byron
Prime Farmland



Legend

- All areas are prime farmland
- Prime farmland if drained
- Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Not Prime Farmland

DRAFT

Source:
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2015.
Soil data provided by NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed 2013.

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Scale in Miles

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East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC

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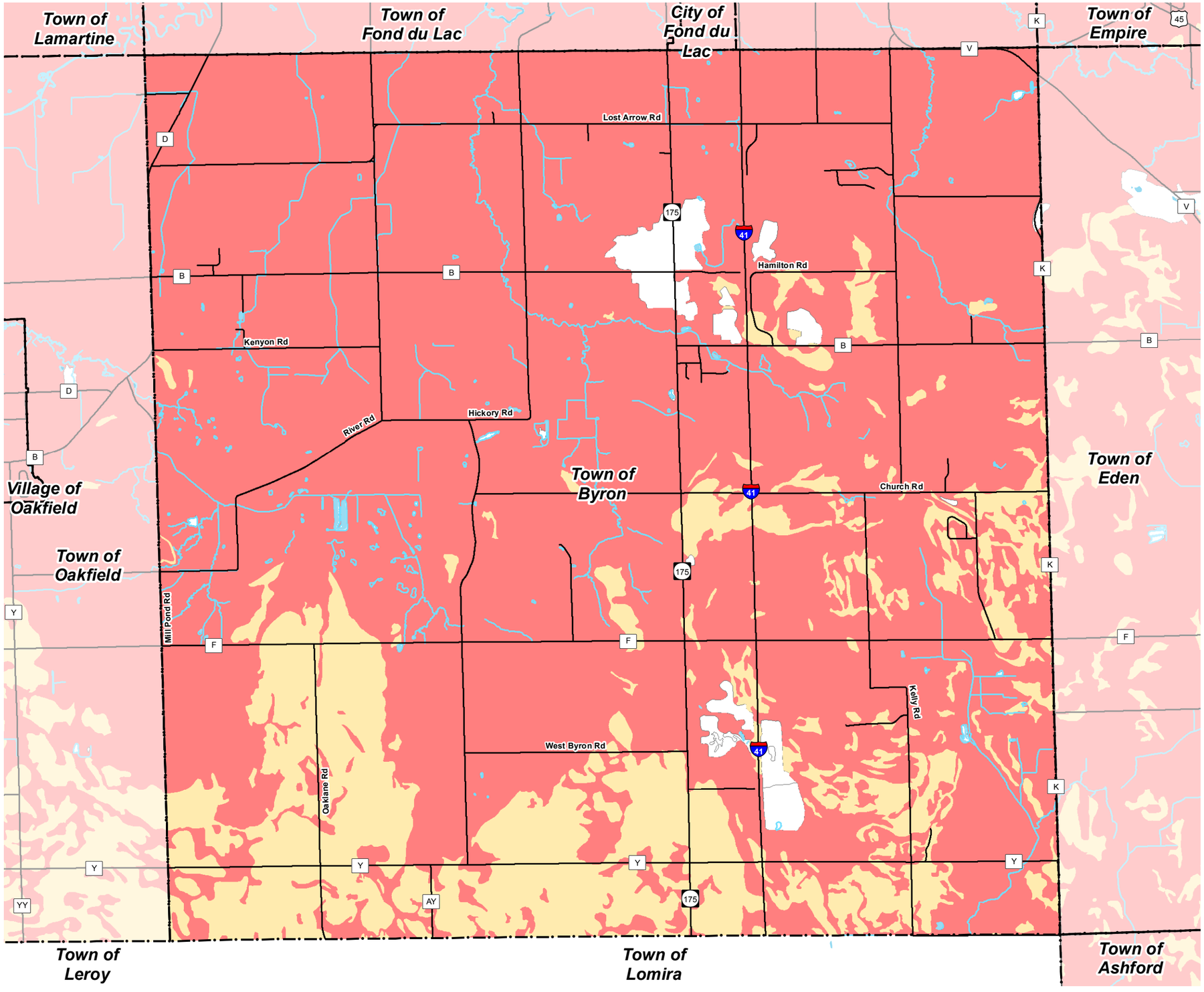
Map 10-2
Town of Byron
Soil Limitations For On-Site Waste Disposal



Legend

- Not limited
- Somewhat limited
- Very limited
- Not rated

DRAFT

Source:
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2015.
Soil data provided by NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed 2013.

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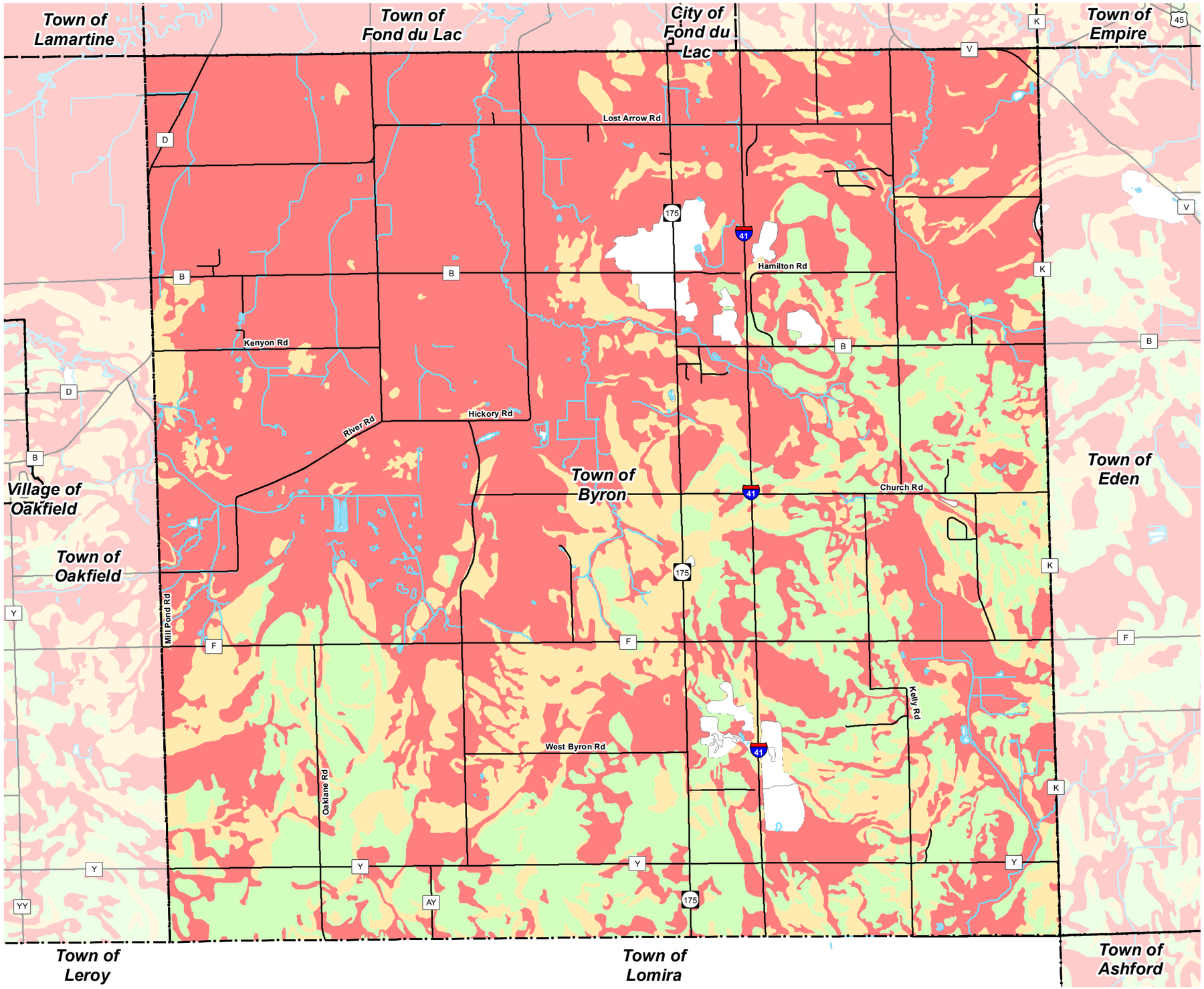

Map 10-3
Town of Byron
Soil Limitations For Building Development

Legend

- Not limited
- Somewhat limited
- Very limited
- Not rated

DRAFT

Source:
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2015.
Soil data provided by NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed 2013.

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Scale in Miles

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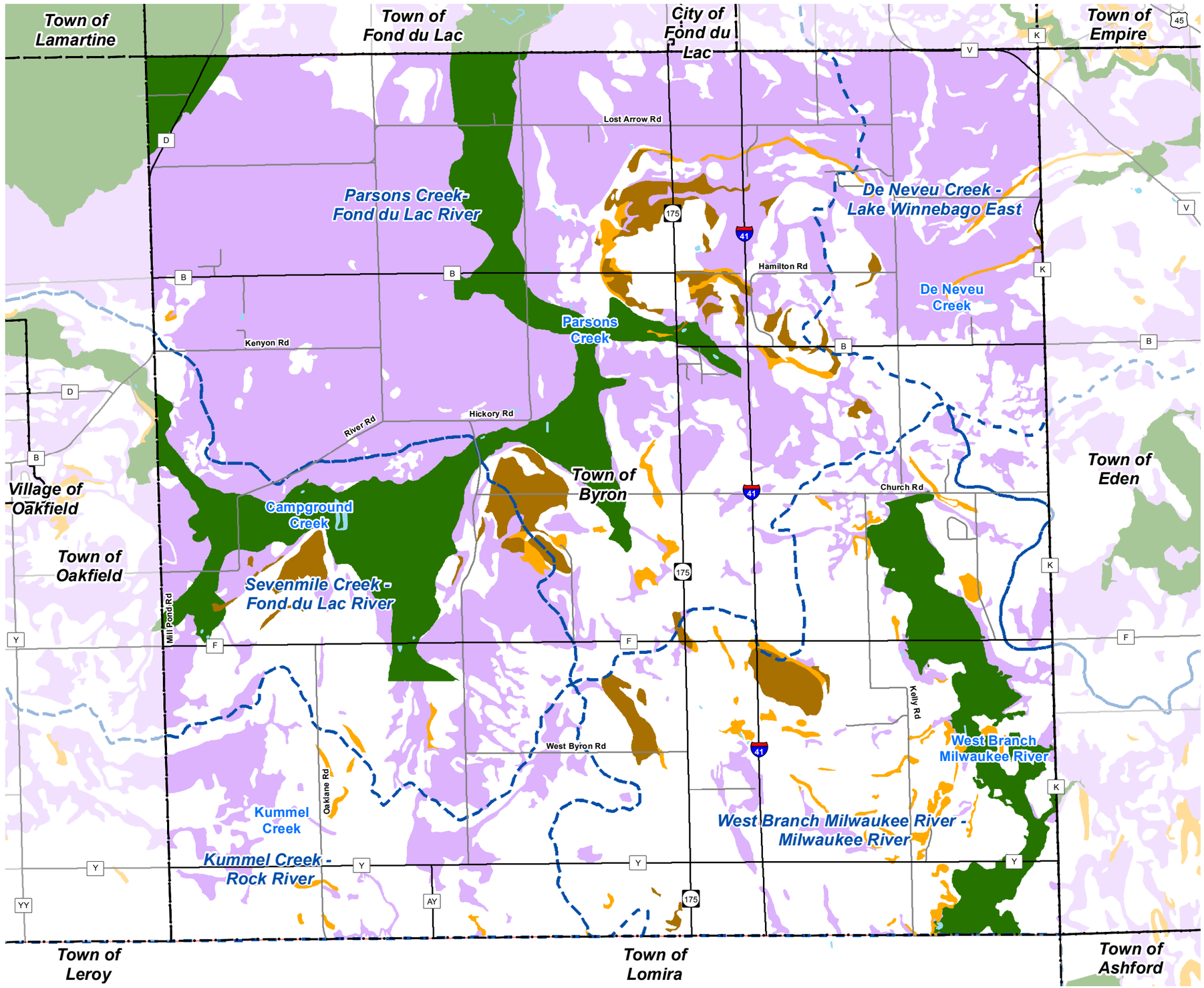
Map 10-4
Town of Byron
Environmental Features



Legend

- Subwatershed Boundaries
- Steep Slope (>12%)
- High Bedrock
- Floodplain
- High Groundwater (<2 Feet)

DRAFT

Source:
Soil data provided by NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed 2013.
Floodplain & Watershed data provided by WDNR 2014.
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2015.

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Scale in Miles

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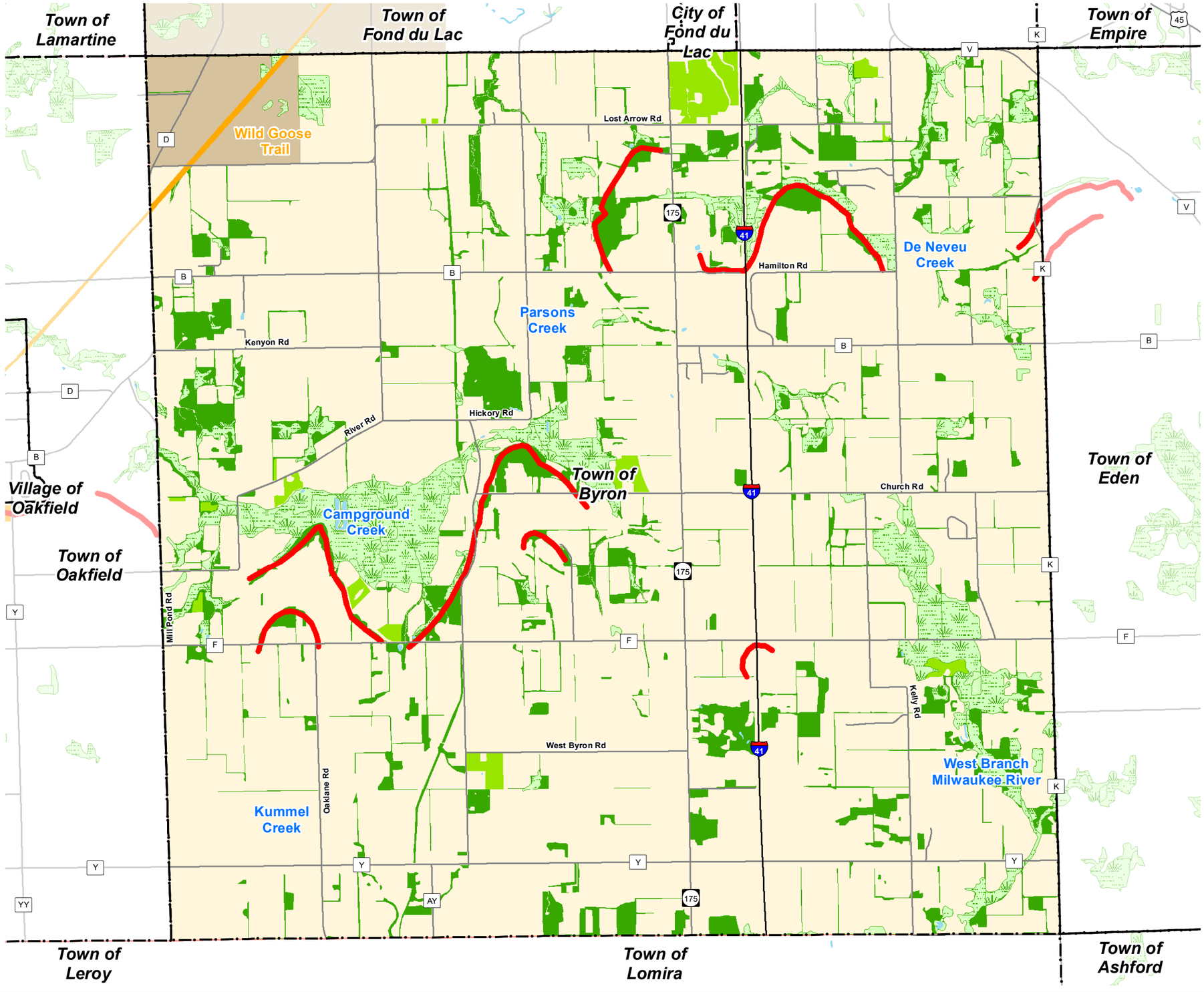

Map 10-5
Town of Byron
Environmental Features

- Niagara Escarpment
- WDNR Managed Lands
- Wetlands
- Wetland (<5 acres)
- Planted Woodlands
- General Woodlands
- Terrestrial Endangered Species

DRAFT

Source:
Soil data provided by NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed 2013.
Wetland data provided by WDNR 2014.
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2015.

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Scale in Miles

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CHAPTER 11

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

CHAPTER 11: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

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CHAPTER 11: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

INTRODUCTION

The relationship a municipality has with school districts, neighboring communities, the county, the Regional Planning Commission, the state, and the federal government can impact residents in terms of taxation, planning, service provision, and siting of public facilities. An examination of these relationships and the identification of existing or potential conflicts can help a municipality address these situations in a productive manner.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Vision for 2040

In 2040, the Town of Byron has been successful in forming strong relationships with Fond du Lac County and neighboring and nearby municipalities. This has led to cost-effective and timely delivery of Police, fire and emergency medical services to Town residents. Long-term intergovernmental agreements have protected the Town's borders, allowed for the extension of municipal utilities which provides a stable land base. Participation in the Intergovernmental Agreement Advisory Committee has proven very effective and has enhanced communication and cooperation in regard to land use planning between the Town and the City of Fond du Lac. The Town works closely with other neighboring communities to ensure that growth within close proximity is occurring in a cost-effective and mutually agreeable manner. Through collaborative county-wide efforts, farming operations in the Town and area are flourishing as agriculture and agricultural support industries remain a strong component of the Town and areas economy.

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Governmental Units and Relationships to the Town of Byron

Adjacent Communities

The Town of Byron shares its borders with the City of Fond du Lac, the towns of Ashford, Eden, Empire, Fond du Lac, Lamartine and Oakfield in Fond du Lac County and the towns of Lomira and Leroy in Dodge County. As a result, the land use planning; road system planning and maintenance; trail planning, construction, and maintenance; other planning issues should be coordinated between municipalities. The City of Fond du Lac has certain statutory powers and authorities including the power to annex lands and exercise extraterritorial plat review and zoning in the neighboring towns. The City of Fond du Lac uses extraterritorial plat review, but does not exercise extraterritorial zoning. A city/towns border agreement has been negotiated, but approvals of all jurisdictions remains before the intergovernmental agreement can be finalized (see below). Currently the Town has a good working relationship with its neighbors.

School Districts

The Town of Fond du Lac is served by four school districts: the Campbellsport School District, Fond du Lac Public School District, the Lomira School District and the Oakfield School District. The Oakfield School District covers most of the western third of the Town. This includes the scattered residential developments, plus the unincorporated community of South Byron and existing residential developments near Kenyon and Hamilton roads (North and South Barton subdivisions and the Briar Court Subdivision. The Fond du Lac Public School District includes most of the northeast corner of the Town. This area includes a number of quarries and commercial development as well as concentrated areas of residential development along Lost Arrow Road, STH 175 and the Abel subdivision. Most of the central and southeast corner of the Town is part of the Lomira School District service area. Included in this area is the unincorporated community of Byron, scattered residential development and concentrated residential development near the corner of CTH B and I-41, and the Landolf and Wildlife subdivisions. The remainder of the Town is part of the Campbellsport School District. The service area for this school district is somewhat fractured and includes a piece in the northeast corner and along the eastern border of the Town.

It is anticipated that in the future, residential growth will continue to be scattered and that no one school district will be taking a significant number of new students as a result of new residential growth. Currently, no schools are located in the Town and students must be transported to schools within the City of Fond du Lac and the villages of Eden, Campbellsport, Lomira and Oakfield. According to the Fond du Lac School District, some buildings are nearing capacity, though no additions are being planned at this time and there have been no recent referendums. The Lomira school district is currently completing a $24 million referendum which included facility updates to the middle school and high school. Per the Oakfield School District, district schools have adequate capacity at this time and no new referendums are being planned. Therefore, ***it is anticipated that the four existing school districts have sufficient capacity to accommodate future residential growth.***

Presently, no formal written intergovernmental agreement exists between any of the four school districts and the Byron. School districts and local communities should work together to coordinate the siting and utilization of new school facilities. Communities, school districts and local businesses can establish agreements to work together on other issues as well. An example may be the establishment of partnerships to construct local buildings (sheds, garages, houses) that not only give students valuable life and work skills but also benefit individuals within the local community. Community service type projects by local students strengthen young peoples' sense of civic engagement and can have lifelong implications. Therefore the Town could benefit from establishing a method of communication with the local school districts.

The Town is served by the Moraine Park Technical College. The closest campus is located in the City of Fond du Lac. Opportunities may exist to partner with the Technical College on projects that would benefit the residents in the Town of Byron.

Community Facilities

The Town is situated in Fond du Lac County and abuts the City of Fond du Lac, the towns of Ashford, Eden, Empire, Fond du Lac, Lamartine and Oakfield in Fond du Lac County and the towns of Lomira and Leroy in Dodge County. As a result, the Town must work closely with others to provide services to its residents. ***Police protection for the Town of Byron is***

provided by the Fond du Lac Sheriff's Department who dispatches officers from its facilities in the City of Fond du Lac. Fire protection for the Town is provided, under contract, by the Brownsville Fire Company and Eden, Village of Lomira and Oakfield fire departments. The fire departments are the first response within the Town, and others respond as needed. Rapid emergency medical response for victims of illness and injury are also provided through the fire departments. Ambulance service is provided by the Fond du Lac Paramedics. Fire, ambulance and emergency medical First Responders are dispatched through the Fond du Lac County 911 call center. ***The Town is part of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS), which is a mutual aid measure used to deploy fire, rescue and emergency medical services in a multi-jurisdictional and/or multi-agency response.***

Library service to Town residents is provided through the Fond du Lac Public Library, Brownsville Public Library, Oakfield Public Library or the Lomira Quadgraphics Community Library. Libraries in Fond du Lac County are part of the Winnefox Library System, while libraries in Dodge County are part of the Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System. Seventeen library systems exist within the state and the Winnefox and Mid-Wisconsin Federated library systems are part of this federation. The Winnefox Library System includes 30 libraries in Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Waushara, Marquette and Green Lake counties. While the Mid-Western Federated Library System, includes 18 libraries in Dodge and Washington counties. Library systems are designed to provide expanded library services to more people without making additional large expenditures. ***Libraries receive the majority of their revenue from local municipalities and the county.***

Communication and coordination between the Town of Byron and providers of utility infrastructure (electric, natural gas, telecommunication, etc.), WisDOT and the Fond du Lac County Highway Department ensures that road construction and utility upgrades will run smoothly and that all work is done before restoration is completed. This lessens the chance that new road surfaces and restored terraces will need to be excavated shortly after construction is complete. Likewise, local governments, school districts and businesses working together on technological upgrades, ensure that these upgrades are made in concert without duplication of efforts so that a common goal can be achieved.

Two high capacity public drinking water wells for the City of Fond du Lac are located in the Town. ***To protect private wells within the Town in areas near high capacity drinking water wells, the city and Town have entered into an agreement to monitor private wells and resolve issues as they arise.*** The city has prepared a wellhead protection plan and the Town should continue to work with the City of Fond du Lac on issues related to location and protection of water quality in relation to these wells.

Fond du Lac County

The Town of Byron is located in Fond du Lac County. The Town of Byron has adopted its own zoning; however the county regulates Shoreland Zoning in all unincorporated areas of the county. ***The Town works with county departments to coordinate road construction, maintenance and snow plowing on major roads; police, fire and emergency dispatch; election and planning assistance.*** Town residents have access to county departments and services including senior citizen and other social services, recreational resources, property information, birth and death certificates, and others. The Town and the county continue to maintain open communications with one another that work to foster good working relationships and mutual respect.

Regional

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Fond du Lac County, and thus the Town of Byron, is a member of the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC). ***ECWRPC provides planning and technical assistance to counties, communities, businesses, interest groups and individuals within its region.*** These services include environmental management, housing, demographics, economic development, transportation (including Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) work), community facilities (including Sewer Service Area (SSA) planning responsibilities), land use, contract planning, and others.

State

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). The WDNR is responsible for the regulation, protection, and sustained management of natural resources within the state. The WDNR operates various programs in water and air quality management, habitat preservation, recreational trail development, and other programs. WDNR managed lands in the Town of Byron include the Oakfield Railroad Prairie State Natural Area (SNA) and the Wild Goose State Trail. ***The WDNR works with Fond du Lac County to maintain the Oakfield Railroad SNA and Wild Goose Trail.*** These facilities are open to the public.

Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP). The overall mission of DATCP is multi-fold. The agency oversees programs which ensure the safety and quality of food, fair business practices for buyers and sellers, consumer protection, efficient use of agricultural resources in a quality environment, healthy animal and plant populations, and the vitality of Wisconsin agriculture and commerce. Since agriculture will continue to be an important economic industry within the Town and surrounding area, many of the programs DATCP offers will benefit and help local citizens and businesses.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT). WisDOT deals with issues related to transportation uses in the Town. WisDOT evaluates existing transportation infrastructure for bicycle and pedestrian trails as well as assists in planning efforts for future trails. The county maintains through an agreement with WisDOT the maintenance of the I-41 and STH 175 corridors. A number of projects including a potential interchange between I-41 and STH 175 (Town of Fond du Lac), the reconstruction of a box culvert on STH 175 (Town of Fond du Lac) and road maintenance on I-41 may impact the Town of Byron. ***WisDOT, Fond du Lac County and local communities should work together to address the long term vision for the Fond du Lac area and to address transportation issues associated with these projects.***

Intergovernmental Agreements

The *1996 Intergovernmental Agreement among the City of Fond du Lac and the towns of Fond du Lac, Empire, Taycheedah and Friendship* is scheduled to terminate in June, 2016. This agreement was designed to protect the tax base of the towns from the large number of annexations that were occurring. The core principals of the agreement were to (1) recognize the City Growth Areas (annexations may occur, non-unanimous majority annexations are permitted, and Town will discourage premature development prior to annexation); (2) Town Growth Areas (annexations are prohibited without Town Board consent); and (3) No restrictions on annexations outside of Town Growth Areas.

A few years ago, the City of Fond du Lac and the towns of Fond du Lac, Empire, Taycheedah and Friendship began to discuss a new intergovernmental agreement to replace the 1996 agreement. Since the City of Fond du Lac now extends to the Town of Byron (between I-41 and STH 175), the Town of Byron was part of these discussions. ***The towns and the City of Fond du Lac have come to an intergovernmental agreement, which is currently going through the approval process.*** The new agreement retains the core principles of establishing City and Town Growth Areas. All other territory is labeled as "Undesignated Territory." Unlike the 1996 agreement, (1) limited residential development is permitted in City Growth Areas (annexation is postponed for 24 years or whenever the property becomes a functional town island), (2) the city has waived its 3-mile extraterritorial zoning and land division powers for land in the Town Growth Areas and Undesignated Territory; and (3) the city has agreed to certain restrictions on the annexation of land from the Undesignated Territory. In addition, a new advisory committee called the "Intergovernmental Agreement Advisory Committee" will be created. The committee will have representatives from each community. The purpose of this committee is to foster, maintain and enhance communication and cooperation between the towns and the city in regard to land use planning and development.

KEY INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION SUMMARY POINTS

- The Town of Byron shares its borders with the City of Fond du Lac, the towns of Ashford, Eden, Empire, Fond du Lac, Lamartine and Oakfield in Fond du Lac County and the towns of Lomira and Leroy in Dodge County.
- The Town of Fond du Lac is served by four school districts: the Campbellsport School District, Fond du Lac Public School District, the Lomira School District and the Oakfield School District.
- It is anticipated that the four existing school districts have sufficient capacity to accommodate future residential growth.
- Presently, no formal written intergovernmental agreement exists between any of the four school districts and the Byron.
- Police protection for the Town of Byron is provided by the Fond du Lac Sheriff's Department who dispatches officers from its facilities in the City of Fond du Lac.
- The Town is part of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS), which is a mutual aid measure used to deploy fire, rescue and emergency medical services in a multi-jurisdictional and/or multi-agency response.
- Library service to Town residents is provided through the Fond du Lac Public Library, Brownsville Public Library, Oakfield Public Library or the Lomira Quadgraphics Community Library.
- Libraries receive the majority of their revenue from local municipalities and the county.
- To protect private wells within the Town in areas near high capacity drinking water wells, the city and Town have entered into an agreement to monitor private wells and resolve issues as they arise.
- The Town works with county departments to coordinate road construction, maintenance and snow plowing on major roads; police, fire and emergency dispatch; election and planning assistance.
- ECWRPC provides planning and technical assistance to counties, communities, businesses, interest groups and individuals within its region.
- The WDNR works with Fond du Lac County to maintain the Oakfield Railroad SNA and Wild Goose Trail. These facilities are open to the public.

- WisDOT, Fond du Lac County and local communities should work together to address the long term vision for the Fond du Lac area and to address transportation issues associated with these projects.
- The towns of Byron, Fond du Lac, Empire, Taycheedah and Friendship and the City of Fond du Lac have come to an intergovernmental agreement, which is currently going through the approval process.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goals, objectives, policies and recommendations for the Intergovernmental Cooperation element are provided in Chapter 2: Plan Framework.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to the Intergovernmental Cooperation element are found in Appendix E.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

APPENDIX A: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

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- Community-Wide Planning Workshop A-6
- Website and Technology A-6

FIGURES

Figure 1 Tasks and Timeframes for Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan Update..... A-4

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN FOR COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING
TOWN OF BYRON

INTRODUCTION

The Town of Byron recognizing the need for comprehensive planning in accordance with the Wisconsin "Comprehensive Planning" legislation has created a Comprehensive Plan consistent with Section 66.1001 of Wisconsin Statutes. Per the Wisconsin Statutes, the Town will provide updates to its comprehensive plan at a minimum of every ten (10) years. The Town Board or its appointed designee administers the Public Participation Plan.

In order to facilitate public knowledge and involvement in the Comprehensive Planning process the Town of Byron has prepared the following public participation plan. The plan was prepared in conformance with Section 66.1001(4)(a) of Wisconsin Statutes which states: "The governing body of a local government unit shall adopt written procedures that are designed to foster public participation, including open discussion, communication programs, information services, and public meetings for which advance notice has been provided, in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan. The written procedures shall provide for wide distribution of proposed, alterative or amended elements of a comprehensive plan and shall provide an opportunity for written comments on the plan to be submitted by members of the public to the governing body and for the governing body to respond to such written comments."

GOALS OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

The major goals of the public participation plan are as follows:

- Provide a range of opportunities and venues for the residents of the Town of Byron to participate in the Comprehensive Planning Process.
- Meet the standards set forth in Section 66.1001(4)(a), Wisconsin Statutes.
- Establish a formalized and recorded framework for public participation.
- Work with the Town of Byron Board of Supervisors or its appointed designee and the Town Plan Commission to create a thorough plan that can implement the goals and vision of the Town.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION STRATEGY AND METHODS

The public participation strategy provides a timeline, outlines notification methods and identifies how to submit written comments.

Timeline

The project timeline is project specific. It provides an approximate timeframe and a description of the key events and opportunities for public participation. See Attachment A, if required.

Program Oversight

The Town Board or its appointed designee shall work with the Plan Commission to develop a comprehensive plan and/or update to the existing comprehensive plan. Local residents and interested parties are encouraged to attend and provide input at Plan Commission meetings

throughout the comprehensive planning process. Once the draft plan is complete, the Plan Commission shall recommend adoption of the plan to the Town Board.

Notification Methods

All meetings on the comprehensive plan and/or amendment shall be open to the public and the Town of Byron shall post a notice of all meetings in accordance with Chapter 985.02(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes. A meeting agenda shall be posted at the Town Hall, N3097 State Road 175, Fond du Lac, WI 54937, the Town of Byron website at http://townofbyron.com, Kelley Country Creamery, W5215 County Road B, Fond Du Lac, WI 54937 and the South Byron Posting at W6648 County Y, Brownsville, WI 53006. Press releases will be provided at key points in the planning process. Notice of the comprehensive planning process will be sent to owners of property, or to persons who have a leasehold interest in property pursuant to which the persons may extract non-metallic mineral resources in or on a property, in which the allowable use or intensity of use of the property is changed by the comprehensive plan and/or amendment (Chapter 66.1001 (4)(a) of the Wisconsin State Statutes). Notification to these individuals will be sent at the beginning of the process and during public comment and review prior to the plan adoption.

Written Comments

Written comments will be collected both electronically and on paper throughout the comprehensive planning process. Electronic comments should be emailed to the Town of Byron Clerk at clerk@townofbyron.com, unless otherwise specified in Attachment A. Written comments should be directed to the Town Clerk at N3438 Maple Ln, Fond du Lac, WI 54937. Copies of the comments will be routed to the Town of Byron Plan Commission, Town of Byron Chairman and project consultant (if utilized). The Town Clerk will respond to the written comments by acknowledging receipt of the document and that the comments have been shared with those noted above for consideration in the final plan and/or amendment.

Website and Technology

The planning process will utilize the Town of Byron's website at http://townofbyron.com, unless otherwise specified in Attachment A. The Town of Byron's website will contain all documents and maps produced as part of the Comprehensive Planning process. The website will also contain meeting notices, progress reports of the comprehensive planning status and a calendar of comprehensive plan events.

PLAN ADOPTION PROCEDURES

A draft plan and/or amendments, when complete, shall be available at the Fond du Lac Public Library[1], the Town Hall and on the Town of Byron's website. At least 30 days before the public hearing, written notice of when and where the comprehensive plan and/or amendment can be inspected and how a copy of the plan and/ or amendment can be obtained shall be sent to all of the following as specified in Chapter 66.1001(4) of the Wisconsin Statutes: An operator who has registered, obtained, made application for or received a permit for a non-metallic mining deposit; Any other property owner or leaseholder who has an interest in property pursuant to which the person may extract nonmetallic mineral resources, if the property owner or leaseholder requests in writing that the local governmental unit provide the property owner or leaseholder notice of

[1] Minor amendments shall be available at the Town Hall and on the Town of Byron's website only.

the hearing; and A political subdivision shall maintain a list of persons who submit a written request to receive notice of any proposed ordinance, for the adoption of a comprehensive plan or amendment, that affects the allowable use of the property owned by the person. Written notice and the proposed ordinance shall be provided, either by mail or in any reasonable form that is agreed to by the person and the political subdivision. The political subdivision may charge each person on the list who receives a notice a fee that does not exceed the approximate cost of providing the notice to the person. Additionally, written notice shall be sent to every governmental body that is located in whole or part within the boundaries of the Town of Byron and the clerk of every local governmental unit that is adjacent to the Town of Byron.

The Town will publish a class one notice at least 30 days prior to the public hearing. The notice shall include the date, time, and place of the public hearing; a summary, which may include a map, of the comprehensive plan or amendment to such a plan; the name of an individual employed by the local governmental unit who may provide additional information regarding the proposed ordinance; information relating to where and when the comprehensive plan or amendment to such a plan may be inspected before the hearing, and how a copy of the plan or amendment may be obtained.

The Town of Byron Plan Commission will adopt a resolution to recommend the draft plan and/or amendment to the Town Board, after the public hearing. A public hearing will be held in accordance with Wisconsin Statues 66.1001(4)(d) prior to Town Board approval of the comprehensive plan and/or amendment. Subsequent to the public hearing and on the recommendation from the Plan Commission, the Town Board shall enact an ordinance adopting the Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan and/or amendment. The Town of Byron shall send one copy of the adopted comprehensive plan, or an amendment of the plan to all of the following: every governmental body that is located in whole or part within the boundaries of the Town of Byron, the clerk of every local governmental unit that is adjacent to the Town of Byron, the Wisconsin Department of Administration, East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and the local public libraries serving the Town of Byron.

ATTACHMENT A

TOWN OF BYRON YEAR 2040 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE

The project will initiate on January 1, 2016 and be completed over a 15 month period ending with delivery of the final documents by March 31, 2017 as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Tasks & Timeframes for Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan Update

Phase	Timeframe (Approximate)	Description/Key Events
Organization	Jan. – Feb., 2016	• Creation & Adoption of Public Participation Plan • Establishment of Comprehensive Plan Update Webpage • Appoint Ad Hoc Members to Plan Commission • Prepare Prelim. Demographic Info
Plan Kickoff Meeting & Visioning	Jan. – Mar., 2016	• **Kickoff Meeting with the Town Plan Commission (Feb.)** ▪ Present Prelim. Demographic Info • **Visioning Session (Mar.)**
Inventory/Analysis & Issue Identification/Vision & Goal Development	Jan. – June, 2016	• Update inventory of the physical, social, and economic resources of the Town • Development of background maps • **Meet with Town Plan Commission (June)** ▪ Review Focus Group results ▪ Identify and prioritize issues (needs) and opportunities ▪ Develop Vision Statements & Plan Goals
Plan Alternative, Strategies & Recommendations	June – Oct., 2016	• Develop Plan alternatives and draft strategies and recommendations • Develop draft land use plan map • **Meet with Town Plan Commission to review draft alternatives and strategies and land use plan map (Oct.)**

Phase	Timeframe (Approximate)	Description/Key Events
Plan Implementation	Oct. – Dec., 2016	• Develop final plan, strategies and recommendations • Develop final future land use map • **Hold Intergovernmental Meeting & Public Informational Meeting (Dec.)** • **Meet with Town Plan Commission to Approve Draft for Public Review (Dec.)**
Plan Review, Public Hearing & Adoption	Dec., 2016 – Feb., 2017	• Develop press release • Publish 30 day public notice • **Hold Public Hearing / Town Plan Commission recommendation of comprehensive plan amendment (Jan.)** • **Town Board adoption of plan update (amendment) by ordinance (Feb.)**
Plan Printing & Distribution Activities	Mar., 2017	• Plan printing and delivery

Planning Approach

An update of all factual information contained within the existing Town of Bryon Comprehensive Plan adopted in February 14, 2006 will be completed. This information will be shared with community leaders and the general public to ensure that the updated comprehensive plan is current and well-connected to short and long term trends and challenges.

Public participation and engagement will be generally sought in two basic forms:

1) Traditional, yet well publicized, public comment opportunities will be provided at regular Plan Commission meetings during the process, and;

2) Through the hosting of a Community-Wide Visioning Workshop which will assist in providing input and direction for community level physical improvements and changes that will be required to meet the established land use vision which is described in more detail in the next section.

At the end of the comprehensive planning process, a single public informational meeting will be held to provide the community an opportunity to ask questions and comment on the draft comprehensive plan amendment.

Community-Wide Planning Workshop

A large community-wide planning event will be held in March of 2016 to evaluate a number of issue areas within both the context of the nine traditional elements of a comprehensive plan as well as those that specifically relate to the Town's overall sense of place.

Participants will engage in a number of visual and exploratory exercises in order to identify specific issues, high priority trends, needed physical improvements, and implementation opportunities that will be used to maintain or enhance the specific planning topic areas: livability and quality of life; environmental qualities and functions; transportation and mobility and multi-modal enhancements; recreation and health; housing and changing markets; community services provision; economic development; and growth and development interests.

Website and Technology

A website will be created and linked to the existing ECWRPC website (http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/comprehensive-planning/town-of-byron/). A link to the website will be available on the Town of Byron website at http://townofbyron.com. The Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan Update website will contain all documents and maps produced as part of the comprehensive planning process. The website will also contain meeting notices, progress reports of the comprehensive planning status and a calendar of comprehensive plan events.

APPENDIX B

VISIONING

APPENDIX B: VISIONING

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PROCESS

An open house was held on Wednesday, April 27, 2016 at the Byron Town Hall (Town of Byron Visioning Flyer and Poster, Supporting Documents). It was developed and held in consultation with Town staff/officials, as their cooperation and support was key to the effectiveness of the event. Due to the informal format, people were able to drop in anytime between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. and were able to stay for as little or as long as they wanted. There was no set order to complete the activities set up on the tables around the room, nor was there a requirement that people complete all activities. Staff from East Central was available to answer questions and to guide participants through the activities.

A registration table was set up near the door and people were asked to sign in and place a colored dot on a map to indicate where they lived in the Town. Ten people participated in the two hour open house (Sign-in Sheet, Supporting Documents). Participants representing three of the four quadrants of the Town were present and provided input at the Open House (Table 1 – Registration (map)).

The workshop was divided into five main concepts: Community Assets (Table 2); Transportation Connections (Table 3); Community Improvements (Table 4); New Development (Table 5); and Identity (Table 6). Interactive exercises were available at four of the five tables.

PURPOSE AND GOALS

The purpose of the workshop was to explore broad community and neighborhood level issues and opportunities in order to derive feedback from participants. Information gleaned from the workshop will be used to help guide future development and re-development opportunities in a manner that is beneficial for residents, businesses, property owners and the Town of Byron community.

EXERCISES

Table 2: Community Assets

Community assets contribute to the Town of Byron's identity. Participants were asked to identify community assets that help define their community. Utilizing the map provided, they

were asked to place dots on locations they felt were community assets and to label these assets. Since sometimes community assets cannot be defined with a dot on a map, participants were asked to provide further information about why they like the Town of Byron and what keeps them here.

> ***"Community Assets"***
>
> *A community asset is anything that improves the quality of life. It could be a visual landmark; a park or other recreational location; a natural resource; a historic building, structure or feature that should be protected; a favorite business; or special place or unique feature; it could be a characteristic or feeling that fosters a sense of authentic human attachment and belonging.*

Mapping Exercise

Numerous assets were identified by participants. For the purpose of this exercise, community assets were categorized into eight separate categories: agricultural resources, community facilities, economic development, historic/cultural resources, recreational/natural resources, residential development, transportation and other. About a third (35.1%) of the assets that were identified by participants fell into the economic development category. Another quarter (22.8%) was recreational/natural resource based. Agricultural resources (11.5%), community facilities (1.8%), historic/cultural resources (7%), residential development (10.5%), transportation (7%) and other (5.3%) made up the remaining percentage (Table 2 - Community Assets (map)).

Agricultural Resources:

Six farming operations were identified:

- Crailoo Dairy Farm, Oaklane Rd;
- Kottke Farm, Hickory Rd;
- Kraft Farm, River Rd;
- Majerus Dairy Farm, CTH Y;
- Rhein Vu Farm, STH 175; and
- Zinke Dairy, CTH Y.

Zinke Dairy

Community Facilities:

One community facility was identified: the Town Hall at N3097 STH 175.

Economic Development:

Kelley Country Creamery

Twenty businesses were identified and encompassed specific businesses, general business types and general areas. Specific businesses include:

- BelGioioso Cheese, CTH F;
- Ehlert Welding Company, N3151 STH 175;
- Guido's Spirits and Sandwich Co., N3041 STH 175;
- Initial Design, W4987 CTH B;
- Kelley Country Creamery, W5215 CTH B;
- Landolff Excavating and Septic, N3460 Maple Ln;
- Lone Wolf Graphics, W6036 Lost Arrow Rd;
- Majerus Auction, Frontage Rd;
- Michel's R.R. Siding, Byron;
- Midpark Nurseries (Tree Farm), W5757 Lost Arrow Rd;
- Mini Storage, CTH B;
- North Manufacturing, N3104 STH 175;
- Pinnow Construction, Pinnow Ln;
- Tecre Manufacturing, W5747 Lost Arrow Rd; and
- Whitty Storage, STH 175.

General business types include:

- Quarries.

General areas:

- Development (Martin Road, north of Lost Arrow Road);
- Downtown Byron;
- Downtown South Byron (CTH's Y and AY); and
- North Byron (STH 175 and CTH B).

Historic/Cultural Resources:

Four historic/cultural resources were identified and included the Byron Historical Society, the Veterans Memorial and two churches: Bethel United Church of Christ, N4540 CTH K and St. John's Catholic Church, W 5882 Church Rd.

Recreational/Natural Resources:

Hobbs Woods Nature Area

Thirteen recreational/natural resource assets were identified in the Town and included a variety of resources such as campgrounds, conservation/hunting clubs, parks, an airport and natural amenities. The following recreational/natural resources were identified:

- Breezy Hill Campground, N4177 Cearns Ln;
- (Oakfield) Conservation Club, Hickory Rd;
- Camp Grounds (Former Camp Byron site), CTH F;
- Hobbs Woods (Fond du Lac County Park);
- Hunters Point Hunt Club, CTH F;
- Natural Wetlands (SW ¼ of Section 20);
- Niagara Escarpment/Ledge Areas (SW ¼ of Section 20 and SW ¼ of Section 3);
- R.C. Airport (Fond du Lac Aeromodelers Association (FDLAA) Wellnitz Field, N4841 Hickory Rd;
- Townes Woods, (NE ¼ of Section 15);
- Waterfalls (SW ¼ of Section 10 and on former Camp Byron site); and
- Wild Goose Trail.

Residential Developments:

Six residential developments (subdivisions) were identified as assets in the Town. These included:

- Abel Subdivision (Section 2);
- Briar Court Subdivision (Section 7);
- Landolff's Subdivision (Section 24);
- North Barton Subdivision (Section 7);
- South Barton Subdivision (Section 7); and
- Wildlife Lane Subdivision (Section 26).

Transportation:

Four transportation structures were identified as being an asset in the Town:

- I-41 and CTH B Interchange;
- I-41 and CTH F Underpass;
- I-41 Underpasses; and
- Railroad Bridge on CTH F.

Other Assets:

Comment sheets were available on the table for people to provide individual remarks to clarify information on the maps or to provide additional information on why they like the Town of Byron. Three comments, not reflected on Table 2 – Community Assets (map), were received and are as follows:

- Friendly community with good people;
- Close to town for necessities; and
- Rural living.

Table 3: Transportation Connections

Participants were asked to identify barriers to travel and future transportation needs.

> ***Connectivity***
>
> *"The quality or condition of being connected or connective."*

Barriers to Travel: Barriers are restrictive or limiting. Barriers could include inappropriate/unsafe speeds (slow or fast), long waits for traffic, dangerous intersections, traffic congestion, lack of infrastructure such as turn lane/signage/etc., parking issues, unsafe pedestrian or bicycle crossing, lack of bike lanes or pedestrian facilities, or roads that need maintenance or widening. Utilizing the map provided, people were asked to identify barriers to travel and indicate these barriers by placing a dot on the map. A sheet was provided so that people could provide additional ideas or clarification for items indicated on the map.

***Future Transportation Needs*:** New connections and transportation improvements could assist in increasing mobility within the Town. Examples could include new trails or extension of existing trails for pedestrian or bicycles, street extensions, areas for sidewalks, etc. People were asked to think about and indicate on the map new connections and transportation needs. A sheet was provided so that people could provide additional ideas or clarification for items indicated on the map.

Mapping Exercise

Barriers to Travel:

A number of barriers were recognized, most as a result of the two major transportation corridors (I-41 and the railroad corridor) that traverse the town from north to south and restrict movement in the east-west direction. Access to I-41 is restricted and as a consequence, CTH B is the only access point to I-41 within Town of Byron. Additionally, I-41 restricts east-west movement on other roads. Under/over passes allow traffic to cross under or over I-41 at CTH F, CTH Y and Lost Arrow Road. Furthermore, a railroad track located west and somewhat paralleling I-41 crosses each of the major east-west roads in the Town. Newer federal regulations, mandating that workers not work over a specified number of hours have caused trains to block intersections for hours, while the train waits for a new crew to arrive (Table 3 – Transportation Barriers and Needs (map)) and (Table 3: Barriers to Travel: Written comments, Supporting Documents). The following transportation barriers to travel were identified:

Church Road and Railroad Tracks:

- Trains block road for multiple hours at a time.

Church Road at I-41:

- Church Road ends in a cul-de-sac at I-41, limits east-west access.

Church Road and Shamrock Court:

- Slower speed limits in residential areas.

Train Blocking Road at Church Road

CTH B (Hamilton Road) and Railroad Tracks:

- Trains block road for multiple hours at a time.

CTH F and I-41:

- No access to I-41. At one time CTH F allowed access to I-41.

CTH F and STH 175:

- Tree in vision corner obstructs view.

CTH K and CTH B:

- A motorcyclist was killed by an officer involved in a high speed chase.

CTH Y and Railroad Tracks:

- Trains block road for multiple hours at a time.

Hickory Road South of CTH B at 90 degree turn:

- Slower speed limits in residential areas.

Kelly Road near Abel Drive:

- Slower speed limits in residential areas.

Kelly Road and CTH B (Hamilton Road):

- Kelly Road, north of CTH B is steep; when the road is icy it is difficult to get up the hill.

Kelly Road:

- Blind spot on hill south of Wildlife Lane;
- Narrow shoulder south of CTH Y; and
- Kelly Road is used as a frontage road with increased traffic and speeding.

Lost Arrow Road at Railroad Tracks:

- Trains block road for multiple hours at a time.

Lost Arrow Road and Martin Road:

- Dangerous intersection; a knoll on Lost Arrow Road restricts view of vehicles approaching. In addition bushes in the vision corner block view of oncoming vehicles.
- Water runs off the ledge and flows over the road during spring thaw.

Maple Lane:

(Two people indicated that speeding was an issue on Maple Lane)

- Slower speed limits in residential areas; and
- Speeding on Maple Lane.

STH 175 and Railroad Tracks (Near West Byron Road):

(Two people identified trains blocking the road in this area)

- Trains block road for multiple hours at a time.

Future Transportation Needs:

A few transportation needs were identified and included providing a second access point to I-41 and providing safe bicycle trails near Breezy Hill Campground and Kelley Country Creamery and a trail connection from the proposed Eisenbahn Trail to the Wild Goose Trail (Table 3 – Transportation Barriers and Needs (map)) and (Table 3: Barriers to Travel: Written comments, Supporting Documents). The following transportation needs were identified:

Access to I-41:

Two access points are needed to I-41 in the Town. Currently CTH B provides the only access point in the Town to I-41. A second access point at CTH F would be nice.

Provide Safe Bicycle Access and Trail Connections:

- Provide safe bicycle access along CTH B. People are already walking / biking along CTH B from Breezy Hill Campground to Kelley Country Creamery. It was suggested that a bike trail could go north through the campground. This trail could also extend west from Breezy Hill Campground to Kelley Country Creamery. In addition, a trail could be constructed from Kelley's Country Creamery to Kelly Road. From the intersection of Kelly Road and CTH B, the trail could continue north along the west side of the road. There may be an opportunity to construct the trail along CTH B, as part the quarry restoration plan.
- Trail Connections: Potential bike trail (Eisenbahn Trail) from Fond du Lac to Eden was identified.
- Potential bike trail from the future Eisenbahn Trail west along CTH V, then south on Kelly Road, then west of Lost Arrow Road, then south on River Road, then west on Lost Arrow Road to Wild Goose State Trail.

Table 4: Community Improvements

Community improvements assist in maintaining or enhancing the aesthetics, quality of life, property value and/or services offered by the Town. These could be places in need of repair, areas of frequent flooding, missing signage, lighting, signs and infrastructure, unsightly buildings and needed equipment and facilities. Participants were asked to place a dot on the map to identify community improvements. A sheet was provided so that people could provide additional ideas or clarification for items indicated on the map.

Mapping Exercise

A few community improvements were identified (Table 4 – Community Improvements (map)) and (Table 4: Community Improvements: Written comments, Supporting Documents). The following improvements were identified:

Recreational/Natural Resources:

- Address runoff from neighboring fields at Hobbs Woods. Runoff is flowing into Parson Creek, which has resulted in a loss of the trout population.
- Groundwater issues in shallow wells in South Byron. Shallow wells are being replaced with deep wells.
- Fractured bedrock along STH 175. In general there are some wells in this area that were not cased deep enough to prevent contamination from entering the well.

Street Improvements:

- Hamilton Road – Remove/flatten hill to make road less dangerous.
- I-41 and CTH F - Construct a new interchange.
- Church Road, near Maple Lane and Shamrock Court – Reduce speed limit through congested area.

Other:

- Encourage construction of a new gas station (Kwik Trip) at I-41 and CTH B. Residents need to go to Fond du Lac, Oakfield or Lomira for gasoline.

Table 5: New Development

Participants were asked to (1) identify areas in the Town that could be used to accommodate new residential, commercial, or industrial development; (2) areas that need redevelopment; and (3) areas that should be protected for agricultural use, parks, quarries, recreation, and natural resource preservation. People were asked to place a dot or use a marker to indicate areas for new development or redevelopment.

Mapping Exercise

Identified community improvements were classified into 4 categories: Commercial/Business Development, Residential Development, Recreational/Natural Resource Preservation and other (Table 5 – New Development (map)):

Commercial/Business Development:

- Southeast corner of I-41 and CTH B
- North of Lost Arrow Road, west of STH 175

Residential Development:

- Infill existing residential subdivisions (vacant lots in Landolff's subdivision circled)
- New residential development north of Lost Arrow Road, between I-41 and Kelly Road. Possibility for future sewer and water from Fond du Lac.

Recreational/Natural Resource Preservation:

- Protect the Niagara Escarpment
- Protect (Oakfield) Conservation Club property, Hickory Rd

Other:

Possible development south of Abel Subdivision (south of Brookside Road extended, west of Kelly Road, south of Bowe Lane).

Table 6: Identity

Participants were asked to think about what words/ideas they would use to describe the Town of Byron's identity. Using the worksheet provided, they were asked to identify the Town's Past (Historic Identity), the Current (Culture) Identity, and their vision for the Town of Byron's Future (Table 6: Identity, Supporting Documents).

Past Historic

Participants described the Town of Byron as being historically rural and agricultural with a mixture of small dairy farms and quarries. They identified the Niagara Escarpment, Hobbs Woods and Camp Byron as amenities. Very neighborly, small town appeal, with an easy lifestyle and low tax base were also highlighted.

Current (Culture)

Currently participants described the Town of Byron as homey, friendly, safe, rural and agricultural with a mixture of fewer small farms, some larger dairy farms, rural subdivisions and housing, and new quarry operations. Concern was expressed about encroachment by the City of Fond du Lac and threats to rural lifestyle. Camp Byron and Hunters Point was mentioned as well as preservation of the Niagara Escarpment.

Future (Vision)

Participants envision that the Town will to continue to be rural with a mixture of farming, quarries and residential development. Development, including quarry development, will be orderly and planned. The escarpment will continue to be recognized as a natural resource and Camp Byron will be preserved and improvement. Concern was expressed about encroachment by the city, homes being built on large lots, an influx of people used to city life with a lack of understanding about rural lifestyles, and water issues due to fractured bedrock.

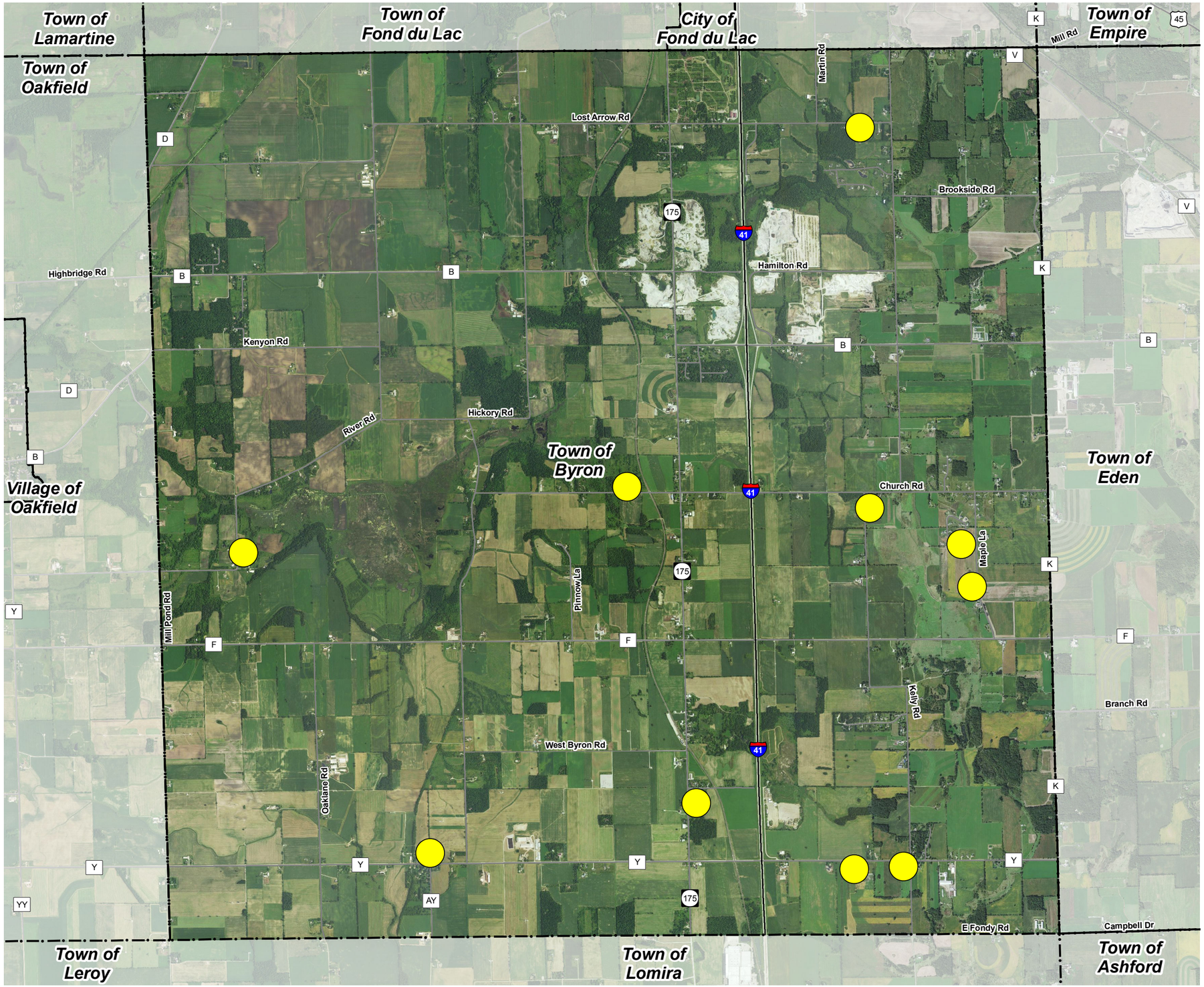

Table 1
Registration

Legend

Participant Homes

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Source:
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2015.

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Scale in Miles

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East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC

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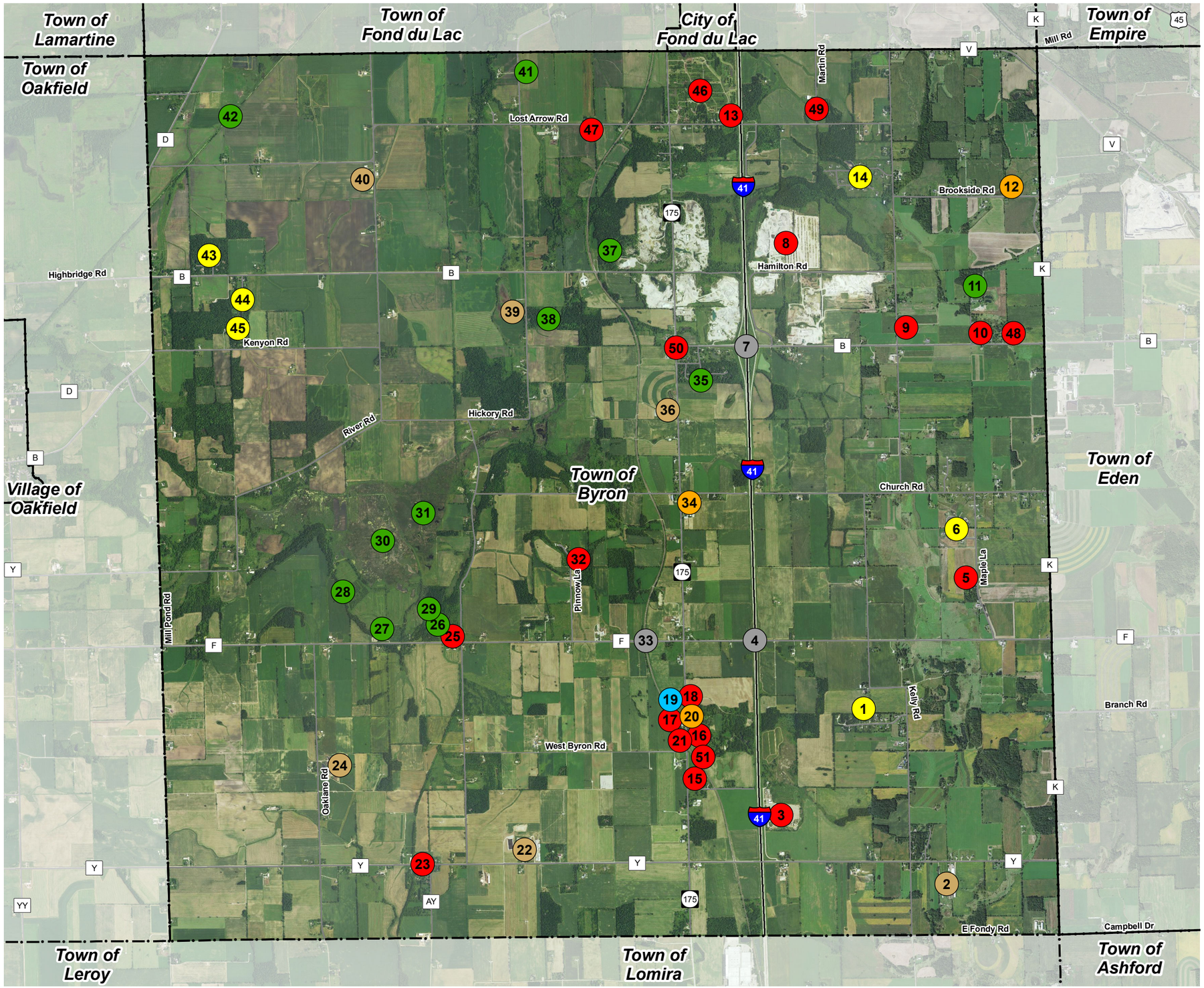

Table 2
Community Assets

- Agricultural Resources
- Community Facilities
- Economic Development
- Historical/Cultural Resources
- Recreational/Natural Resources
- Residential Development
- Transportation

1. Wildlife Subdivision
2. Majerus Dairy Farm
3. Majerus Auction
4. 41 Underpass
5. Landolff Excavating & Septic
6. Landolff Subdivision
7. I41 & CTH B Interchange
8. Quarries
9. Kelley Country Creamery
10. Mini Storage
11. Breezy Hill Campground
12. Bethel United Church
13. Tecre Manufacturing
14. Abel Subdivision
15. Whitty Storage
16. Guido's Spirits, Food, & Sports
17. North Manufacturing
18. Ehlert Welding Company
19. Town Hall
20. Veterans Memorial
21. Michels Pipeline
22. Zinke Dairy
23. Downtown South Byron
24. Crailoo Dairy Farm
25. BelGioioso Cheese
26. Former Camp Byron
27. Hunters Point Hunt Club
28. Niagara Escarpment
29. Waterfall
30. Natural Wetlands
31. Oakfield Conservation Club
32. Pinnow Construction
33. Railroad Bridge
34. St. Johns Catholic Church
35. Townes Woods
36. Rhein Vu Farm
37. Waterfall
38. Hobbs Woods
39. Kottke Farm
40. Kraft Farm
41. RC Airport
42. Wild Goose Trail
43. Briar Court Subdivision
44. North Barton Subdivision
45. South Barton Subdivision
46. Midpark Nurseries
47. Lone Wolf Graphics
48. Initial Design
49. General Development Area
50. North Byron
51. Downtown Byron

Source:
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2015.

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ECWRPC

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Table 3
Transportation Barriers & Needs

Legend

- Car Travel Barrier
- Railroad Barrier
- Recreational Travel
- Proposed Trail Network

1. CTH Y Railroad Crossing
2. STH 175 Railroad Crossing
3. Church Road Railroad Crossing
4. CTH B Railroad Crossing
5. Lost Arrow Road Railroad Crossing
6. No Access to I-41
7. Road Dead Ends at I-41
8. High Speed Limit
9. Steep Hill
10. Dangerous Intersection
11. Narrow Shoulder
12. Hill Obstructs View
13. High Speed Limit
14. High Speed Limit
15. Dangerous Intersection
16. High Speed Limit
17. View Obstruction
18. Potential Trail Access
19. Potential Trail Access
20. Steep Hill

Source:
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2015.

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Scale in Miles

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East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC

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Table 4
Community Improvements

Legend

Community Improvements

1. Hamilton Road Hill
2. Hobbs Woods
3. Gas Station
4. Speed Zone Change
5. I-41 Interchange
6. Groundwater Issues
7. Fractured Bedrock

DRAFT

Source:
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2015.

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Scale in Miles

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ECWRPC

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Table 5
New Development

Legend

Development Areas

Niagara Escarpment

1. Infill Existing Residential Development Area
2. Commercial Development Area
3. General Development Area
4. Residential Development Area (Potential Sewer & Water)
5. Commercial Development Area
6. Natural Resources Protection Area
7. Protection of Niagara Escarpment

Source:
Base data provided by Fond du Lac County 2015.

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Scale in Miles

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ECWRPC

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SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

NO REGISTRATION NEEDED!

There is no need to pre-register!

Just show up and participate

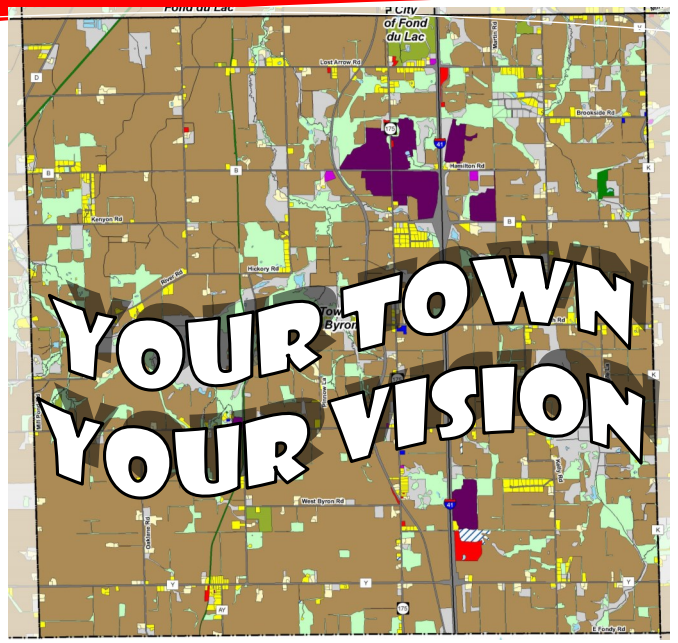
POSTAGE

QUESTIONS?

If you have questions, please contact Kathy Thunes, Principal Planner at ECWRPC - (920) 751-4770 or kthunes@ecwrpc.org

.

What is your vision for future land use within the Town of Byron?



April 27, 2016
5:00-7:00 P.M.

WORKSHOP LOCATION

Town of Byron
N3097 Wis Hwy 175

A public input event for the Town's Year 2040 Comprehensive Plan Update

5:00-7:00 P.M.
April 27, 2016

Town of Byron Town Hall
N3097 Wis Hwy 175

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC
Calumet • Fond du Lac • Menominee • Outagamie
Shawano • Waupaca • Waushara • Winnebago

In the future……

HOW WILL THE TOWN LOOK, FUNCTION, AND FEEL 20 YEARS FROM NOW?!

Hosted by the Town of Byron Plan Commission & ECWRPC to gather your up front input and ideas!

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC
Calumet • Fond du Lac • Menominee • Outagamie
Shawano • Waupaca • Waushara • Winnebago

Join us for a public visioning workshop, which will cover different topics associated with planning for the future development within the Town of Byron over the next twenty years.

The Town of Bryon is updating it's current Comprehensive Land Use Plan, commonly referred to as a "Smart Growth" Plan. This plan sets forth the vision and policies that will affect future development and transportation within the Town.

Your thoughts are important! This workshop is just the first step in formulating a vision for how the Town will look, function and feel as new development takes place. As a resident and/or taxpayer, you will be affected by decisions about new growth, the quality of town roads, accessibility to jobs, and the protection of the Town's agricultural and environmental resources. Now is the time to voice your opinions about these things!

Your up-front participation is critical in this process, particularly if you are a landowner, resident, or neighbor in this area. If you don't live in the immediate area, your ideas and concerns are still important, as a number of regional, or cross-jurisdictional issues will come into play as this area is studied.

The workshop will be held in an 'open house' format, with no formal presentations. Come for 15 minutes, or stay for 2 hours! Town and East Central staff will walk participants through a series of quick, thoughtful and highly visual exercises which are meant to stimulate and document ideas and concerns in topic areas associated with community history, land use, housing, transportation, environmental protection and more!

Plan Process & Schedule

- Visioning: March-April 2016
- Inventory/Analysis: Jan. - June 2016
- Vision/Goal Dev: Jan. - June 2016
- Strategies/ Recommendations: June - Oct. 2016
- Implementation: Oct. - Dec. 2016
- Plan Adoption: Dec. - Feb. 2017

What is a "Smart Growth" Plan?

A comprehensive plan is a local government's guide to community physical, social, and economic development. Comprehensive plans are not meant to serve as land use regulations in themselves; instead, they provide a rational basis for local land use decisions with a twenty-year vision for future planning and community decisions.

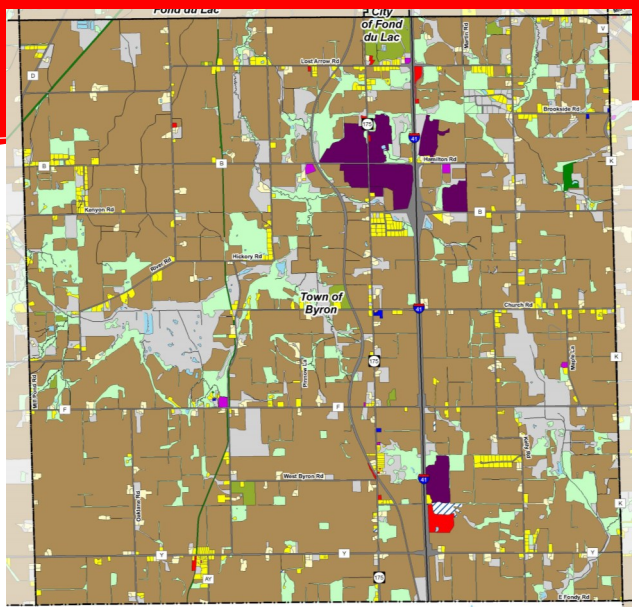
The Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Law does not mandate how a local community should grow, but it requires public participation at the local level in deciding a vision for the community's future. While a local government may choose to include additional elements, a comprehensive plan must include AT LEAST all of the below nine elements as defined Wis. Stats. 66.1001:

1. Issues and Opportunities
2. Housing
3. Transportation
4. Utilities and Community Facilities
5. Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources
6. Economic Development
7. Intergovernmental Cooperation
8. Land Use
9. Plan Implementation

How would you describe your future vision of the Town? Your neighborhood? Your region?

community identity
quarrying
the ledge
groundwater
agriculture
economic development
jobs
public services
natural environment
transportation
interstate 41
history
residential development
commercial development

YOUR TOWN YOUR VISION



What is your vision for the Town of Byron in 2040? Are you part of it?

5:00-7:00 P.M.
April 27, 2016

Town of Byron Town Hall
N3097 Wis Hwy 175

Join us for a public visioning workshop, which will cover different topics associated with planning for the future development within the Town of Fond du Lac over the next twenty years.

The Town of Byron is updating it's current Comprehensive Land Use Plan, commonly referred to as a "Smart Growth" Plan. This plan sets forth the vision and policies that will affect future development and transportation within the Town.

Your thoughts are important! This workshop is just the first step in formulating a vision for how the Town will look, function and feel as new development (or re-development) takes place.

The workshop will be held in an 'open house' format, with no formal presentations. Come for 15 minutes, or stay for 2 hours! Town and East Central staff will walk participants through a series of quick, thoughtful and highly visual exercises which are meant to stimulate and document ideas and concerns in topic areas associated with community history, land use, housing, transportation, environmental protection and more!

REGISTRATION & QUESTIONS

<u>QUESTIONS?</u>
If you have questions, please contact Kathy Thunes, Principal Planner at ECWRPC - (920) 751-4770 or kthunes@ecwrpc.org

Economic development
groundwater
community identity
recreation
quarrying
environment
commercial development
land use
agriculture
municipal services
the ledge
transportation

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
ECWRPC
Calumet • Fond du Lac • Menominee • Outagamie
Shawano • Waupaca • Waushara • Winnebago

Hosted by the Town of Byron Plan Commission and the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

TOWN OF BYRON COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
Byron Town Hall
N3097 Wis. Hwy 175, Byron, WI

Sign In Sheet

PUBLIC VISIONING OPEN HOUSE

Byron Town Hall, N3097 Wis Hwy 175, Byron, WI
Wednesday April 27, 2016 @ 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

NAME	ADDRESS	EMAIL
Gary LangBurthig	W6035 Church Rd, FDL, 54937	
Randy W Jahn	N2723 Kelly Rd FDL 54937	
Steve Hayes	W5448 Coy FDL 54937	
Mary Landvogt	N3438 Maple Lane Fdl 54937	
Steve Wessing	N2861 HWY 175 Byron, WI 53006	
Wendy Giese	W5110 Maple Ridge Dr. FDL, WI 54937	
Karen Martin	W5424 Goat Cheese Rd FDL 54937	
Bob Simm	W6599 CTY Y Brownsville WI. 53006	
Kay Murke	N3651 Kelly Rd Fond du Lac WI 54937	
George Trewin		

TABLE 3: BARRIERS TO TRAVEL
Written Comments
The following comments were received:

- Lost Arrow Road and Martin Road – Knoll and bushes, can't see;
- CTH F and STH 175 – Tree in vision corner;
- Kelly Road and CTH B – Northside of CTH B, steep, have trouble getting up the hill;
- CTH K and CTH B – Police sped through intersection and killed motorcyclist;
- Martin Road and Lost Arrow Road – Water goes over the road during Spring thaw, ledge is behind;
- Slower speed limits in residential areas;
- Railroad crossing waits;
- Railroad crossing – Lost Arrow Road, CTH B, Church Road, STH 175. Blocked STH 175 for 8 hours a year ago;
- CTH F – No access to I-41(was open at one time). Two connections would be good – frontage road;
- Kelly Road uses as a frontage road with increased traffic and speeding; and
- Speeding on Maple Lane.

TABLE 3: FUTURE TRANSPORTATION NEEDS

Written Comments

The following comments were received:

- People are already walking on CTH B to get to Kelley's from Kelly Road to Kelley's; and
- Maybe bike trail could go through campground.

TABLE 4: COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS
Written Comments
The following comments were received:

- Hobbs Woods – runoff from neighboring fields running into Parsons Creek. Loss of trout population.
- Removal of Hamilton Hill – would make a flatter, less dangerous hell.
- New interchange at I-41 and CTH F.
- Gas station at I-41 and CTH B. Currently need to go to Fond du Lac, Oakfield or Lomira.
- Need a speed zone along Church Road. Too much speeding in a very developed area.
- South Byron – groundwater issues. Problem with shallow wells. These wells are being replaced with deep wells; a number of the wells have been constructed to about 750 feet.
- Fractured bedrock exists along STH 175. The wells drilled in this area weren't cased deep enough.

TABLE 6: IDENTITY
What words/ideas would you use to describe the Town of Byron's IDENTITY?

Past Historic:

- Farming / Quarries
- Mining
- Town that supported rural and agricultural life.
- Agriculture – Dairy
- Small town appeal
- Low tax rate
- Niagara Escarpment
- Quarry – Stone
- Camp Byron
- Hobbs Woods
- Very agricultural – a lot of small dairy farms
- Very neighborly and easy lifestyle

Current (Culture)

- Farming / Quarries / Residential
- Agricultural
- Rural
- Changing to meet the needs of suburbia. These changes do not support why we live in the Town of Bryon. Does the Town have a choice? Probably not, society and culture is moving away from our lifestyle. Can we find a way to preserve and expand rural living?
- Some new large dairies
- Rural subdivisions
- Preservation of the Escarpment
- New quarry development
- Camp Byron
- Housing Hunters Point – Hunting
- Continued encroachment by the City of Fond du Lac
- Homey / Friendly / Safe
- Less farms left, average 70 age of farmers and economics of farming

Future (Vision)

- Farming / Quarries / Residential
- Rural
- With more subdivisions, the City is moving to the country bringing city lifestyle to the country.
- What might be worse than subdivisions are homes built on bigger parcels of land. Some of these owners have many toys and use them without respect to neighbors and then complain about rural agricultural life.
- Water issues due to fractured rock.

- Orderly and planned out development.
- Maintaining reasonable tax rate
- Escarpment as a natural resource
- Orderly and thought out quarry development
- Preservation and improvement of Camp Byron
- An orderly progress with the City of Fond du Lac in regards to development in the Town of Byron.
- I hope that the community in general will remain with down-to-earth country views and visions as well embracing change that is inevitable everywhere.
- This place has been a great place to raise a family due to safety, good neighbors, churches that are open and thriving, and progress with schools and community.

APPENDIX C

MEDIA, MEETINGS &
SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

APPENDIX C: MEDIA, MEETINGS AND SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

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TOWN OF BYRON

PLAN COMMISSION
MEETING AGENDA
February 23, 2016, 6:30 PM

1) Call to Order
2) Roll Call
3) Confirm Open Meeting Notice
4) Summary of the Comprehensive Planning Requirements & Process
5) Responsibilities and Expectations of the Plan Commission
6) Review of Public Participation Plan
7) Demographic Highlights
8) Visioning Session
9) Next Steps
10) Motion to Adjourn

TOWN BOARD MEMBERS MAY BE IN ATTENDANCE

Minutes
Town of Byron Plan Commission
Byron Town Hall
February 23, 2016, 6:30 p.m.

Chairman Steve Wessing called the meeting to order. Roll call was taken, those present were Steve Wessing, Rudy Dubnicka, Robert Geiger, Gary LangBruttig, George Trewin, Karen Martin, and Steven Hayes. Also present were special guest Kathy Tunes and Eric Fowle, both from the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commision. Others that were present were Dustin Westphal, Mary Laudolff, Bob Simon and Tim Buechel.

Steve Wessing then read the Notification Methods. In short this is a notification of the next Byron Planning Commission meeting and it's purpose. For the total Notification methods read, you can request the copy from the Gary Langbruttig, Byron Planning Commision.

Steve Wessing then read Introduction to the Public Participation Plan for Comprehensive Planning for the Town of Byron. This Introduction explained the purpose of the Byron Planning Commission and the procedure the Commission must follow Per Wisconsin Statutes. For the total Town of Byron Public Participation Plan for Comprehensive Planning, you can request the copy from Gary LangBruttig, Byron Planning Commission.

Steve Wessing then explained the Byron Planning Commission requirements, process, and Public Participation, all this information is in the Public Participation Plan For Commission Planning For The Town Of Byron, you can request this information from Gary LangBruttig, Byron Planning Commission.

Steve Wessing then introduced Eric Fowle, Executive Director, and Kathleen Thunes, Principle Community Development Planner, both from East Central Regional Planning Commission.

Eric Fowle introduced himself and explained how the Wisconsin Central Regional Planning Commission will help us in achieving our plan and meet Wisconsin Statues. He called on us to get the public involved and asked the board members some of our ideas for the future for the Town of Byron.

Kathleen Thunes introduced herself and explained her involvement with the Wisconsin Central Regional Planning Commision. She introduced us to the Public Participation Plan for Comprehensive Planning. She went over goals for public participation, strategies, methods and the timelines. She also went over Demographics Highlights for the Town of Byron and historic population trends. She also handed out the Town of Byron Comprehensive Update 2040 Draft.This is going to be the Town of Byron's guide to help update our Comprehensive Plan.

Steve Wessing opened up the floor to anybody who might have comments or suggestions. Tim Buechel . President of Buechel Stone Company, made some comment about his business and was interested in the future and how the town will go forward in it's future Comprehensive plan.

Steve then asked the board to set dates for the Visioning session for the public. The date is April 27th and information will be handed out on election day April 5th. The next Planning Commission date will be May 24th.

Steve asked for a motion to adjourn. Motion by George Trewin and a second by Gary LangBruttig

Respectfully submitted by
Gary langBruttig

TOWN OF BYRON

PUBLIC VISIONING OPEN HOUSE
Wednesday, April 27, 2016
5:00 to 7:00 PM

The Town of Bryon will be holding a Public Visioning Open House to obtain input for the Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan Update.

A QUORUM OF TOWN BOARD, PLAN COMMISSION, BOARD OF APPEALS, MEMORIAL COMMITTEE AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEMBERS MAY BE PRESENT, HOWEVER; NO TOWN BUSINESS OR ACTIONS WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS MEETING.

TOWN OF BYRON

PLAN COMMISSION
MEETING AGENDA
May 24, 2016, 6:30 PM

1) Call to Order
2) Roll Call
3) Confirm Open Meeting Notice
4) Approve Minutes of February 23, 2016 Meeting
5) Distribution and Review of Background Chapters and Fact Sheets
6) Review of Results from Public Visioning Session
7) Identification of Key Issues
8) Public Comment
9) Next Steps
10) Motion to Adjourn

TOWN BOARD MEMBERS MAY BE IN ATTENDANCE

Minutes

Town of Byron Plan Commission

Byron Town Hall

May 24, 2016 6:30 p.m.

Chairman Steve Wessing called the meeting to order at 6:35 p.m. A time of silence was held for the passing of Kay Oestreich, recently retired clerk for the Town of Byron. Roll call was taken, committee members present were Steve Wessing, Rudy Dubnicka, Robert Geiger, George Trewin, Karen Martin, and Marlin Towne. Gary Langbruttig arrived after the start of the meeting. Also present was Kathy Thunes, our meeting facilitator from the East Central Wisconsin Planning Commission (ECWPC). Others in attendance were Bob Simon, Kay Murre, and Tim Buechel.

Chairman Wessing read the required Open Meeting notification notices and postings. For the total Notification methods you can request a copy from Mary Laudolff, Town of Byron clerk. Approval of the minutes from the February 23rd Plan Commission meeting was tabled and will be on the agenda for the June 28th meeting.

At this time Chairman Wessing turned the meeting over to Kathy Thunes for the distribution and review of the background chapters and fact sheets for the Town of Byron. The background chapters are as follows:

Chapter 4 – Issues and opportunities.

Chapter 5 - Land use.

Chapter 6 - Economic development.

Chapter 7 – Housing.

Chapter 8 – Transportation.

Chapter 9 - Utilities and community facilities.

Chapter 10 – Agricultural, natural and cultural resources.

Chapter 11 - Intergovernmental cooperation.

Kathy presented data and commented on different aspects and issues found within each one of these chapters. Kathy also discussed current and future trends which will need to be considered as we proceed forward in the comprehensive planning process.

Kathy next presented results from the public visioning session held on April 27th from 5-7 p.m. at the Byron Town Hall. Flyers with the headline ***"Your Town – Your Vision"*** were posted throughout the township informing citizens of the upcoming pubic visioning session. These flyers were also posted on the Town of Byron website. Ten people participated in the visioning session assisted by the staff from the ECWPC adding their input and ideas to the upcoming comprehensive plan update. Kathy commented that although the turnout was low there were many good comments from the people that did attend. These comments were collected and formatted into our current document **"Identification of key issues and opportunities"** which touches on many different topics throughout the township.

At this time the meeting was opened up to the public for comments and participation. After some good public comments from the floor and from the committee members Kathy outlined the goals for the next meeting. For the upcoming June meeting we will begin looking at *"drafting vision statements and strategies"* for each of the above mentioned chapters and will review goals, objectives, policies, and recommendations for each of these chapters.

The next meeting will be June 28th at 7:00 p.m. at the Byron Town Hall. The public is welcome and encouraged to attend.

With no further business, Chairman Wessing asked for a motion to adjourn. Motion by Robert Geiger with a second by George Trewin to adjourn. Motion carried at 8:07

Respectfully submitted,

Steve Wessing

TOWN OF BYRON

PLAN COMMISSION
MEETING AGENDA
June 28, 2016, 7:00 PM

1) Call to Order
2) Roll Call
3) Confirm Open Meeting Notice
4) Approve Minutes from February 23, 2016 and May 24, 2016 Meetings
5) Questions/Updates on background information presented at the last meeting
6) Identification of Key Issues
7) Develop Draft Vision Statements
8) Review Existing Goals, Objectives, Policies and Recommendations
9) Public Comment
10) Next Steps
    a) Set Date and Time for Next Meeting
11) Motion to Adjourn

TOWN BOARD MEMBERS MAY BE IN ATTENDANCE

MINUTES

Town of Byron Plan Commission

Byron Town Hall

June 28, 2016

Chairman Steve Wessing called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.. Roll call was taken, committee members present were Steve Wessing, Rudy Dubnicka, Randy Faher, Steve Hayes, Marlin Towne, Gary LangBruttig and George Trewin. Also present was Kathy Thunes from the Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Others that were present were Kay Murre, Tim Buechel, Bob Simon and Robert Geiger.

Chairman Wessing read Open Meeting notification notices and postings. For the total notification method you can request a copy from Mary Laudolff, Town of Byron Clerk.

Chairman Wessing asked for the last two meeting minutes to be approved. Minutes were handed out for the February 23rd, 2016 meeting and were approved as written. The minutes were handed out for the May 24th meeting and were approved as written.

At this time Chairman Steve Wessing turned the meeting over to Kathy Thunes. Kathy Thunes handed out a revised Strengths and Weaknesses Report of The Town of Byron that was discussed at the May 24th, 2016 meeting. After a discussion, the board agreed on the changes.

Kathy Thunes then handed out a copy of Identification of Issues Report, that came from the Public Participation meeting held on April 27th, 2016. Each issue was written down by the public at the April 27 meeting and was discussed by the board. Under each Issue and Opportunities are: Land Use, Economic Development, Housing, Transportation, Utilities and Community Facilities, Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources, and Intergovernmental Cooperation. Under each area of opportunities listed above, the Public listed their concerns and opportunities that The Town of Byron has in the future. You can request the list from Gary LangBruttig, Byron Planning Commission.

At this time the meeting was opened to the public for comments and participation. Some good public comments from the floor and from committee members were discussed.

Our next meeting is scheduled for August 2nd, 2016 at 7:00 p.m. at the Town of Byron Hall. Public is encouraged to attend.

With no further business, Chairman Wessing asked for a motion to adjourn. Motion by Gary LangBruttig, second by George Trewin to adjourn. Motion carried at 8:30.

Respectfully,

Gary LangBruttig

TOWN OF BYRON

PLAN COMMISSION
MEETING AGENDA
August 2, 2016, 7:00 PM

1) Call to Order

2) Roll Call

3) Confirm Open Meeting Notice

4) Approve Minutes from June 28, 2016 Meeting

5) Revision of Key Issues

6) Develop Proposed Goals, Objectives, Policies and Recommendations

7) Public Comment

8) Next Steps
   a) Set Date and Time for Next Meeting

9) Motion to Adjourn

TOWN BOARD MEMBERS MAY BE IN ATTENDANCE

Minutes

TOWN OF BYRON PLAN COMMISSION

Byron Town Hall

August 2, 2016

Chairman Steve Wessing called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. Roll call was taken, committee members present were: Steve Wessing, Rudy Dubnicka, Randy Faher, Steve Hayes, Marlin Towne, Gary LangBruttig, George Trewin, Robert Geiger and Karen Martin. Also present was Kathy Thunes from the Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Others that were present were Kay Murre, Tim Buechel, Bob Simon, Mary Laudolff, Wendy Giese, Margaret Hicken, Pat Hicken and Ron Engal.

Chairman Wessing read Open Meting notification notices and posting. For the total notification method you can request a copy from Mary Laudolff, Town of Byron Clerk.

Chairman Wessing asked for the June 28th, 2016 meeting minutes be approved. Minutes were approved as written.

Chairman Wessing then thanked Kath Thunes for the great job she has done in preparing and helping The Town of Byron Planning Commission update the Town of Byron Commission Plan. At this time Chairman Wessing turned the meeting over to Kathy Thunes.

Kathy Thunes then handed out revisions of Identification of issues and Opportunities for the Town of Byron which was discussed at the June 28, 2016 meeting. The areas discussed were: Land Use, Economic Development, Housing, Transportation, Utilities and Community Facilities, Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources. After discussion, the revisions were accepted as changed, with future opportunity to go back and make further changes.

Kathy Thunes then handed out proposed goals for the Town of Byron for the above listed areas identified. A discussion took place and many ideas from the planning commission members and from town residents were made during this time. Much discussion took place on speed limits in the town , water testing, septic testing, and biking and walking trails when new subdivisions are proposed. Kathy Thunes will add these ideas to the future plans of The Town of Byron. Kathy Thunes also mentioned that not all the ideas have to be implemented and future boards and residents will be able to determine if they are still needed in the town.

With no future business, Chairman Wessing asked for a motion to adjourn. Motion by Marlin Towne, second by George Trewin to adjourn. Motion carried at 9:10 p.m.

Our next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday September 20th, 2016, at 7:00 p.m., at The Town of Byron Hall.
Respectfully: Gary LangBruttig

TOWN OF BYRON

PLAN COMMISSION
MEETING AGENDA
September 20, 2016, 7:00 PM

1) Call to Order

2) Roll Call

3) Confirm Open Meeting Notice

4) Approve Minutes from August 2, 2016 Meeting

5) Conservation Subdivision

6) Non-Metallic Mining

7) Develop Proposed Goals, Objectives, Policies and Recommendations

8) Public Comment

9) Next Steps
   a) Set Date and Time for Next Meeting

10) Motion to Adjourn

TOWN BOARD MEMBERS MAY BE IN ATTENDANCE

Minutes
TOWN OF BYRON PLAN COMMISSION
Byron Town Hall
September 20, 2016

Chairman Steve Wessing called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. Roll call was taken, committee members present were: Steve Wessing, Bob Geiger, Karen Martin, George Trewin, Marlin Towne, Steve Hayes, Gary LangBruttig, and Randy Faber. Also present were Kathy Thunes and Eric Fowle, both from the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Others present were Kay Murre, Tim Buechel, Mary Laudolff, Jeff Hicken, Margaret Hicken, Pat Hicken, Dawn Kuechenberg, John Kuechenberg, Janet DeMuna, Jim Verbury, Gary Becker, Deb Wesphal, Wendy Giese, and Tom Kelroy.

Chairman Wessing read Open Meeting notification notices and postings. For the total notification method you can request a copy from Mary Laudolff, Town of Byron Clerk.

Chairman Wessing then introduced Eric Fowle from the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Eric presented a slide show explaining what a Conservation Subdivision is. Conservation subdivision design allow development to occur while permanently protecting the resources. It provides a buffer between residential development and non-residential uses. Areas for passive and/ or active recreational use or trails. Storm water management, and finally groundwater recharge. These steps help include bike and walking paths through the subdivision, help by setting the lot design to save the natural design of the land and in general to fit the subdivision to the contour of the land. A pamphlet, "Planning Implementation Tools Conservation Design "was handed out and can be requested from the Town.

Chairman Wessing then introduced Kathy Thunes from East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Kathy handed out a Town of Byron suggested principles and strategies for non-metallic mining for consideration in the comprehensive plan update. There are 6 major considerations that are listed;

1. Recognize quarrying as an economic development opportunity for the Town.
2. Identify short and long term reserve areas that are most appropriate for mining activities and established clear policies for the expansion of the non-metallic mining industry.
3. Minimize conflicts with environmental features and functions of the natural landscape when siting new mines or expansion,
4. Minimize conflicts between existing and future residential development and non-metallic mining.
5. Provide reasonable regulations on the operations of non-metallic sites.
6. Reclaim depleted mining site per the requirements of NR-135.

A discussion took place and one of the areas discussed was the Niagara Escarpment 300 foot buffer. Eric Fowle discussed how the Niagara Escarpment can have key opportunities for the Town of Byron. Also that the Escarpment is not suited for mining. It is a natural benefit in the Town of Bryon and can be part of the growth of the economy and enhance the opportunities to establish a new recreation area for the town. Also mentioned that 422 acres are now being used for mining in the town or have the possibility of mining in the future. Most of the question were to help clarify the goals the town will need to discuss when planning our goals in the future.

Kathy Thunes from East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission then went over the Vision statement and revisions made at the last meeting. Kathy then went through each change and discussion took place and the revisions or changes will be made and handed out at the next meeting.

After no further business, Chairman Wessing asked for a motion to adjourn. Motion by George Trewin , second by Marlin Towne. Time 9:07 p.m.

Our next meeting Oct 18th 2016, 7:00pm, at the Town of Byron Hall.

Respectfully

Gary LangBruttig

TOWN OF BYRON

PLAN COMMISSION
MEETING AGENDA
October 18, 2016, 7:00 PM

1) Call to Order

2) Roll Call

3) Confirm Open Meeting Notice

4) Approve Minutes from September 20, 2016 Meeting

5) Discuss Proposed Goals, Objectives, Policies and Recommendations

6) Development of Future Land Use Map

7) Public Comment

8) Next Steps
   a) Set Date and Time for Next Meeting

9) Motion to Adjourn

TOWN BOARD MEMBERS MAY BE IN ATTENDANCE

Minutes

TOWN OF BYRON PLAN COMMISSION

Byron Town Hall

October 18, 2016

Chairman Steve Wessing called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. Roll call was taken, committee members present were: Steve Wessing, Rudy Dubnicka, Randy Faber, Marlin Towne, George Trewin, Robert Geiger, and Gary LangBruttig. Also present were Kathy Thunes and Eric Fowle, both from the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Others present were Kay Murre and Mary Laudolff.

Chairman Wessing read Open Meeting notification notices and posting. For the total notification method you can request a copy from Mary Laudolff, Town of Byron Clerk.

Chairman Wessing then introduced Eric Fowle from the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Eric then handed out the Town of Byron Non-Metallic Mining Policy Concept Map. The map shows the areas that have mining already occurring in the town and the potential areas of suitable mining in the future. A long discussion took place on the potential areas for mining. Rudy Dubnicka took issue on a potential area that was close to a current subdivision. He felt the town and county encouraged growth in that area and people who build their may have not built knowing mining could occur across the street from there house. There will be further discussion on what areas in the town should be labeled for future mining on the Non-Metallic Mining Policy Concept Map.

Chairman Wessing introduced Kathy Thunes from the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning commission. Kathy handed out the 2nd revised Vision Statement. We went over each revision made and specifically the areas of housing, under Goal H 1 "Reduce conflicts between farm and non-farm housing and non-metallic mining" and under Economic Development, Proposed Goals,

TOWN OF BYRON

PLAN COMMISSION
MEETING AGENDA
December 8, 2016, 6:30 PM

1) Call to Order

2) Roll Call

3) Confirm Open Meeting Notice

4) Approve Minutes from October 18, 2016 Meeting

5) Goals, Objectives, Policies and Recommendations

6) Develop Future Land Use Map

7) Discuss Future Land Use Projections

8) Public Comment

9) Next Steps
   a) Set Date and Time for Next Meeting

10) Motion to Adjourn

TOWN BOARD MEMBERS MAY BE IN ATTENDANCE

MINUTES

TOWN OF BYRON PLAN COMMISSION

TOWN OF BYRON HALL

DECEMBER 8, 2016

Chairman Steve Wessing called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. Roll call was taken, committee members present were: Steve Wessing, Karen Martin, Rudy Dubnicka, Gary LangBruttig, Marlin Towne, George Trewin. Also present were Kathy Thunes and Eric Fowle, both from East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Others present were Kay Murre, Mary Laudolff, Wendy Giese and Bob Simon. Steve Hayes was ill and was excused.

Steve Wessing then introduced Eric Fowle from the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Eric then went over the land use map which shows the proposed use of land in the Town of Byron in the future. He showed the areas the committee had discussed and had some disagreements on, but left these proposed areas on the map for the committee to continue to discuss before the final plan is voted on. Discussion took place on the use of the land dealing with non-metallic mining and if it should be allowed in the future in certain areas of the township. Steve then requested each committee member drive the areas in the town with the map to get an onsite look at areas of concern or disagreement, hopefully then having a better idea when making a decision on the future land use in the town.

Kathy Thunes from East Central Wisconsin Planning Commission, handed out a document indicating statistics on “Future Land Use Projections.” She explained how she derived at the future projections by using past data. This gives the committee a better idea of the

population growth in the future, amount of housing units in the future, and future building permits requested.

Chairman Wessing then ask for a motion to adjourn, George Trewin made the motion and Gary LangBruttig seconded. Motion carried at 8:20 p.m.

Our next meeting January 19, 2017, 6:30 p.m.

Respectfully

Gary LangBruttig

TOWN OF BYRON

PLAN COMMISSION
MEETING AGENDA
January 19, 2017 at 6:30 PM

1) Call to Order

2) Roll Call

3) Confirm Open Meeting Notice

4) Approve Minutes from September 20, 2016 and December 8, 206 Meetings

5) Review Future Land Use Map

6) Review Land Use Background Chapter

7) Distribute Appendix E: Policies and Programs; Chapter 1: Introduction; Chapter 2: Plan Framework; Chapter 3: Implementation

8) Finalize Goals, Objectives, Policies and Recommendations

9) Review Implementation Table

10) Public Comment

11) Next Steps
   a) Set Date and Time for Next Meeting

12) Motion to Adjourn

TOWN BOARD MEMBERS MAY BE IN ATTENDANCE

Minutes

Town of Byron Comprehensive Planning Meeting

Town of Byron Hall

January 19, 2017

Chairman Steve Wessing called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. Roll call was taken, committee members present were: Steve Wessing, Karen Martin, Rudy Dubnicka, Gary LangBruttig, George Trewin, Bob Geiger, Randy Faber. Also present were Eric Fowle and Kathy Thunes, both from East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Others present were Kay Murre, Mary Laudolff, James Geelan, Michael Geelan, David Geelan, Jamie Gyr, Bob Simon, Bridget Schaumberg, Scott Buechel, and Dustin Westphal.

Chairman Wessing read the Open Meeting Notification Notices and Postings. For the total notification method you can request a copy from Mary Laudolff, Town of Byron Clerk.

Steve Wessing asked that the minutes for the December 8, 2016 meeting be approved. George Trewin made a motion to approve the minutes as written. It was seconded by Gary LangBruttig. The minutes were approved as written.

Steve Wessing then introduced Eric Fowle and Kathy Thunes from the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Kathy handed out the initial draft of the Town of Byron 2040 Land Use Framework Map. This map indicates future and existing land uses and features. James Geelan inquired why the "quarry reserve area" is located where it currently is and not on his property where there has been soil borings and research done. Eric explained that the designation is not meant to

be an exact location as to where the "quarry reserves areas" may be, but more of a guideline as to where the surrounding area and infrastructure might support such a designation. Eric added that these "quarry reserve areas" on the map do not show the quality or quantity of stone, but more of a guideline as to where that "quarry reserve area" designation could possibly be implemented. He also explained that the final Comprehensive Plan and the Town of Byron 2040 Land Use map will be presented at a future public meeting and public input will be considered before the plan commission votes on the final Comprehensive Plan and 2040 Land Use Framework map. Jamie Gyr asked why his land came under a mixed-use heading as shown on the current Town of Byron map. Kathy explained that the area in question has business, industrial, and agriculture zoning making it a mixed area.

Kathy then handed out several additions to the Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan Update 2040 binder. They were Chapter 1, "Introduction", Chapter 2, "Plan Framework", Chapter 3, "Implementation", Chapter 5 "Land Use", Table 3-1, "Town Board "Implementation", Table 3-2, "Town Plan Commission Implementation". We also received an intergovernmental list of names and phone numbers for the surrounding town boards, plan commissions, county supervisors, and clerks. Kathy then discussed our current zoning and the possibility of up-dating our current zoning ordinances and maps to meet any changes made in our comprehensive plan and she suggested we put it on our things to do list.

Steve Wessing asked if anyone had anymore comments or questions. Randy Faber suggested that we keep the three proposed "quarry reserve areas" as presented on the initial Town of Byron 2040 Land Use Framework map and discuss it further at our upcoming meetings. Bridget Schaumberg commented that all areas that have potential

"quarry reserve area" designations may not are not always be the best use of that land for the surrounding area and neighborhood

Steve then ask to approve the minutes from the September 20th meeting. Randy Faber made a motion to accept the minutes as written. It was seconded by George Trewin. The minutes were approved as written.

Our next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, February 28th at 6:30 p.m. at the Byron Town Hall.

Chairman Wessing asked for any additional public input, after none was given, he asked for a motion to adjourn the meeting. Bob Geiger made the motion to adjourn. George Trewin seconded the motion. Motion carried at 8:05 p.m.

Respectfully

Gary LangBruttig , Secretary

TOWN OF BYRON

PLAN COMMISSION
MEETING AGENDA
February 28, 2017 at 6:30 PM

1) Call to Order

2) Roll Call

3) Confirm Open Meeting Notice

4) Approve Minutes from January 19, 2017 Meeting

5) Review Future Land Use Map

6) Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan Update Intergovernmental Meeting

7) Review of Comments made during the Intergovernmental Meeting

8) Finalize Draft Plan

9) Public Comment

10) Update from Gary Langbruttig regarding Farmland Preservation

11) Next Steps
   a) Set Date and Time for Next Meeting

12) Motion to Adjourn

TOWN BOARD MEMBERS MAY BE IN ATTENDANCE

Minutes

Town of Byron Comprehensive Planning Meeting

Town of Byron Town Hall

February 28, 2017

Chairman Steve Wessing called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. Roll call was taken, committee members present were: Steve Wessing, Gary LangBruttig , Karen Martin, Rudy Dubnicka, Marlin Towne, Randy Faber, George Trewin. Also present were Eric Fowle and Kathy Thunes, both from East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. Others present were Jim V Geelan, David Geelan, Jeff Bednarek, Gary Becker, Scott Buechel, Pat Hicken, Kay Murre, Mary Laudolff, Tom Kelroy, John Nyhuis, Frank C Bantzer, Bob Simon, Russ Ratkowski, Jeff Hicken, and Vance Dalzin.

Chairman Steve Wessing read the Open Meeting Notification Notices and Postings. For the total notification-method you can request a copy from Mary Laudolff, Town of Byron Clerk. Chairman Steve Wessing also mentioned were the notices for the next meetings are posted; Byron Town Hall, N3097 State Road 175, Fond du Lac, WI 54937, the Town of Byron website at http://townofbyron.com, Kelley Country Creamery, W5215 County Road B, Fond du Lac, WI 54937, South Byron Posting at W6648 County Y, Brownsville, WI, 53006. Also mentioned, press releases will be provided at key points in the planning process.

Chairman Steve Wessing asked that the minutes for January 19, 2017 meeting be approved. Randy Faber made the motion to approve the minutes as written. It was seconded by Gary LangBruttig. The minutes were approved as written.

Chairman Steve Wessing then introduced Eric Fowler and Kathy Thunes both from the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commisssion. Kathy displayed the Future Land Use Map that showed the active quarries and the permitted areas for future mining. The dark purple areas on the map indicates the active quarrying, and blue on the map indicates the permitted areas for future mining. The total acres actively being mined is 406 and acres permitted for future mining is 164 acres. The second map presented by Kathy Thunes, indicates the present breakdown of were the “Existing Land Use & Features” are and were the “Future Land Use & Feature” could be. Some of the feature that could change are the quarry areas, mixed use areas, the wind generation areas, the residential and commercial areas. All future land use on this map can be changed in the future. Kathy Thunes then handed out a form that residents could make comment on the Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan and could mail them to Mary Laudolff, Town of Byron Clerk.

Chairman Steve Wessing then asked what governmental representatives were present from other governmental bodies. Chairman Wessing then asked if anyone had any comments or

question. The Town of Oakfield Board Chairman, Russ Ratkowski, thanked the Town of Byron for fixing a problem on Mill Pond road that was requested by the Town of Oakfield. Other comments were made about quarrying and the roads we presently have and the need for some of them to be upgraded and widened, especially on State Hwy 175. Other comments were on preserving the Niagara Escarpment and creating a trail near the Niagara Escarpment. The "Future Land Use Map" for the Town of Byron can be viewed at the Byron Town Hall, during Town Board and Planning Commission Meetings.

Chairman Steve Wessing asked the Planning Commission members for comments and if it was ready to make a decision on the Town of Byron " Future Land Use Map''. Most planning commission members requested that the vote on the map as presented tonight, be tabled until any written request by the town residents had time to mail them to Mary Laudolff, Town of Byron Clerk and allowing the planning commission to consider their comments before voting.

Chairman Steve Wessing asked Gary LangBruttig for comments on the Fond du Lac County Board meeting. Rademann Stone and Landscaping Co. requested to the Town of Byron Planning Commission for rezoning of 36.2 acres of land from agricultural to industrial use. Gary LangBruttig stated that there were three things that he felt were important to bring up about that meeting. The Fond du Lac County Board had asked why the total parcel of 50 acres was not being changed instead of the 36.2 acres. Second, if there were residents living near the property, present at the Town of Byron Planning Commission Meeting and what their concerns about rezoning the parcel were. Third, a Fond du lac County Board Member went back to research the area by finding photos of the land before the Rademann Stone and Landscaping starting mining stone. He found that there were some homes in the area. I felt this was a good way for future Town of Byron Planning Commission Board members to get a better idea why the present-day board members made their decision.

Chairman Steve Wessing then ask the Town of Byron Planning Commission members what the time table we should set to complete the Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan. The planning Commission members felt that they could vote March 23 on the Town of Byron Land Use Map.

Our next Town of Byron Comprehensive Planning meeting is scheduled for March 23, 2017, at 6:30 p.m., at the Byron Town Hall.

Chairman Steve Wessing then asked for motion to adjourn. Randy Faber made a motion to adjourn. Marlin Towne seconded the motion. The motion carried at 7.50 p.m.

Respectfully

Gary LangBruttig

TOWN OF BYRON

PLAN COMMISSION
MEETING AGENDA
March 23, 2017 at 6:30 PM

1) Call to Order

2) Roll Call

3) Confirm Open Meeting Notice

4) Approve Minutes from February 28, 2017 Meeting

5) Review of Comments Received from the Intergovernmental Meeting

6) Finalize Future Land Use Map

7) Approve Draft Comprehensive Plan Update for Public Review

8) Public Comment

9) Next Steps
   a) Set Date and Time for Public Hearing

10) Motion to Adjourn

TOWN BOARD MEMBERS MAY BE IN ATTENDANCE

These Comments are related to Hwy. 175 & Church Rd

February 28, 2017

Draft Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan Update 2040
Planning Commission
Intergovernmental Meeting
Comment Sheet

Jeff Hicken 608-293-2221 cell

Please provide your comments on the lines below. Your input is important.
Thank you.

The idea that the parcel east of WI 175 with a subdivision to the North and all around the location with houses doesn't seem suitable. The other concern is road accessibility from the South & West knowing the east has been closed off with Hwy. 41.

A major conversation would need to be discussed with DOT. I don't see any safe way of equipment to enter or exit.

Water use & erosion also needs to be addressed

Thank You,
Jeff Hicken

I would be very interested in any questions.

To: Town of Byron Comprehensive Planning Commission Committee

Date: March 3, 2017

From: Tom & Gloria Kelroy, W5769 Church Road, Fond du Lac, WI 54937

Re: Comprehensive Plan Update 2040

We reference **Map 2-1** Town of Byron 2040 Land Use Framework prepared January 2017. Our concern is **The Quarry Reserve Areas. Three small areas were taken out** leaving three larger areas. The property that we own (between Highway 175 and Interstate 41; North of Church Road) **we request for it not be listed under this Quarry Reserve Area**. It is across from (5) residences on Church Road and (6) residences along Highway 175 in addition to our residence and the Schaumberg residence. This area is Prime Agriculture Land and it is our desire to maintain and continue this. As noted by the committee chairman (Steve Wessing) at the February 28th meeting, the Town wants to maintain its present farmland acreage!

As to the other designated Quarry Reserve Areas; our concern would be, how much acreage do we need when the Town has over 1000 acres either actively being quarried, or designated as being suitable for future quarrying?

I believe our request would help to obtain **Goal H 1**: Reduce conflicts between farm and non-farm housing and non-metallic mining operations!

Thomas E Kelroy
Gloria S Kelroy

February 28, 2017

Draft Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan Update 2040
Planning Commission
Intergovernmental Meeting
Comment Sheet

Please provide your comments on the lines below. Your input is important.
Thank you.

I would LiKe the board to consider Keeping the 3 areas in as quarry options. In the comprehensive planning or smart growth plan it talks of the importance of quarries It was said there is over 1000 acres already set up for quarries We don't need any more acerage. That same logic could be said Let's not allow any more homes or development of Sub divisions take away from agriculture. A quarry at least has to have a plan to be put back to some use when it is done. If the quarries are to be part of the future for to town of Byron especially long after any of us are around I believe these 3 parcels remain. The planning commission + Town board set expectations of proposed sites. If they don't like what is presented they do not need to accept. If the land is not even offered as an option eventually quarries will not be a part of Byron Granted many years down the road but is that not What this committee is working on? A plan for the future of the community?

February 28, 2017

Draft Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan Update 2040
Planning Commission
Intergovernmental Meeting
Comment Sheet

Please provide your comments on the lines below. Your input is important.
Thank you.

Why was a firm hired that said it would be the perfect place to put a quarry and your wouldn't it Know it's there. But you do not follow through on the plan.

You can't let 1 or 2 families run the township and a large corporation that's from a different county because they own land - So they make the money not the people that live in the township for generations !!!

The board should not pick winners and Losers All- comments should be made public. !!!!

February 28, 2017

Draft Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan Update 2040
Planning Commission
Intergovernmental Meeting
Comment Sheet

Please provide your comments on the lines below. Your input is important.
Thank you.

The town was required to do the Comprehensive Plan by the State. Part of the plan was to identify non-metallic resources for future use.

Eric Fowle from the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission stated that the town of Byron has great potential for non-metallic mining.

In the town planning commission meetings Mr. Fowle has identified on the map the areas that have great potential and should be identified as future sites.

When one reviews all the discussion of the non-metallic mining in the town minutes, why would we now exclude it from the plan?

Non-metallic mining needs to be recognized as an important part of the future of the town of Byron.

News In Our Town

Town of Byron, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin May 2016

Upcoming Meetings and Events

*****

Town Board Meetings

(second Tuesday of the month)

June 14th ~ 7 pm

July 12th ~ 7 pm

August 9th ~ 7 pm

Veteran's Committee

(first Wednesday of the month)

June 1st ~ 6:30 pm

July 6th ~ 6:30 pm

August 3rd ~ 6:30 pm

Byron Historical Society

(third Monday of the month)

June 20th~ 7 pm

July 18th ~ 7 pm

August 15th ~ 7 pm

Community Events

May 30th ~ Memorial Day
Open House
8:00–11:00,
Program at 9:30 am

June 8 ~ Regular Trash and
Recyclable pick up
ALL DAY

June 9 ~ Bulk Waste
Pick-up
ALL DAY

Simon Says….

by Bob Simon

Take two steps forward. Simon says, sit down and relax for a minute. Now jump up and shout "Hurray" (I didn't say Simon says)!! OK. Enough of that! But I do hope you will sit down, relax, and enjoy some news about the Town of Byron.

This has been a year of learning, bonding and getting the Town's business done with a pretty new Town Board. Mary Laudolff has been doing a really great job in her first year as the Town Clerk. Special thank you to Kay Oestrich for her invaluable mentoring. Dustin Westphal has also been adjusting well to his first year as supervisor and taking on responsibilities willingly when asked. Kay Murre is the other new supervisor appointed last fall to fill the vacant position when Tim Hackbarth moved out of the township. (Thanks, Tim, for your years of service to the town.) Kay and her sons have taken over dog catcher duties. (As a reminder: all dogs in the Town of Byron require a license. If you didn't get your dog license during the property tax collection times, please call Treasurer, Wendy Giese, today at 920-921-6578.) Between my 5 years of service, Wendy's 3, and the new board members —there are now just 11 total combined years of service on the current board. That said, we do work well together and each comes to the board with real-world knowledge and experiences ranging from private business, plan commission, board of appeals, election inspectors and a desire to keep Byron moving forward in the right direction. Step in to one of the monthly Town Board meetings and meet the team.

In addition to the yearly crack filling, ditching, mowing, sign replacement and culvert repairs, road work this year will include some road repaving. Neitzel Road, south from Lost Arrow, will be pulverized and repaved with a new culvert at the intersection. The board approved a contract with Fond du Lac County to do this work which may start as soon as late April or early May. The bigger road project will be Mill Pond Road from River Road north to the town line. Because the $23,000 TRI money grant from Fond du Lac County will be available from the second half of the year, we will be looking for bids to do this work after July with expectation that it will be completed before fall. The 1.5-mile stretch of this road will be pulverized, graded, compacted and paved. This project will consume the majority of our yearly road budget. The cost of pulverizing and paving is so high that we usually only have funds to do this every other year.

So what do we spend budgeted road money on during those off years? For all the calls we get, I'll guess many of you already know that the method we use is seal coating. This was done last year on Hickory Road from Prairie Road north to the town line as well as Barton Road North and Briar Court. The process begins with crack filling and then tar is applied. Stone chips and slag, which is a byproduct of charcoal, are put down on top of the tar. The slag fills in the spaces between the stone chips and provides a stronger bond than stone chips alone. This is a much cheaper option and builds up a protective layer that helps our roads stay in good condition longer. It also creates issues from dust, tar, stones and slag on driveways, lawns and cars that are upsetting to homeowners living and driving on the road. I agree these are challenging to deal with, but usually within a year they are resolved, and we're left with a better road to drive on. Thank you for your pa-

tience as we work to keep our roads in good repair while being as fiscally responsible with your tax money as possible.

The plan commission, with the help of the ECWRPC, is working on updating the town's comprehensive plan. All residents are encouraged to provide input. (See the article in this newsletter for more information.) The Town is also working with the City of Fond du Lac on a border agreement. The plan is to be finalized very soon and more details will be provided as they become available.

Simon Says... jump up and shout, "I love living in the Town of Byron!!"

Clerk's Corner

By Mary Laudolff

I have officially completed my 'first' year as your Town Clerk. It has been challenging, stressful and rewarding all at the same time. I am learning new things every day, and I am feeling more comfortable with the job as the days go by. I want to thank you for your patience and understanding this past year, and I look forward to next year. Some of the questions that I get calls on:

When is bulk waste pick-up?

This year's bulk pick-up will be held Thursday, June 9th, starting at 6 am
Lists of accepted and excluded materials can be found on **page 5** of this newsletter.

When do I need a building permit, and where do I get one?

Anyone doing construction that costs more than $1,000 needs a building permit. You can obtain a permit from Marlin Towne at 920 922 6089. The application and fees are listed on our website at http://townofbyron.com.

Why didn't they pick up my garbage?

Residential garbage pick-up can occur any time after 6:00 a.m. on Wednesdays, so if necessary, put your items out the night before. Also, when a week has a holiday in it, your pick up will be a day later on Thursday. Businesses are responsible for their own disposal.

Whom do I contact with road issues?

Bob Simon (920 904 2533) and Dustin Westphal (920 960 8186) are the town contacts for roads.

When does the Town Board meet and who can attend?

The Town Board meets the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m.
The Veteran's Memorial Committee meets the first Wednesday at 6:30 p.m.
The Historical Society meets the 3rd Monday at 7:00 p.m.
All meetings are open to the public, and all are welcome.

Where can I early vote?

Early voting is the same as absentee voting. You can contact me by phone at 920 375 6119 or e-mail me at clerk@townofbyron.com, and I will mail you an absentee ballot. (You must be registered.) You can also vote at my home until 5:00 p.m. on the Friday before election. (Please call first.)

My taxes are too high!

Anyone with questions about his/her assessed value should contact Borree Appraisal Services at 920 766 9166. You may also attend the "**Open Book**" which, this year, will be **May 24th** from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. The "**Open Book**" is an informal time when you can view the tax roll and ask questions. The Board of Review will be held the same day from 10:00 a.m. until noon. The Board of Review is a recorded meeting with testimony given by the assessor and the homeowner. At this meeting the Town Board is to assume the assessor is correct unless the homeowner can prove differently. An "Objection Form" has to be filed with the clerk 48 hours prior to attending the Board of Review. My suggestion would be to talk to the assessor before it gets to that point.

Citizens of the Year

Lowell and Sally Boelk have a combined 60+ years of service to the Town of Byron!

Lowell served on the Town Board for 32 years serving as road maintenance man, dog catcher, and, most importantly, Wing Man on the Oshkosh snow plow. Not to mention the many other miscellaneous jobs, committees and countless meetings he has been involved in.

Sally has been an election inspector forever. She is at every election from start to finish and puts in many hours of training and certification to stay up-to-date with all of the changes over the years.

Together they farmed and raised their family in the Town of Byron.

Lowell and Sally's dedication and commitment to the Town of Byron are the reasons they have been chosen 2015 Town of Byron Citizens of the year.

Congratulations, Lowell and Sally!

From the Treasurer

By Wendy Giese

Property Tax Collection

Tax collection was fast and furious. A few problems that were encountered were the following:

Please make sure the amount you enter in the box on the right hand side of the check, written in numerical form, coincides with the same amount you write out in words below "Pay To The Order Of." There were numerous errors this past tax collection season which required phone calls and a couple of mailing back payments to correct the errors.

If an escrow check is payable to the property owner and the Town of Byron Treasurer, both parties must sign the back of the check.

Please include the payment stub along with payment.

Please be aware of submitting payments in a timely manner. There are specific deadlines for tax collection. The 2nd installment for taxes to be paid is due by July 31st, 2016.

Make check payable and mail to:

FOND DU LAC COUNTY TREASURER
160 SOUTH MACY STREET
P.O. BOX 1515
FOND DU LAC, WI 54936-1515

Receipt(s) for taxes paid are available on the Fond du Lac County website.
Go to the Fond du Lac County website @ http://www.fdlco.wi.gov/home. Go to the "Property and Tax Data" tab. Search for your property by either name or address. In the "Select Detail" drop-down box, select "Taxes" and the tax bill and tax receipt history will appear. Click on the "Tax Year" you are interested in looking at and a box with payment history will pop up. There is a printer-friendly option on the right for printing tax receipts.

The Town of Byron Animal Control Ordinance requires all dogs in the Town of Byron to be licensed.

Dog Licenses are a requirement by State Statute Chapter 174 Dogs, specifically 174.05. Dog License Tax requires the owner of a dog more than 5 months of age on January 1 of any year, or 5 months of age within the license year, to annually pay the dog license tax and obtain a license.

The minimum license fee for each neutered male or spayed female dog shall be $3.00. The minimum license fee for each unneutered male or unspayed female dog shall be $8.OO.

ln addition to the established license fee, a late fee of $5.00 shall be assessed and collected from every owner of a dog over the age of five months who fails to obtain a license prior to April 1 of each year, or within 30 days of acquiring ownership of a licensable dog, or if the owner fails to obtain a license on or before the dog reaches licensable age. All late fees collected shall be paid to the Town Treasurer.

When requesting a license the following information should be submitted to the Town Treasurer: name and address of the applicant, description of the animal (name of animal, color, breed and sex), the appropriate fee, certification by a licensed veterinarian that the animal is neutered or spayed (if applicable), and certification by a licensed veterinarian that the animal has received current immunization for rabies (a copy of the rabies vaccination).

Kennel Licenses

Every person who owns or operates a kennel shall apply for a kennel permit.

Kennel permit fees are as follows:
$30.00 for a kennel of 12 or fewer dogs
$3.00 for each additional dog over 12

For each dog license issued the Town Treasurer will issue a license tag and a receipt for payment. **Note**: A condition of our Animal Control Ordinance is that no person shall own or keep a “Pit Bull” in the Town.

Veterans Report

by Tom Kelroy

The 2016 St. Patrick's corned beef & cabbage dinner along with the 50/50 raffle was successful in adding funds to our accounts. Following are the raffle winners:

$300- Michelle Stark	Dan Kuen	Vic Jewson	Dale Schraufnagel
$200 - Mike Kietzer	George Trewin	Amy Becker	Bonnie Tag
$100 - Lyle Hefter	Gerald Thill	Helen Koene	Reese Gerber
$50 -Jan Schraufnagel	Bob Boelk	Darlene Greene	Thomas Henke
RC Luedtke	Pat Neitzel	Marlin Towne	Ron Rose

The Byron Veteran's Memorial committee has been looking to add 2 smaller memorial stones next to the existing memorial stone. We had to do this as the existing memorial stone is nearly filled with names of Byron veterans dating from the War of 1812 to the present. Due to tremendous local support, we were able to place an order with Fond du Lac Memorial Co. The 2 additions should be in place later this summer. The total cost of this is $13,546. We have already paid 50% with the remaining amount due after placement. This has only been possible because of you, the Byron town residents, and other local companies and individuals who were very generous in their financial support.

Once again the new names of veterans who served honorably in our armed forces will be unveiled at our annual Memorial Day services to be held in front of the town hall on May 30, 2016, at approximately 9:30 a.m. All are welcome. The Lomira American Legion and Oakfield Veterans of Foreign Wars will once again have a combined firing squad in attendance. We also have a **guest speaker, Dave Wege**, to highlight this event.

Our next meeting is Wednesday, May 4, at 6:30 p.m. at the Town Hall. All are welcome!

Town of Byron Kicks Off Comprehensive Plan Update

The Town of Byron, with the assistance of East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, is working on preparing an update to the Town's existing Comprehensive Plan that was adopted in 2006. The new plan will set forth a vision and polices that will guide future land use decisions over the next 20 years. A kickoff meeting was held on February 23, 2016, with the Byron Plan Commission. Residents had an opportunity on April 27, 2016, to provide input during a public visioning open house held at the Town Hall. The Byron Plan Commission will be meeting with its consultant on May 24, 2016, to review the draft background chapters and results of the public visioning session.

If you would like to learn more about the planning effort, please check out the project website at http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/comprehensive-planning/town-of-byron/. Input is welcome throughout the planning effort. For more information, please contact Mary Laudolff, Town Clerk, at 920 375 6119 or email at clerk@townofbyron.com.

Don't forget!

If you love spring cleaning, there are two great opportunities for you to help your Byron community. Tidying the roadside along Highway 175 is a commitment by the Byron Historical Society. To get involved, contact Mary Ann Geiger at 920 922 9431.

The Byron Cemetery is another project for the coming warmer weather. To help with this clean-up, contact Maureen Betz at 920 922 5351 or byronhistorical@att.net. Thanks!

Help Wanted

Snow plow drivers for the up-coming winter season. (Applicants must have a CDL license and be Town of Byron residents.) To apply, contact the Town Clerk at 920 375 6119 or email clerk@townofbyron.com. You can also download an application on our website (www.townofbyron.com) under "Forms."

Wanted: Photos!

The Byron Historical Society is searching for photos of the first Byron Town Hall and the Methodist Episcopal Church. These landmarks were located near the crossroads of Highway 175 and County Road F. Photos will be scanned and returned. Please call 920 922 5351 or email byronhistorical@att.net.

Bulk Waste Pick-Up: June 9

Bulk Waste Materials Accepted:

- -Furniture
- -Rolled carpeting (4 ft. max length)
- -Lumber (4 ft. max length)
- -Cabinets & countertops
- -Mattresses & bed springs
- -Non-metal doors
- -Wood windows

Bulk Waste Materials Excluded:

- -Large appliances (stoves, washers, dryers, water heaters, furnaces)
- -Freon-containing appliances (refrigerators, AC units, dehumidifiers)
- -Tires & used oil, batteries
- -Electronics (TV's, DVD players, VCR's, stereos, computer & office equipment)

Byron Historical Society

BHS

Est. 2006

Remember Our Veterans

at the

Annual Memorial Day Observance on May 30, 2016

Byron Town Hall Ceremony at 9:30 a.m.

Open House and Exhibit 8 a.m.—11 a.m.

Yellowstone Trail

The 100th anniversary of the construction of the Yellowstone Trail (currently Highway 175) through the Town of Byron was commemorated in 2015 with a successful parade in August. Margaret Kelroy Schmitz, Byron's oldest resident, served as Grand Marshall.

Photo courtesy Fond du Lac *Reporter*

In the days before interstate highways, Highway 175 was "the good road" for individuals traveling from the northeastern United States to attractions in the west, such as Yellowstone Park.

Map showing route of Yellowstone Trail through Wisconsin

Byron residents, Guy and Marcella More, rented rooms in their home to travelers. In the parade, some of Guy and Marcella's descendants carried the sign used to advertise this business.

Left to Right : Marilyn More Meyer, Mary More Berens, Gary More, Nancy More

2015 Programs

BHS members were favored with presentations at meetings in 2015 that recalled life in the area. Bob Mann, a descendant of the Anderson family of Hamilton, described how his ancestors came to settle here and his memories of the Anderson Garage and its denizens. Bob told about his family's relationship with Steve Wittman and various aviation adventures that took place in an open area near the garage.

Carol Whyms taught in one-room schools in the Waupun and South Byron areas in the early-to-mid 1940's. Her first school had no electricity. Heat came from a large furnace that burned wood chips and coal. Light came from kerosene lamps. Though America did not enter World War II until late 1941, many young men from the area had already enlisted in the armed forces before then. For Carol, that meant school chores associated with the furnace and lamps fell to her. Older students helped to clean the classroom. Carol's presentation included how the students of the time amused themselves with baseball and toy guns made of sticks, since there were no swings or little other playground equipment.

Carol Whyms

2017 Souvenir Calendar

The theme of our 2017 calendar is "Great Adventures," and we invite you to share photographs and stories. As 2017 marks the centennial of the beginning of American involvement in World War I, many contributions are anticipated on this subject. But the calendar will certainly not be limited to this theme. Memorable trips, events, and celebrations may also constitute great adventures.

Adventures need not be exotic or far flung. Was your first day of school a great adventure? Do you or did you have an interesting job?

The deadline for submitting your photographs and stories is September 30, 2016, though early submissions are *greatly* appreciated. Contact us by email at byronhistorical@att.net or by calling 920 922 5351. Thank you!

Membership Application/Renewal & Calendar Order Form*

2016-17 Byron Historical Society

P.O. Box 466, Byron WI 53006
Founded March 2006

Administrative Use Only
Expires on _____
Membership Type _____
Dues Paid _____
Payment Method:_____
Check No.

Date of Application _____

Name: _____
Last *First*

Address: _____
City *State* *Zip*

Contact Information: _____
Email *Phone*

Item	***Quantity***	***Fee/Donation Each***	***Total***
2016 Calendar: Pastimes and Pets			
2015 Calendar: Holidays and Celebrations			
2014 Calendar: Transportation			
2013 Calendar: Veils and Vows: Weddings			
2012 Calendar: Reflections on Youth			
2011 Calendar: Neighbors in the News			
2010 Calendar: Businesses and Commerce			
2009 Calendar: Churches and Cemeteries			
2008 Calendar: Agriculture			
2007 Calendar: Schools			
Byron Historical Society Membership:			
Individual		$10.00	
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APPENDIX D

PLAN ADOPTION

To be inserted at a later date.

To be inserted at a later date.

APPENDIX E

POLICIES & PROGRAMS

APPENDIX E: POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

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APPENDIX E: POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

Growth and development patterns do not occur in a vacuum. Over time, federal, state and local policies have directed the amount and location of development. State transportation policies and state land use legislation such as NR121, farmland preservation, natural resource protection and real estate tax codes have influenced growth and settlement. Local attitudes towards growth and accompanying zoning legislation, transportation and utility investments and tax and land subsidies also influence the type and amount of growth and development which occurs in each community.

Policies which impact growth and development have been developed over time by different agencies and different levels of government with varying missions and objectives. The resulting policies and programs are sometimes complementary and sometimes contradictory. It is the interaction of these various policies and market influences that determine actual growth patterns. Although many current federal and state policies and subsidies still encourage expansion, other policies such as the 14 land use goals developed by the state also encourage communities to accommodate growth in perhaps a more efficient manner than they have in the past. The adopted comprehensive plan legislation encourages communities to develop comprehensive plans, and provides communities with the opportunity to determine their own growth patterns. As a result, the type of development which will occur in the future is still open to debate.

Appendix E provides policies and programs sorted by comprehensive planning element that can be utilized by the Town of Byron to implement the goals, strategies and recommendations set forth in this plan.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Regional and County Policies

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan "Shaping the 21st Century". East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission adopted Milestone #3, *Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action*, *Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan "Shaping the 21st Century"* on April 25, 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning process, several key issues were identified:

- How do we plan for continued population growth, which will result in an increase in demand for services and land consumption in the region?

- How do we promote the recognition of the relationship between the density of settlement and amount and location of land consumed for housing, commercial, and industrial uses and the costs of services?

- How do we ensure the economic vitality of the agricultural and forestry sectors in the context of a decrease in the amount of open space?

- How do we address the conflicts that will arise given that the majority of future growth is expected to occur in the urban counties, which is where most of the region's more productive farmland is located? More specifically, how will we address the impact on the farm economy?

- How do we ensure that an increase in urbanization has a positive impact on rural communities?

- Urban counties in the region currently have greater social and economic capital, more government support due to a larger tax base, and greater access to nonprofit services than rural counties. Current trends show the educational and income gap between urban counties and rural counties widening. How do we plan to decrease this gap and promote a healthy, vibrant economy and quality of life for all residents throughout the region?

The core goal of the Issues and Opportunities section is:

- To promote communities that are better places to live. That is, communities that are economically prosperous, have homes at an affordable price, respect the countryside, enjoy well designed and accessible living and working environments, and maintain a distinct sense of place and community.

The intent of this goal is to minimize the negative effects of sprawl development and provide a cost-effective variety of services and infrastructure that will meet the changing demographics of the overall population. More information is available at http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/comprehensive-planning/.

County Policies

***Fond du Lac County*:**

Fond du Lac County, to date, has not adopted a comprehensive plan.

Federal, State and Regional Programs

This section includes information on federal, state and regional programs which were used to develop this chapter. Other programs which influence growth and may impact future socio-economic conditions will be described in pertinent chapters within this appendix.

Federal Programs

United States Department of Commerce:

Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA). The Economics and Statistics Administration collects, disseminates and analyzes broad and targeted socio-economic data. It also develops domestic and international economic policy. One of the primary bureaus within the ESA is the U.S. Census Bureau. The majority of information analyzed in this chapter was collected and disseminated by the Census Bureau, which is the foremost data source for economic statistics and demographic information on the population of the United States. The Census Bureau conducts periodic surveys and decennial censuses that are used by federal, state, and local officials and by private stakeholders to make important policy decisions. The Bureau produces a variety of publications and special reports regarding the current and changing socio-economic conditions within the United States. It develops national, state and county level projections and also provides official measures of electronic commerce (e-commerce) and evaluates how this technology will affect future economic activity.

State Programs

Wisconsin State Data Center (WSDC):

The Wisconsin State Data Center is a cooperative venture between the U.S. Bureau of the Census, DOA, the Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and 35 data center affiliates throughout the state.[1] The U.S. Bureau of the Census provides census publications, tapes, maps and other materials to the WSDC. In exchange, organizations within WSDC function as information and training resources. DOA is the lead data center and the Applied Population Laboratory functions as the coordinating agency throughout the state. Local data center affiliates, such as East Central, work more closely with communities and individuals within their region.

Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA):

Demographic Services Center. The Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) Demographic Services Center is responsible for developing annual population estimates for all counties and all minor civil divisions (MCD) in the state. They develop annual estimates of the voting age population by MCD and population estimates by zip code. The Demographic Services Center also produces annual county level housing unit and household estimates. The Demographic Services Center also develops population projections by age and sex for all Wisconsin counties, and produces population projections of total population for all municipalities.

University of Wisconsin-Madison:

Applied Population Laboratory (APL). The Applied Population Laboratory is located with the Department of Rural Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. They conduct socio-economic research, give presentations and publish reports and chartbooks. They will contract to do specific studies or school district projections. APL also functions as the coordinating

[1] Wisconsin Department of Administration, http://www.doa.state.wi.us/Divisions/Intergovernmental-Relations/Demographic-Services-Center/US-Census-State-Data-Centers/. Accessed 10/15/15.

agency for the WSDC and the lead agency for the Wisconsin Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC).

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Planning for our Future Program. This program element promotes, builds awareness and coordinates the implementation of the Commission's *Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan* and locally adopted Comprehensive Plans. It also includes the Commission's Health and Planning work element. Examples of work under this program element include: population information and projections, comprehensive planning and implementation assistance.

- **State Data Center Affiliate.** East Central receives census materials and Demographic Service Center publications from DOA, plus additional information and reports from other state agencies. This information is maintained within its library, used for planning purposes and published within East Central reports. Information and technical assistance regarding this data is also provided to local governments, agencies, businesses and the public upon request.

- **Official Regional Population Projections and Household Growth.** While DOA provides base level population projections for the state, local conditions such as zoning regulations, land-locked communities, and local decisions regarding land use development can influence the accuracy of these base line projections. As a result, East Central has the authority to produce official population projections for the region. East Central also estimates future household growth.

LAND USE

State, Regional, County, and Local Policies

State Policies

Zoning Ordinances:

Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001 requires that if a local governmental unit enacts or amends any of the following ordinances, the ordinance shall be consistent with that local governmental unit's comprehensive plan:

- Official mapping ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 62.23 (6)
- Local subdivision ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 236.45 or 236.46
- County zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 59.69
- City or village zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 62.23 (7)
- Town zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 60.61 or 60.62

- Shorelands or wetlands in shorelands zoning ordinances enacted or amended under Wisconsin State Statutes 59.692, 61.351 or 62.231

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan "Shaping the 21st Century". East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission adopted Milestone #3, *Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action*, *Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan "Shaping the 21st Century"* on April 25, 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for land use, which states:

> *East Central will promote land use patterns which foster healthy communities, preserve individual community identity, enhance personal mobility, reduce the cost of services and protect our natural environment.*

The Milestone #3 report contains four land use "plan guidelines" which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. "Plan guidelines" include: LU-1: Land Consumption and Development, LU-2: Regional and Community Character, LU-3: Balancing Community Interests and Property Rights, and LU-4: Regional and Local Sustainability.

County Policies

Fond du Lac County:

County Code of Ordinances. The Fond du Lac County Code of Ordinances regulates private on-site wastewater treatment systems, land divisions, land uses and other ordinances that may be relevant to the Town of Byron. Several chapters that relate to land use are summarized below.

Chapter 18 – Aviation. The purpose of this article is to establish operation policies for the airport and land use zoning within the boundaries of the airport. It also regulates the height of structures in the vicinity of the airport.

Chapter 28 – Floods. This chapter is intended to regulate floodplain development to protect life, health and property; minimize expenditures of public funds for flood control projects; minimize rescue and relief efforts undertaken at the expense of the taxpayers; minimize business interruptions and other economic disruptions; minimize damage to public facilities in the floodplain; minimize the occurrence of future flood blight areas in the floodplain; discourage the victimization of unwary land and homebuyers; prevent increases in flood heights that could increase flood damage and result in conflicts between property owners; and discourage development in a floodplain if there is any practicable alternative to locate the activity, use or structure outside of the floodplain.

Chapter 36 – Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation. The purpose of this chapter is to establish a local program to ensure the effective reclamation of nonmetallic mining sites on which nonmetallic mining takes place in the County of Fond du Lac.

Chapter 44 – Shoreland Zoning. Shorelands are defined as lands which are: 1,000 feet from the ordinary high water elevation mark of navigable lakes, ponds, or flowages; or 300 feet from the ordinary high water elevation mark of navigable rivers or streams. This ordinance controls the lot size, building setbacks, landfills, agricultural uses, alteration of surface vegetation, sewage disposal, filling, grading, lagoons, and other uses which may be detrimental to this area.

Chapter 46 - Streets, Sidewalks and Other Properties. The ordinance regulates the rural address numbering system, the section corner program, and county trunk highway access, including design standards for driveways and culverts on county trunk highways.

Chapter 48 - Subdivisions. The ordinance facilitates division of larger parcels of land into smaller parcels of land through two methods: Certified Survey Maps (CSMs) and Plats. Certified Survey Maps create up to four new lots, parcels or tracts from the parent parcel. Plats are required for land subdivisions that create five or more lots created from the parent parcel. The ordinance also contains design standards for streets, blocks, setbacks and utility easements.

Farmland Preservation Plan, 2012. The *Fond du Lac County Farmland Preservation Plan* was adopted in 2012. The goals of Fond du Lac County is: (1) to protect, preserve and keep in production as much of the county's agricultural land as is possible and maintain a viable local agricultural economy; (2) to make as many of the county's citizens as possible aware of the Farmland Preservation Program; (3) to make as many landowners as possible eligible for tax credits under the Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative; and (4) to encourage higher housing density in areas designated for nonagricultural development.

2013-2017 Fond du Lac County Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) Plan. The LWRM) addresses soil and water quality concerns using local, state and federal programs. It is a five (5) year (2013-2017) plan with the opportunity for review and extension for an additional 5 years in 2017. The plan includes implementation strategies for addressing local water quality priorities related to controlling erosion, sedimentation, and nonpoint source water pollution. The eight goals that were identified include: (1) Maintain soil productivity and reduce soil erosion and Sedimentation; (2) Minimize the impacts of land disturbing and land development activities within the county; (3) Minimize runoff, leaching, and drift of nutrients and pesticides to surface and ground water; (4) Reduce the impacts from runoff and storage of animal waste and feed; (5) Protect and Conserve Ground Water Quality and Quantity within the county; (6) Develop and Improve Coordination of Lake Organizations; (7) Minimize the Threat and Spread of Exotic and Invasive Species; and (8) Use Less Energy and Improve Air Quality.

2011-2015 Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan for Fond du Lac County. The *Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan* for Fond du Lac County was adopted in July 2013. The plan identifies a series of goals and objectives to "provide the framework for meeting the existing and future open space and recreation needs of Fond du Lac County. The four goals identified include: (1) Establish and maintain a countywide system of parks and trails that will meet the needs of Fond du Lac County residents: (2) Establish and maintain a system of parks and recreational facilities that help to conserve the natural resources and environment of Fond du Lac County, and make them available for recreational use and/or conservation purposes; (3) Operate and improve the county parks system, and other county recreational facilities, in an efficient and organized manner; and (4) Promote Fond du Lac County parks, open spaces and recreation trails to gain maximum utilization and appreciation of these facilities.

Local Policies

Town of Byron:

Code of Ordinances. The Town of Byron's Code of Ordinances regulates land divisions and land uses. Several ordinances that relate to land use are summarized below.

Zoning Ordinance. The Zoning Ordinance regulates 6 zoning districts including: Residential District; Multi-Family Residential District; Farmland Preservation District; General Agricultural District; Business District and Industrial District.

Subdivision and Land Division Ordinance. The Subdivision and Land Division Ordinance facilitates the division of large tracks of land into smaller parcels, it regulates the orderly layout and use of land; and provides for the adequate provision for transportation, public water and sewer, schools, parks, playgrounds and other necessities.

Drive-way Ordinance. The Drive-way Ordinance regulates the location of driveways.

Land Disposal and Sludge. The Land Disposal and Sludge Ordinance regulates the land disposal of sludge and includes requirements for noticing, land spreading requirements, groundwater / well security and emergency water provisions.

Livestock Siting Ordinance. The Livestock Siting Ordinance incorporates and applies the livestock facility siting requirements found in the Wisconsin Administrative Code in the Town's Exclusive Agricultural District (A-1) and prohibits the siting of new livestock facilities (with an excess of 500 animal units) and the expansion of existing facilities by more than 20 percent (and over 500 animal units) in any other zoning district located in the Town.

Wind Energy Ordinance. The Wind Energy Ordinance provides a regulatory theme for the construction and operation of wind energy systems.

Existing Smart Growth Comprehensive Plans. This plan is an update to the *Town of Byron Comprehensive Plan* that was adopted on February 14, 2006. Adjacent communities have smart grow comprehensive plans that have been developed and adopted in compliance with SS. 66.1001. The following is a listing of the adopted comprehensive plans: City of Fond du Lac (10/14/2009) and the towns of Ashford (6/2/2008), Fond du Lac (12/2005), Eden (6/30/2009), Empire (2/14/2007), Lamartine (7/21/2009), Leroy, Dodge County (9/12/2005), Lomira, Dodge County (11/9/2005), and Oakfield (7/21/2008). These plans should be taken into consideration when decisions along an adjoining border are being made.

Adjoining Communities:

Official Map. The City of Fond du Lac has adopted and official map. This map should be consulted so as to coordinate future streets and roads in abutting boundary areas.

State and Regional Programs

State Programs

Land and Water Resource Management Planning Program (LWRM):

The land and water resource management planning program (LWRM) was established in 1997 by Wisconsin Act 27 and further developed by Wisconsin Act 9 in 1999.[2] It is regulated under the Wisconsin State Statutes, Chapter 92 Soil and Water Conservation and Animal Waste Management and implemented under ATCP 50.12 Soil and Water Resource Management Program. Each county in the state is required to have a Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) Plan approved by Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP). LWRM plans may be approved for a maximum of 10 years. Only counties with DATCP approved LWRM plans are eligible to receive annual funding through the soil and water resource management grant program. Plans must be developed through a locally led process that identifies local needs and priorities and describes how a county will implement runoff control standards for farms and urban areas. All LWRM plans must be approved by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Community Development and Affordable Housing. This program element incorporates the Commission's ongoing efforts to help address regional land use and housing issues which have a strong relationship with the regional economic development strategy for the region. Examples of work under this program element relating to land use include: neighborhood planning, zoning ordinance assistance, urban/rural development strategies, downtown redevelopment, waterfront/riverfront planning, subdivision ordinance assistance, and historic preservation.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan "Shaping the 21st Century":

East Central adopted its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for economic development, which states:

> *The East Central Region has diversified employment opportunities including well paid knowledge based jobs. The regional economy benefits from advances in research and technology and supports entrepreneurialism and local business ownership. The region conducts collaborative economic development efforts across jurisdictional boundaries of*

[2] Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. http://datcp.wi.gov.

governments, educational institutions, and other economic development entities. The preservation of natural resource amenities supports tourism opportunities, assists in attracting an educated workforce and enhances the quality of place for residents in the region.

The Milestone #3 report contains five economic development "plan guidelines", which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. More Information is available at: http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/comprehensive-planning/.

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Report:

The East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission annually creates a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) report, which evaluates local and regional population and economic activity. Economic development trends, opportunities, and needs are identified within the CEDS report. All communities, which are served by the Commission, are invited to identify future projects for economic development that the community would like to undertake. Those projects are included within the CEDS and may become eligible for federal funding through the Economic Development Administration (EDA) Public Works grant program. Additional information can be found at http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/economic-development-housing/ceds/.

Federal, State, Regional, and Private Programs

Federal Programs

Department of Agriculture-Rural Development:

Portions of the Town of Byron may meet the requirements of the US Department of Agriculture-Rural Development and may be eligible for Rural Development Economic Assistance Programs. However, there is typically strict income limits associated with some of the programs so the Wisconsin Division of USDA-Rural Development should be contacted regarding eligibility for certain programs. A complete listing of USDA-Rural Development Programs can be found at http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services. Grants are also available through the US Department of Labor and can be found at https://www.doleta.gov/grants/. A partial list is given below.

Rural Business Opportunity Grants. The Rural Business Opportunity grant program promotes sustainable economic development in rural communities with exceptional need. Grants typically fund projects that will become sustainable over the long term without continued need for external support. These projects should that have the ability to serve as a local catalyst to improve the quantity and quality of economic development within a rural region. Grant funds can be used for technical assistance to complete business feasibility studies, conduct training for rural managers and entrepreneurs, establishing business support centers, conduct economic development planning, and provide leadership training. Information regarding the Rural Business Opportunity Grant Program can be found at http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-business-development-grants.

Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants. Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants help develop projects that will result in a sustainable increase in economic productivity, job creation, and incomes in rural areas. Projects may include business start-ups and

expansion, community development, incubator projects, medical and training projects, and feasibility studies. Information regarding Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants can be found at http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-economic-development-loan-grant-program.

Occupation Safety and Health Administration (OSHA):

Susan Harwood Training Grants Program. These training grants are awarded to nonprofit organizations for training and education. They can also be used to develop training materials for employers and workers on the recognition, avoidance, and prevention of safety and health hazards in their workplaces. Grants fall into two categories; Target Topic Training and Training Materials Development. The Target Topic Training grants are directed towards specific topics chosen by OSHA. Follow-up is required to determine the extent to which changes were made to eliminate hazards associated with the chosen topic. The Training Materials Development grants are specifically aimed at creating classroom quality training aids. Aids which are developed under the grant program must be ready for immediate self-study use in the workplace. Information regarding the Susan Harwood Training Grant Program can be found at https://www.osha.gov/dte/sharwood/.

United States Department of Labor:

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) administers federal government job training and worker dislocation programs, federal grants to states for public employment service programs, and unemployment insurance benefits. These services are primarily provided through state and local workforce development systems. More information on grant opportunities can be found at: https://www.doleta.gov/grants/find_grants.cfm.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

One Cleanup Program. The One Cleanup Program is EPA's vision for how different cleanup programs at all levels of government can work together to meet that goal and ensure that resources, activities, and results are effectively coordinated and communicated to the public. The EPA has entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Wisconsin DNR to provide a single, consolidated approach to environmental cleanup. More information regarding the program can be found at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/brownfields/rrprogram.html.

State Programs

There are many state programs that communities can consider utilizing to meet their stated goals and objectives. While not an all-inclusive list, there are several programs that the Town of Byron should consider and are addressed below.

University of Wisconsin – Extension:

Entrepreneurship Program. The entrepreneurship program includes teaching Going Solo workshops for community members interested in starting their own businesses, honing their basic business skills, and exploring the idea that “everyone is an entrepreneur. More information on the entrepreneurship program is available at: http://fonddulac.uwex.edu/category/entrepreneurship-community-development/.

Wisconsin Department of Administration:

Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Housing (DOH) develops housing policy and offers a broad range of program assistance and funds to address homelessness and support affordable housing, public infrastructure, and economic development opportunities. The Division partners with local governments and service providers, non-profit agencies, housing authorities, and developers. The Bureau of Community Development is one of three bureaus falling under the DOH, it is responsible for public infrastructure, blight elimination, and business development activities.

Community Development Block Grant for Economic Development (CDBG-ED). CDBG-ED grant funds are awarded to local governments to assist businesses to create or retain jobs for individuals with low and moderate income. Additional information regarding the CDBG-ED program can be found at http://www.doa.state.wi.us/Divisions/Housing/Bureau-of-Community-Development/CDBG-ED-Program-Overview.

CDBG Public Facilities Funds (CDBG-PF). CDBG-PF funds help support infrastructure and facility projects for communities. Some examples of eligible projects include streets, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, sidewalks, and community centers. Additional information regarding the CDBG-PF program can be found at http://www.doa.state.wi.us/Divisions/Housing/Bureau-of-Community-Development/CDBG-PF-Program-Overview.

CDBG Planning Funds. CDBG planning grant funds support community efforts to address improving community opportunities and vitality. Grants are limited to projects that, if implemented, are CDBG eligible activities. Additional information regarding the CDBG planning funds program can be found at http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/Bureau-of-Community-Development/CDBG-PLNG-Program-Overview.

CDBG Public Facility - Economic Development (CDBG PFED). CDBG PFED grants are awarded to local government for public infrastructure projects that support business expansion or retention. Additional information regarding the PFED funds program can be found at http://www.doa.state.wi.us/Divisions/Housing/Bureau-of-Community-Development/CDBG-PFED-Program-Overview.

CDBG Emergency Assistance (EAP). The CDBG-EAP program assists communities to recover from a recent natural or manmade disaster. Eligible activities include repair of disaster related damage to dwellings, assistance to purchase replacement dwellings, and repair and restore public infrastructure and facilities. Additional information regarding the CDBG-EAP program can be found at http://www.doa.state.wi.us/Divisions/Housing/Bureau-of-Community-Development/CDBG-EAP.

Division of Safety and Buildings:

Wisconsin Fund. The Wisconsin Fund provides grants to help small commercial businesses rehabilitate or replace their privately-owned sewage systems. Additional information can be found at http://dsps.wi.gov/Default.aspx?Page=c8c924aa-5dc6-4b6e-8119-f4037777d9cf.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation:

Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) Program. The Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) program provides 50% state grants to governing bodies, private businesses, and consortiums for road, rail, harbor and airport projects that help attract employers to Wisconsin, or encourage business and industry to remain and expand in the state. Additional information regarding the TEA program can be found at the following website: http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/aid/tea.htm.

State Infrastructure Bank Program. This program is a revolving loan program that helps communities provides transportation infrastructure improvements to preserve, promote, and encourage economic development and/or to promote transportation efficiency, safety, and mobility. Loans obtained through SIB funding can be used in conjunction with other programs. Additional information regarding the State Infrastructure Bank Program can be found at http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/aid/sib.aspx.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources:

Remediation and Redevelopment Program (RR). The WDNR Remediation and Redevelopment program oversees the investigation and cleanup of environmentally contaminated sites (e.g. “brownfields.” The program is comprehensive, streamlined, and aims to consolidates state and federal cleanups into one program. More information can be found at http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Brownfields/.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Economic Growth and Resiliency Program. The primary focus of this program element is to coordinate and promote the federal Economic Development Administration's (EDA's) programs with public and private stakeholders throughout the region. East Central also coordinates and communicates with State of Wisconsin economic development agencies and programs, including the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC). Examples of work under this program element relating to economic development include: access to EDA grants for eligible projects, development of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS 5-year update) and subsequent CEDS annual reports, database of industrial parks, facilitation of joint economic development efforts, industrial site plans, industrial site data, ESRI Business Analyst Market Assessments/Profiles, EMSI Economic Impact Scenario Modeling, tourism development and marketing, local economic development strategy process/reports, global trade/exporting information, heritage tourism planning, maintain/update the "Farm Fresh Atlas" map, GDBG grant assistance/administration, business development grants, tourism grants and historic preservation grants. Additional information on some of the programs is provided below:

EMSI Developer. EMSI Developer is used by ECWRPC to provide economic data to requesting economic development entities or municipalities in the East Central WI Region as a service of WEDC. EMSI data is composed of comprehensive information on industries, occupations, demographics - as well as things like occupational skills, education, training, and even the names and size of companies in your region broken down by industry. EMSI links more than 90 data sources from federal sources like the Bureau of Labor Statistics to state and

private sources. Additional information on EMSI Analyst is available at http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/economic-development-housing/economic-data-resources/.

Global Trade Strategy. As part of the Economic Development Administration's Community Trade Adjustment Assistance Program, ECWRPC developed a study to increase exports for small to medium size companies in NE Wisconsin. This program assists communities impacted by trade with economic adjustment through the: (1) coordination of federal, state, and local resources; (2) creation of community-based development strategies; and (3) development and provision of programs that help communities adjust to trade impacts. The Community TAA Program is designed to provide a wide range of technical, planning, and infrastructure assistance and respond adaptively to pressing trade impact issues. Fond du Lac County was one of nine counties identified by the Department of Labor as being significantly impacted by global trade. More information on the Global Trade Strategy is available at http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/economic-development-housing/economic-data-resources/.

Oshkosh Region Defense Industry Diversification Initiative (ORIDDI). The Oshkosh Region Defense Industry Diversification Initiative's (ORIDDI) overall approach is to focus on the dislocated worker and supply chain affected by OC layoffs. The objectives of this initiative are three-fold: (1) to align regional economic and workforce development strategies so they are responsive to Oshkosh's reduced manufacturing output, consider defense diversification strategies, and build on the region's comparative advantages; (2) to undertake outreach to and assistance for dislocated OC workers; and (3) to undertake outreach to and assistance for regional manufacturers and small business impacted by reduced OC manufacturing output. The Fond du Lac area is part of this initiative.

***Northeast Wisconsin Regional Economic Partnership*:**

The combined Bay-Lake and East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission areas were named as Technology Zone by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce in 2002. The Northeast Wisconsin Regional Economic Partnership (NEWREP) Technology Zone has provided over $5 million in tax credits to businesses certified by Commerce, based on a company's ability to create jobs and investment and to attract related businesses. The Technology Zone Program focuses primarily on businesses engaged in research, development, or manufacture of advanced products or those that are part of an economic cluster and knowledge-based businesses that utilize advanced technology production processes in more traditional manufacturing operations. Additional information can be found at http://newnorthwww.web1.buildmyownsite.com/doing-business/new-regional-economic-partnership-(newrep).

New North, Inc.:

New North's mission is "to harness and promote the region's resources, talents and creativity for the purposes of sustaining and growing our regional economy." New North maintains a number of regionally based economic development committees charged with addressing the following initiatives:

- fostering regional collaboration;
- focusing on targeted growth opportunities;
- supporting an entrepreneurial climate;
- encouraging educational attainment;

- encouraging and embracing diverse talents; and
- promoting the regional brand.

For more information on the New North, visit: http://www.thenewnorth.com/.

ADVOCAP:

ADVOCAP, a non-profit community action agency, was founded in 1966 to fight poverty within our local communities. It offers programs in Fond du Lac, Green Lake and Winnebago counties and helps low-income person's secure affordable housing, gain employment skills and training, start a small business and become self-employed, volunteer at schools and daycares, etc. More information regarding ADVOCAP can be found at: http://www.advocap.org/.

Private Programs

Fond du Lac County Economic Development Corporation (FCEDC):

FCEDC provides services to existing businesses, business start-ups, and works to attract businesses to Fond du Lac County. To create a balanced industry mix in Fond du Lac County, seven targeted industry clusters have been identified: Advanced Manufacturing: Machinery and Metal Industry; Advanced Materials Manufacturing; Agribusiness, Food Processing and Technology Industry; Biomedical-Biotechnical; Energy (Fossil and Renewable) Industry; Printing and Publishing Industry; and Transportation and Logistics Industry.

Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC):

WEDC is a quasi-public agency and is the state's lead economic development agency. It works collaboratively with more than 600 regional and local partner organizations, educational institutions and other government offices to help businesses, communities and individuals take advantage of new opportunities for growth and job creation through innovative market-driven programs.

Community Development Investment Grant. The Community Development Investment Grant Program supports urban, small city and rural community re/development efforts by providing financial incentives for shovel-ready projects with emphasis on, but not limited to, downtown community-driven efforts. Grants up to $50,000 are available for planning efforts, and grants up to $500,000 are available for implementation projects. This program operates through a competitive process that occurs two to three times per fiscal year. - See more at: http://inwisconsin.com/community/assistance/community-development-investment-grant#sthash.xp1DnX2Q.dpuf.

- **Capacity Building Grants.** Capacity Building (CAP) Grant funds are designed to help strengthen Wisconsin's economic development network by assisting local and regional economic development groups with economic competitive assessments and the development of a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. Additional information regarding the CAP grants can be found at http://inwisconsin.com/grow-your-business/programs/capacity-building-grants/.

- **Brownfield Program.** Wisconsin's Brownfield Program provides grant funds to assist local governments, businesses and individuals with assessing and remediating the

environmental contamination of an abandoned, idle or underused industrial or commercial facility or site. This program will help convert contaminated sites into productive properties that are attractive and ready for redevelopment. Additional information regarding the Brownfield Program can be found at http://inwisconsin.com/grow-your-business/programs/brownfield-program/.

- **Enterprise Zone Tax Credit**. A certified business may qualify for tax credits only for eligible activities that occur after an eligibility date established by WEDC. Positions that are created as a result of the tax credits claimed shall be maintained for at least five years after the certification date established by WEDC. Additional information regarding the Enterprise Zone Tax Credit program can be found at http://inwisconsin.com/grow-your-business/programs/enterprisecredit/.

- **Wisconsin Manufacturing and Agriculture Credit.** The manufacturing and agriculture tax credit is available to individuals and entities for taxable years that begin on or after January 1, 2013, for manufacturing and agricultural activities in Wisconsin. The tax credit is available for income derived from manufacturing or agricultural property located in Wisconsin and will offset a significant share of Wisconsin income taxes. The credit is a percentage of "eligible qualified production activities income. Additional information regarding the Wisconsin Manufacturing and Agriculture Credit program can be found at http://inwisconsin.com/grow-your-business/programs/wisconsin-manufacturing-and-agriculture-credit/.

- **Business Opportunity Loan.** Business Opportunity Loans are available to a business that has created new full-time positions and/or retained its existing full-time employment base in Wisconsin. Additional information regarding Business Opportunity Loans can be found at http://inwisconsin.com/grow-your-business/programs/business-opportunity-loan/.

- **Impact Loans.** Impact Loans are available to businesses with expansion projects that will have a significant impact on job creation, job retention, and capital investment on the surrounding community. WEDC's Impact Loan Program is a forgivable loan program. Additional information regarding Impact Loans can be found at http://inwisconsin.com/grow-your-business/programs/impact-loans/.

- **Business Development Tax Credit (BTC) Program.** BTC Program supports job creation, capital investment, training and the location or retention of corporate headquarters by providing companies with refundable tax credits that can help to reduce their Wisconsin state income tax liability or provide a refund. Additional information regarding the BTC Program can be found at http://inwisconsin.com/grow/assistance/btc/.

- **Training Grants.** Rodrigues Training grants are available to any business making a firm commitment to locate a new facility in Wisconsin or expand an existing facility within the state, and are upgrading a product, process or service that requires training in new technology and industrial skills. Grants fund business upgrades to improve the job-related skills of its full-time employees. Additional information regarding Training Grants can be found at http://inwisconsin.com/grow-your-business/programs/training-grants/.

- **Entrepreneurial Training Grant Program (ETG).** The ETG program provides potential new small business owners with partial tuition for attending the Small Business Center's

(SBDC) Entrepreneurial Training Course. This course helps entrepreneurs prepare a comprehensive business plan that evaluates the feasibility of the proposed start up or expansion; identifies possible financing sources; and provides other information in regard to initial business start-up costs. Grants provide up to 75% of total tuition costs. Information regarding the ETG Program can be found at http://www.wisconsinsbdc.org/etp.

- **Minority Business Development Revolving Loan Fund.** The Minority Business Development Revolving Loan Fund Program (MRLF) is designed to support minority business development through business creation, business expansion and minority community business attraction. This is accomplished through direct grant assistance to qualifying minority business associations in Wisconsin. Grant assistance is provided to minority business associations for Revolving Loan Funds, technical assistance and used as a pass through to fund training. Additional information is available at http://inwisconsin.com/inside-wedc/transparency/programs/minority-business-rlf/.

HOUSING

Regional, County, and Local Policies

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan "Shaping the 21st Century". East Central adopted Milestone #3, *Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action*, of its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for housing, which states:

> *In 2030 in the East Central Wisconsin region, a dynamic housing market fosters community and neighborhood cohesion. Varied types of quality housing are integrated with community facilities and various transportation alternatives. This housing market meets the needs of urban and rural households of all types, ages, income, cultures and mobility status.*

The Milestone #3 report contains four housing plan guidelines, which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. The plan can be view at the following link: http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/comprehensive-planning/.

Overcoming Barriers to Affordable Housing in the East Central Region. In January 2004, East Central adopted the report, *Overcoming Barriers to Affordable Housing in the East Central Region.* This report is a compilation of input from urban and rural residents, who identified barriers to affordable housing in their communities and suggested potential solutions that local citizens, county and local governments, developers and other housing providers can use to address these issues. Some of the identified issues and potential solutions which are pertinent to the Town of Greenville include senior housing issues, income and economic development barriers and access to funding, to name a few. This report is available online at: www.ecwrpc.org and through the ECWRPC office. Communities and agencies are encouraged to review the options presented and choose the best option or combination of options which

best serve the needs of their residents and clients. Communities and individuals from the private and nonprofit sectors are encouraged to develop additional solutions and share those solutions with others to help improve the quality of life for all residents in our communities.

County Policies

Fond du Lac County:

County Code of Ordinances. The Fond du Lac County Code of Ordinances regulates housing standards that may affect the Town of Byron.

Chapter 32 – Fair Housing. This chapter prohibits discrimination in housing within the boundaries of the County of Fond du Lac, except for those municipalities within the county that have a current fair housing ordinance in effect.

Local Policies

Town of Byron:

Code of Ordinances. The Town of Byron Code of Ordinances contains a number of ordinances that affect housing. These include the Building Code; the Zoning Ordinance and the subdivision ordinance.

Building Code. Building Code, regulates all dwellings, commercial buildings/structures, swimming pools, garages, structures, buildings, and residential accessory buildings, provides certain minimum standards, provisions and requirements for safe and stable design, methods of construction and uses of materials in buildings and/or structures hereafter erected, constructed, enlarged, altered, repaired, moved, converted to other uses or demolished and regulates the equipment, maintenance, use and occupancy of all such buildings and/or structures.

Zoning Ordinance. The Zoning Ordinance regulates 6 zoning districts including: Residential District; Multi-Family Residential District; Farmland Preservation District; General Agricultural District; Business District and Industrial District.

Subdivision and Land Division Ordinance. The Subdivision and Land Division Ordinance facilitates the division of large tracks of land into smaller parcels, it regulates the orderly layout and use of land; and provides for the adequate provision for transportation, public water and sewer, schools, parks, playgrounds and other necessities.

Federal, National Private, State, Regional, and County Programs

Funding and technical assistance for housing programs are available from several federal, state and regional agencies. A listing of these programs follows.

Federal Programs

United States Department of Agriculture:

Rural Development Housing Programs. USDA Rural Development offers a variety of housing products including single family, multi-family and farm labor housing products. Assistance can be in the form of a loan, grant or technical assistance. Information about individual products can be obtained from the USDA Rural Development website at: http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs. Website information is provided in English and Spanish. Information can also be obtained from the state USDA Rural Development office, which is located in Stevens Point. Their website is located at: http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/WI_RDHome.html.

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development:

Brownfield Economic Development Initiative Grant. This grant can be used for brownfield sites (converting old industrial to residential). BEDI and Section 108 funds must be used in conjunction with the same economic development project, and a request for new Section 108 loan guarantee authority must accompany each BEDI application. Funds can be used to benefit low-moderate income persons, prevent/eliminate slum and blight, and address imminent threats and urgent needs (usually follow the same guidelines as CDBG). More specifically, funds can be used for land write downs, site remediation costs, funding reserves, over-collateralizing the Section 108 loan, direct enhancement of the security of the Section 108 loan, and provisions of financing to for-profit businesses at below market interest rates. The maximum grant amount is $1 million, and the minimum BEDI to Section 108 ratio is 1:1. For more information visit the website at: https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/bedi/.

Multi-Family Housing Programs. HUD offers a number of multi-family programs through the state. These programs fund facility purchases, construction, rehabilitation, lead based paint abatement, energy conservation and accessibility improvements. For more information, visit HUD's website at: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing/mfh.

Public Housing Programs. HUD offers a number of public housing programs for the development/redevelopment or management of public housing authorities, rental assistance through the Section 8 program and some limited homeownership opportunities. General information can be found at: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/topics/rental_assistance/phprog. Information regarding the Fond du Lac County public housing authority can be found at http://www.fdlpha.org/.

Single Family Housing Programs. HUD offers a number of single family home programs, including homebuyer education and counseling, down payment assistance, rehabilitation, weatherization, mortgage insurance and reverse mortgages. For general information, visit HUD's website at: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing/sfh. Some of these products, such as FHA loans, are available through approved lending institutions. Access to HUD single family home programs can also be obtained through Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) or the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) Division of Housing. Information about products WHEDA provides can be found on WHEDA's website at: http://www.wheda.com/. For information about products provided through the DOA, visit the Wisconsin Department of Administrations Division of Housing website at: http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing.

Special Needs Programs. HUD also funds programs for special need populations through the state. Information regarding emergency shelter/transitional housing programs or housing opportunities for people with AIDS can be found at the Wisconsin Department of Administration Division of Housing website at: http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing.

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council:

Community Reinvestment Act. Through the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), banks/financial institutions help meet the credit/investment needs of their markets with the primary purpose of community development. This is in part accomplished through direct grants/investments or loans to nonprofits or agencies to develop affordable housing. Direct loans are also given to individual households of which a certain percentage must go to low to moderate income households. More information can be obtained from their website: http://www.ffiec.gov/cra/default.htm or from your local financial institution.

United States Department of Veterans Affairs:

Home Loan Guaranty Service. The Veterans Administration provides a variety of benefits for eligible veterans and their dependents. Housing products include low cost loans for purchase, construction or repair of owner-occupied housing. General information can be obtained from the Veteran's Affair website at: http://www.homeloans.va.gov/index.htm. The Fond du Lac County Veterans Service Office provides information for veterans and their dependents at the following website: http://www.fdlco.wi.gov/departments/departments-n-z/veterans.

National Private Programs

National Association of Home Builders (NAHB):

The National Association of Home Builders is a trade organization that represents the building industry. They provide information and education about construction codes and standards, national economic and housing statistics, a variety of housing issues, jobs within the housing industry and information about local builders who are members of their organization. Visit their website at: http://www.nahb.org/ for more information.

National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC):

NLIHC is a national advocacy group which conducts research on low income housing issues, provides information and data on a variety of housing or housing related issues affecting low income families and publishes reports and data regarding low income housing issues and legislation. Their mission is to end the affordable housing crisis for low income families. Information about NLIHC and its activities can be found at: http://www.nlihc.org/. NLIHC also has a number of state partners. Wisconsin has two State Coalition Partners, the Wisconsin Partnership for Housing Development, Inc. and Wisconsin Community Action Association. For information about the Wisconsin Partnership for Housing Development, visit their website at: http://www.wphd.org/. For information about Wisconsin Community Action Association, visit their website at http://wiscap.org/programs-services/programs/housing/.

United Migrant Opportunity Services (UMOS):

UMOS works with federal, state and local agencies, employers, for profit and nonprofit agencies to meet the housing needs of migrant workers. Information about UMOS's housing programs can also be found on their website at: http://www.umos.org/social_services/farm_labor_housing.html.

State Programs

University of Wisconsin – Extension:

Family Living Program. The family living program provides assistance to families throughout Fond du Lac County. Some of these programs include financial, rent smart and parent education. For information visit the UW-Extension Family Living webpage at: http://fonddulac.uwex.edu/family-living/local-opportunities/.

Homeowner Resources. UW-Extension provides a number of publications and materials to aid homeowners. Topics include home care, home maintenance and repair, life skills, financial information, gardening, landscaping, pest control, etc. These publications may be obtained through the Fond du Lac County UW-Extension office, or accessed online at: http://www.uwex.edu/resource-center/ or http://fonddulac.uwex.edu/.

Housing – Ownership and Renting. UW-Extension provides a website which includes information on home maintenance and repair, a seasonal newsletter, and Rent Smart, which is a tenant education program. This website is located at: http://fyi.uwex.edu/house/. Publications are also available in Spanish.

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP):

Consumer Protection. DATCP publishes a number of resources for renters, landlords and homeowners. These publications can be found on DATCAP's website at: http://datcp.wi.gov/Consumer/Law_at_Your_Fingertips/Landlord_Tenant_Practices/Health_and_Safety_Hazards/index.aspx?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1.

Wisconsin Department of Administration - Division of Housing:

The Department of Administration – Division of Housing helps to expand local affordable housing options and housing services by managing a number of federal and state housing programs and providing financial and technical assistance. For more information visit their website at: http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/Bureau-of-Affordable-Housing.

Community Development Block Grant Emergency Assistance Program (CDBG-EAP). The CDBG-EAP program assists local units of government that have recently experienced a natural or manmade disaster. CDBG-EAP funds may be used to address damage caused by the disaster, including: Repair of disaster related damage to the dwelling unit, including repair or replacement of plumbing, heating, and electrical systems; Acquisition and demolition of dwellings unable to be repaired; Down payment and closing cost assistance for the purchase of replacement dwellings; Assistance is limited to 50% of the pre-market equalized assessed value; Publicly owned utility system repairs Streets Sidewalks; and Community Centers.

Additional information is available at http://www.doa.state.wi.us/Divisions/Housing/Bureau-of-Community-Development/CDBG-EAP.

CDBG-Small Cities Housing Program. The Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program provides grants to general purpose units of local government for housing programs which principally benefit low and moderate income (LMI) households. Additional information on the CDBG-Small Cities Housing Program is available at http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/CDBG-Housing.

CDBG-Revolving Loan Fund. CDBG housing funds are loaned to low and moderate-income (LMI) households (households at or below 80% of county median income) to make needed repairs to their homes. These funds are also loaned to local landlords in exchange for an agreement to rent to LMI tenants at an affordable rate. CDBG housing funds are repaid to the community when the borrower moves or when the unit ceases to be the borrower's principal place of residence. Loan to landlords are repaid on a monthly basis. Loans repaid to the community are identified as CDBG-Revolving Loan Funds (CDGB-RLF). Additional information on the CDBG-Revolving Loan Fund is available at http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/CDBG-RLF.

Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO). A CHDO is a private nonprofit housing development corporation which among its purposes is the development of decent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons. CHDO's may qualify for special project funds, operating funds and technical assistance support associated with the state's HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME). Additional information on CHDO can be found at http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/CHDO#description.

Housing Cost Reduction Initiative (HCRI). The HCRI program provides housing assistance to low- and moderate-income (LMI) households seeking to own or rent decent, safe, affordable housing. Funds are awarded to communities and local housing organizations to fund a range of activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for low income homeowners, homebuyers, and renters. Additional information on the HCRI program can be found at http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/HCRI#description.

HOME-Homebuyer and Rehabilitation Program (HHR). The HHR program provides funding for (1) Homebuyer assistance to eligible homebuyers for acquisition (down payment and closing costs), acquisition and rehabilitation, or new construction; (2) Owner-occupied rehabilitation for essential improvements to single-family homes serving as the principal residence of LMI owners; and (3) Rental rehabilitation to landlords for making essential repairs to units rented to tenants at or below 60% of the county median income. Additional information on the HHR program can be found at http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/HHR#description.

Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP). The Neighborhood Stabilization Program provides assistance to acquire and redevelop foreclosed properties that might otherwise become sources of abandonment and blight within their communities. Additional information on the NSP program can be found at http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/NSP#description.

Rental Housing Development (RHD). The Rental Housing Development (RHD) Program assists eligible housing organization, including Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), with funds to develop affordable rental housing. Additional information on the RHD program can be found at http://doa.wi.gov/Divisions/Housing/RHD#description.

Wisconsin Department of Health Services:

Lead-Safe Wisconsin. Funds are available for individuals and organizations working toward reducing lead-based paint hazards through home renovation and repair. There are different grants available. Many focus on low and moderate-income homeowners or property owners with tenants with low to moderate incomes. Some funding opportunities are aimed at special groups, such as veterans and rural residents. Additional information on Lead-Safe Wisconsin can be found at: https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/lead/tools.htm.

***Wisconsin's Focus on Energy*:**

Focus on Energy is Wisconsin utilities' statewide energy efficiency and renewable resource program. It offers a variety of services and energy information to energy utility customers throughout Wisconsin. To learn about the programs and services they offer, visit their website at: http://www.focusonenergy.com.

Wisconsin Historical Society:

Historic Preservation. The Wisconsin Historical Society offers technical assistance and two tax credit programs for repair and rehabilitation of historic homes in Wisconsin. One tax credit program provides state tax credits; the other program provides federal tax credits. The Wisconsin Historic Society also provides grants to local governments and nonprofit organizations for conducting surveys and developing historic preservation programs. For additional information, visit: http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/hp/.

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA):

WHEDA Foundation. The WHEDA Foundation awards grants to local municipalities and nonprofit organizations through the Persons-in-Crisis Program Fund to support the development or improvement of housing facilities in Wisconsin for low-income persons with special needs. Special needs is defined as homeless, runaways, alcohol or drug dependent, persons in need of protective services, domestic abuse victims, developmentally disabled, low-income or frail elderly, chronically mentally ill, physically impaired or disabled, persons living with HIV, and individuals or families who do not have access to traditional or permanent housing. For more information, visit WHEDA's web site at https://www.wheda.com/aboutwheda/foundationgrants/dynamic.aspx?id=1008.

WHEDA Multi-Family Products. WHEDA offers a number of multi-family home products, including tax credits, tax exempt bond funding, construction, rehabilitation and accessibility loans, asset management and tax credit monitoring services. For information about this programs, visit WHEDA's web site at https://www.wheda.com/WhedaProducts/Multifamily/Default.aspx?id=177.

WHEDA Single Family Products. WHEDA offers a number of single family home products, including home improvement or rehabilitation loans, homebuyer assistance and homebuyer education. For information about this programs, visit WHEDA's web site https://www.wheda.com/myloanonline/#.

Wisconsin Affordable Assisted Living. The WI Department of Health and Family Services and the WI Housing and Economic Development Authority in partnership with NCB

Development Corporation's Coming Home Program, a national program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation created Wisconsin Affordable Assisted Living. This website is a resource guide for providers, developers and consumers. Additional information on Affordable Assisted Living is available at http://www.wiaffordableassistedliving.org/.

WIHousingSearch.org:

The WIHousingSearch.org is a searchable statewide data base designed to help connect those looking for affordable housing with those providing housing and housing services. The website is searchable by location, unit size, availability, accessibility and cost of rent. Landlords and property managers can list their properties; they are also responsible for updating information about their properties. Renters can search for housing and services to fit their needs. WIHousingSearch.org is funded by Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority, Wisconsin Department of Health Services and Wisconsin Division of Housing. Additional information on WIHousingSearch.org and to search the database can be found at http://www.wihousingsearch.org/index.html.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Community Development and Affordable Housing. This program element incorporates the Commission's ongoing efforts to help address regional land use and housing issues which have a strong relationship with the regional economic development strategy for the region. Examples of work under this program element relating to housing include: housing assessments and housing data, support for government, non-profit and for-profit agencies and they address housing issues.

Fair Housing Center of Northeast Wisconsin:

The Fair Housing Center of Northeast Wisconsin, a branch of the Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council, serves the counties of Brown, Calumet, Outagamie and Winnebago as well as the City of Fond du Lac. It conducts out-of-service area work in other parts of the state upon request and as resources permit. The Fair Housing Center seeks to "promote fair housing by guaranteeing all people equal access to housing opportunities and by creating and maintaining racially and economically integrated housing patterns. It maintains four broad programmatic areas: Enforcement, Outreach and Education, Fair Lending and Inclusive Communities. Additional information on the Fair Housing Center of Northeast Wisconsin can be found at http://www.fairhousingwisconsin.com/new.html.

ADVOCAP:

ADVOCAP, a non-profit community action agency, was founded in 1966 to fight poverty within our local communities. It offers programs in Fond du Lac, Green Lake and Winnebago counties and helps low-income person's secure affordable housing, gain employment skills and training, start a small business and become self-employed, volunteer at schools and daycares, etc. More information regarding ADVOCAP can be found at: http://www.advocap.org/.

County Programs

Fond du Lac Housing Authority:

The Fond du Lac County Housing Authority and the City of Fond du Lac Housing Authority operate as the Fond du Lac Housing Authority (FDLHA) to cover Fond du Lac County. The authority provides safe and sanitary housing for low and moderate income people in Fond du Lac County. Fond du Lac County owns 12 units in the Village of North Fond du Lac and 31 units in the City of Fond du Lac. The City of Fond du Lac owns 377 units in the City of Fond du Lac. For more information, visit: http://www.fdlpha.org/default.html.

TRANSPORTATION

State, Regional, County, and Local Policies

State Policies

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT):

Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020. Wisconsin's State Trunk Highway system, consisting of approximately 11,800 miles of roads, is aging and deteriorating while traffic congestion is increasing. In response to this critical issue, WisDOT, in partnership with its stakeholders, has developed the *Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020,* a 21-year strategic plan that considers the highway system's current condition, analyzes future uses, assesses financial constraints and outlines strategies to address Wisconsin's preservation, traffic movement and safety needs. The plan is updated every six years to reflect changing transportation technologies, travel demand and economic conditions in Wisconsin.

This plan also stressed the need to develop a safe inter-modal transportation system which accommodates alternate forms of transportation by designating specific state and county highways that could safely accommodate bicycle transportation. Specific accommodations recommended by the plan include the use of designated bicycle lanes in urban areas, widening traffic lanes to allow for bicycle travel, and paving shoulders to allow for increased bicycle use. The plan estimated that approximately $6 million would be necessary to provide adequate bicycle accommodations throughout the state. More information is available at http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/multimodal/highway2020.aspx.

Connections 2030 Long Range Multimodal Transportation Plan. Connections 2030 addresses all forms of transportation; integrates transportation modes; and identifies policies and implementation priorities to aid transportation decision makers when evaluating program and project priorities over the next 20 years. The plan is organized around transportation themes rather than modes. The seven themes are to (1) Preserve and maintain Wisconsin's transportation system; (2) Promote transportation safety; (3) Foster Wisconsin's economic growth; (4) Provide mobility and transportation choice; (5) Promote transportation efficiencies; (6) Preserve Wisconsin's quality of life; and (7) Promote transportation security. The plans policies were written using the seven themes as a base. More information is available at http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/multimodal/c2030-plan.aspx.

Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020. The *Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan (WSBTP) 2020* specifically addresses the future needs of bicycle transportation. The plan establishes two primary goals: to double the number of bicycle trips made by 2010 and to reduce the number of motor vehicle-bicycle crashes by 10 percent by 2010. To achieve these goals, objectives for engineering, education, enforcement and encouragement were identified. These goals included not only the need for the construction of an expanded network of transportation facilities that allows for safe bicycle travel, but also for the promotion of education to advance vehicle driver awareness of bicyclists (drivers licensing and bicycle safety courses). Finally, tips to promote the utility and ease of bicycle transportation were identified as well as a mandate to increase the enforcement of reckless driving behavior by both motorists and bicyclists.

The *WSBTP* provides suggestions for both intercity (rural) and urban/suburban bicycle facilities. The suitability of rural roads for bicycle traffic is primarily determined by the paved width of the road and the volume of traffic. To be bicycle accessible, high volume roads (greater than 1,000 vehicle trips per day) should have a paved shoulder. Most State Trunk Highways located on the Priority Corridor System meet these criteria. No improvements were recommended for low volume roads (less than 1,000 vehicles per day). Finally, separated multi-use paths (trails) were also promoted as a viable option to increase bicycle transportation opportunities within rural areas. Urban improvements should include designated bicycle lanes within the street area, widened lanes, and paved shoulders. Larger urban parks often have both paved and unimproved multi-purpose trail systems, which commonly parallel rivers or other scenic corridors. A copy of the plan is available at http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/multimodal/bike/2020-plan.pdf.

Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020. The *Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020* provides a long-range vision to address Wisconsin pedestrian needs. It offers basic descriptions of existing and emerging pedestrian needs over the next 20 years, with a set of recommendations to meet those needs. A copy of the plan is available at http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/multimodal/ped/2020-plan.pdf.

Wisconsin Guide to Pedestrian Best Practices. The Wisconsin Guide to Pedestrian Best Practices provides detailed design, planning and program information for improving all aspects of the pedestrian environment. The guide serves as a companion document to the *Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020* to assist in the implementation of the goals, objectives and actions of the plan and serve as a reference or guidebook for state and local officials.

Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030. The *Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2030* builds off the policies and issues identified in Connections 2030, Wisconsin's statewide long-range transportation plan adopted in October 2009. It provides an inventory and evaluation of the Wisconsin Airport System's 98 airports and an implementation plan to meet the goals and objectives established for this plan. Based on existing conditions and projected improvements that are listed within airport master or layout plans, forecasts are made for future airport classifications. No projected changes have been made in the status of The Fond du Lac Airport's classification of Large General Aviation. More information is available at http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/multimodal/sasp/default.aspx.

Wisconsin Rail Plan 2030. The Wisconsin Rail Plan 2030 is the statewide long-range rail transportation plan. It provides a vision for freight rail, intercity passenger rail and commuter rail, and identifies priorities and strategies that will serve as a basis for Wisconsin rail investments

over the next 20 years. A copy of the plan is available at http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/multimodal/railplan/default.aspx.

Wisconsin State Freight Plan. The Wisconsin State Freight Plan was started in early 2014 and is anticipated to be completed in December of 2016. Once completed, it will provide a vision for multimodal freight transportation and position the state to be competitive in the global marketplace by ensuring critical connections to national freight systems remain, or become, efficient. More information on this planning effort is available at http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/sfp/default.aspx.

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan "Shaping the 21st Century". East Central adopted Milestone #3, *Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action*, of its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for transportation, which states:

In 2030, the East Central region will have an efficient regional transportation network which provides options for the mobility needs of all people, goods, and services.

The Milestone #3 report contains five transportation "plan guidelines", which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. These plan guidelines are (1) Effects of Sprawl Development on Transportation, (2) Transportation Funding and Priority Plans and Projects, (3) Regional Connectivity, (4) Balance Between Transportation and the Environment, and (5) Alternative Modes of Transportation and Mobility. The plan can be view at the following link: http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/comprehensive-planning/.

County Policies

Fond du Lac County:

County Code of Ordinances. The Fond du Lac County Code of Ordinances regulates transportation facilities. Several chapters may be relevant to the Town of Byron. These chapters, relating to transportation are summarized below.

Chapter 18 – Aviation. The purpose of this article is to establish operation policies for the airport and land use zoning within the boundaries of the airport. It also regulates the height of structures in the vicinity of the airport.

Chapter 46 - Streets, Sidewalks and Other Properties. The ordinance regulates the rural address numbering system, the section corner program, and county trunk highway access, including design standards for driveways and culverts on county trunk highways.

Chapter 48 - Subdivisions. The ordinance facilitates division of larger parcels of land into smaller parcels of land through two methods: Certified Survey Maps (CSMs) and Plats. Certified Survey Maps create up to four new lots, parcels or tracts from the parent parcel. Plats are required for land subdivisions that create five or more lots created from the parent parcel.

The ordinance also contains design standards for streets, blocks, setbacks and utility easements.

2011-2015 Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan for Fond du Lac County. The Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan for Fond du Lac County was adopted in July 2013. The plan identifies a series of goals and objectives to "provide the framework for meeting the existing and future open space and recreation needs of Fond du Lac County. The four goals identified include: (1) Establish and maintain a countywide system of parks and trails that will meet the needs of Fond du Lac County residents: (2) Establish and maintain a system of parks and recreational facilities that help to conserve the natural resources and environment of Fond du Lac County, and make them available for recreational use and/or conservation purposes; (3) Operate and improve the County Parks System, and other county recreational facilities, in an efficient and organized manner; and (4) Promote Fond du Lac County parks, open spaces and recreation trails to gain maximum utilization and appreciation of these facilities.

Local Policies

Town of Byron:

Code of Ordinances. The Town of Byron Code of Ordinances regulates transportation facilities.

Subdivision and Land Division Ordinance. The Subdivision and Land Division Ordinance facilitates the division of large tracks of land into smaller parcels, it regulates street improvements and design standards.

Drive-way Ordinance. The Drive-way Ordinance regulates the location of driveways.

Official Map. The Town of Byron does not have an official map. An official map is intended to implement a master plan for a city, village or town. The master plan helps direct development by designating areas for streets, highways, parkways, floodplains, and other pertinent land uses. Official maps direct development away from sensitive areas which are designated for future public use.

Adjoining Communities:

Official Map. The City of Fond du Lac has an adopted official map. This map should be consulted so as to coordinate future streets and roads in abutting boundary areas.

City of Fond du Lac Bike and Pedestrian Plan. The City of Fond du Lac Bike and Pedestrian plan was adopted on September 11, 2013. This plan includes information on existing and planned bicycle and pedestrian facilities in the City of Fond du Lac.

Federal, State, Regional, and Local Programs

Federal Programs

Department of Transportation (DOT):

Surface Transportation Program – Rural (STP-R). This program allocates federal Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act funds to complete a variety of improvements to rural county highways. To be eligible, two conditions must be met; the road must be located outside of an urban area and must be classified as a major collector or higher. Project proposal applications are accepted only in odd numbered years. More information can be found at http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/stp-rural.pdf.

Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP). The TAP allocates federal Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act funds to transportation improvement projects that "expand travel choice, strengthen the local economy, improve the quality of life, and protect the environment. Projects that met eligibility criteria for the Safe Routes to School Program, Transportation Enhancements, and/or the Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program will be eligible TAP projects. More information on the TAP can be found at http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/aid/tap.aspx.

Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP). This purpose of this program is to achieve a significant reduction in traffic fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads, including non-state-owned public roads and roads on tribal lands. The HSIP requires a data-driven, strategic approach to improving highway safety on all public roads that focuses on performance. More information on HSIP can be found at: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/factsheets/hsip.cfm.

State Programs

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT):

WisDOT is responsible for planning, building and maintaining Wisconsin's network of state highways and interstate highway system. The department shares the costs of building and operating county and local transportation systems - from highways to public transit and other modes. WisDOT plans, promotes and financially supports statewide air, rail and water transportation, as well as bicycle and pedestrian facilities. A few of the funding opportunities are listed below; more information on other WisDOT associated funding opportunities (various programs) is available at:
http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/default.aspx.

Local Bridge Improvement Assistance Program. This program helps counties, cities, villages, and towns rehabilitate or replace existing bridges on Wisconsin's local highway system based on the sufficiency rating. The program operates on a cost-shared basis with federal and state funds accounting for 80% of the total eligible project costs. More information on the Local Bridge Improvement Assistance Program can be found at http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/localbridge.aspx.

General Transportation Aid. Road maintenance is partially funded by disbursement of the state transportation fund. The largest portion of the fund is from General Transportation Aids. The state provides an annual payment to each county and municipality that funds a portion of

the local governments' costs for activities such as road construction, filling potholes, snow removal, and other related transportation maintenance. Disbursements from the account are determined by the total mileage of local roads within the municipality or by a formula based on historic spending. This information must be reported annually. More information can be found at http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/gta.aspx.

Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP). This program provides funding to improve or replace seriously deteriorating county highways, town roads, and city or village streets. New roads are not eligible. LRIP funds pay up to 50% of total eligible costs while the remaining amounts must be matched by the local government. The program has three basic programs: County Highway Improvement (CHIP); Town Road Improvement (TRIP); and Municipal Street Improvement (MSIP). Additional discretionary funds are available for high cost projects. More information can be found at http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/lrip.aspx.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program. This program provides funding for projects that construct or plan for bicycle or bicycle/pedestrian facilities. More information can be found at http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/gta.aspx.

Disaster Damage Aids. Towns, villages, cities or counties may apply for financial aid due to disaster damage to any public highway under its jurisdiction that is not on the state trunk or connecting highway systems. More information can be found at http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/disaster.aspx.

Wisconsin Employment Transportation Assistance Program (WETAP). This program is designed to provide transportation for low-income workers to jobs, training centers, and childcare facilities through enhanced local transportation services. Funding is provided by a combination of federal, state, and local funds. This program provides a crucial link to allow low-income workers to remain in the workforce. More information can be found at http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/transit/wetap.aspx.

Local Transportation Enhancement Program (TE). This program provides funds that increase multi-modal transportation within a region while enhancing the community and the environment. Eligible projects include multi-use recreational trails, landscaping, or the preservation of historic transportation structure. Funds cover up to 80% of the total eligible project costs. More information can be found at http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/aid/te.aspx.

Transportation Economic Assistance Grant Program (TEA Grant). This program provides a 50% state grant to local governments, private businesses, and consortiums for road, rail, harbor, and airport projects that are necessary to help attract employers to Wisconsin. These grants have a performance based incentive and successful funding requires that businesses and industries created by the grant program retain and expand local economies in Wisconsin. More information can be found at http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/aid/tea.aspx.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources:

Recreational Trails Aids (RTA) Program. The RTA program is a federal program that can be used for the development and maintenance of recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail uses. More information can be found at: http://dnr.wi.gov/aid/rta.html.

Knowles-Nelson State Stewardship. The Knowles-Nelson State Stewardship Fund is a land acquisition program for the State of Wisconsin. Created by the state legislature in 1989, $60 million dollars per year is utilized to purchase lands for parks and other recreational purposes. An important component of the program is the cooperation between the DNR and local governments and non-profit organizations. The program offers a 50 percent grant match to create parks, hiking trails, hunting grounds, and other facilities. The funds can also be utilized for facilities improvements such as road construction and capital acquisition projects (picnic equipment, playgrounds, etc.). More information is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stewardship/.

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Mobile and Active Communities Program. The program element coordinates, administers and promotes federal, state, regional and metropolitan transportation planning through the Commission's Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) designation for the three urbanized areas. Major work efforts include the Fox Cities and Oshkosh Urbanized Areas MPOs, Short-Range Planning – Congestion Management Process (TMA) (TAP), Regional Transportation Planning, and the Fond du Lac Urbanized Area MPO. Examples of work under this program element include: local road and highway planning (Long-Range Transportation/Land Use Plans, Transportation Improvement Programs, CUBE Traffic Demand Model for transportation planning scenario analysis, highway corridor studies, traffic facility assistance, transportation assistance management, highway access control assistance, official street mapping, jurisdictional road transfers, PASER Pavement Evaluation Ratings, WisDOT WISLR access and training, local road sign inventories and airport systems), public transit planning, freight system planning, bicycle and pedestrian planning (bicycle and pedestrian plan development and implementation, on-street and off-street bicycle facilities issues and assessments, safe routes to school plans, bicycle and pedestrian safety training and bicycle route mapping), and grant assistance and support letters.

- **East Central Wisconsin Regional Safe Routes to School (SRTS).** The SRTS is a national and international movement to create safe, convenient and fun opportunities for children to bicycle and walk to and from schools. The goal of the program is to enable and encourage children K-8th grade, including those with disabilities, to walk and bike to school. The East Central Wisconsin Regional SRTS Program focuses on empowering local communities and school districts with the resources and knowledge needed to implement SRTS activities. The Regional SRTS program has worked with the Fond du Lac Public School District to complete local action plans for the district's elementary and middle schools.

Local Programs

Escort Service and Handi-Van Services:

Fond du Lac County offers two transportation services to the residents of the Town of Byron: Escort Service and Handi-Van Services. Handi-Van Service is a curb to curb wheelchair lift-equipped paratransit service that assists people in wheel-chairs or those who are mobility challenged to maintain and/or develop the highest degree of independence possible. Within the Town of Byron, this service is available for medical reasons only and requires a doctor's authorization/ADA form. Operational hours are limited (10:00 am – 2:00 pm) and reservations must be made ahead of time. The Escort Service is available to people who have the ability to step up into a car. This service is curb to curb and is available for medical reasons only. A doctor's authorization is required.[3]

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Federal, State, Regional, County, and Local Policies

Federal Policies

Water Pollution Control Act:

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (1977), more commonly known as the Clean Water Act, established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into surface waters. Effluent standards for wastewater treatment plants and other industrial facilities were established by this landmark legislation. The legislation also provided grants to communities to assist with planning and construction of upgraded facilities. Today, increasing levels of growth and changing treatment standards have caused more recent expansions and improvements of these systems.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA):

Drinking water standards are set by the USEPA. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires the USEPA to set primary standards, while individual public water systems must ensure that they are met. Drinking water standards apply to public water systems which supply at least 15 connections or 25 persons at least 60 days of a calendar year. Standards have been set for 90 chemical, microbiological, radiological, and physical contaminants. Non-enforceable guidelines are also set for secondary standards for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects such as poor taste or odors.

[3] Fond du Lac County Senior Services, personal phone call, 3/10/16.

State Policies

Wisconsin Administrative Code:

Chapter SPS 383 Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems. Formally COMM 83, Chapter SPS 383 establishes uniform standards and criteria for the design, installation, inspection and management of a private onsite wastewater treatment system, POWTS, so that the system is safe and will protect public health and the waters of the state.

Chapter 287 Solid Waste Reduction, Recovery and Recycling. Chapter 287 regulates solid waste reduction, recovery and recycling the state, as well as littering and enforcement requirements. The law requires that every citizen in Wisconsin must have residential recycling service or drop-off centers within easy access and should be provided with recycling education and outreach.

Chapter NR-110 Sewerage Systems. Chapter NR-110 regulates site-specific facility planning and sanitary sewer extensions. Decisions regarding the extension or expansion of wastewater collection facilities are made primarily at the local level.

Chapter NR-121 Areawide Water Quality Management Plans. Chapter NR-121 specifies the standards and processes for initiating and continuous area wide wastewater treatment management planning. As provided by NR-121, the WNDR's role is to review and approve every sewer service area plan and its amendments, taking into account water quality impacts and cost-effectiveness.

Chapter NR-809 Safe Drinking Water. Drinking water standards are also maintained at a state level. NR-809 regulates the design, construction, and proper operation of public water systems. The WDNR also assures that regulated contaminants are adequately monitored.

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan "Shaping the 21st Century". East Central adopted Milestone #3, *Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action*, of its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed a vision for utilities and community facilities, which states:

> *Efficient, cost effective community facilities are provided, which enhance the quality of life and ensure prosperity and economic stability for all. The emphasis in service provision is on cooperative planning, fostering collaboration, enhancing partnerships, sharing resources and transcending boundaries, as appropriate. In 2030, there are regional opportunities for the sustainable and safe management of solid waste and recycling, collection, processing and disposal activities. A well-managed and planned public and private water supply provides for the region's citizens and industry. The region is served by a variety of well-functioning public and private wastewater treatment systems, which are capable of accommodating future growth, while limiting the inherent conflicts caused by both urban and rural development patterns. Adequate, cost effective, environmentally conscientious utility infrastructure exists to support industry*

and the general population. There are cost effective, efficient, quality emergency and non-emergency services to ensure public safety. A variety of meaningful educational options and opportunities exist for all students. Children and adults in the region are provided with accessible educational, informational and recreational library services and materials in an economically efficient and timely manner. There is a collaborative regional forum to create and implement a strategic framework for the continuum of care for the health and wellbeing of the residents of the region. Through cooperative efforts, park, open space, and recreational facilities and programs are protected and preserved and there are plans for new facilities. There are community facilities which meet the needs of various groups, including youth, elderly, and minorities, in a balanced and financially responsible manner."

The Milestone #3 report contains nine utilities and community facilities "plan guidelines", which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving this vision. The plan guidelines are (1) Waste: Garbage and Recycling, (2) Public and Private Wastewater Treatment, (3) Public and Private Water Supply, (4) Electric, Gas and Telecommunications, (5) Public Safety, (6) Education and Libraries, (7) Health and Childcare, (8) Local Parks and Recreational Facilities, and (8) Wind Energy. The plan can be view at the following link: http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/comprehensive-planning/.

County Policies

Fond du Lac County:

County Code of Ordinances. The Fond du Lac County Code of Ordinances regulates emergency services, private on-site wastewater treatment systems. Several chapters may be relevant to the Town of Byron. These chapters, relating to Utilities and Community Facilities are summarized below.

Chapter 26 - Emergency Services. This chapter creates an emergency telephone system that can be accessed from any telephone located in the county, and elsewhere as provided in this article, by dialing the numbers 9-1-1.

Chapter 27 Erosion Control and Stormwater Management. The purpose of this chapter is to set forth requirements for land development and land disturbing activities aimed to minimize sedimentation, water pollution, flooding and related property and environmental damage caused by soil erosion and uncontrolled stormwater runoff during and after construction, in order to diminish the threats to public health, safety, welfare, and the natural resources of Fond du Lac County.

Chapter 30 Health and Sanitation. This chapter regulates contains the Public Health Code.

Chapter 34 – Law Enforcement. This chapter applies to private and public functions and gatherings desiring and requesting the county deputy reserve to be in attendance. It also regulates the County Jail.

Chapter 58 – Utilities. This chapter regulates Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (POWTS) and private water systems.

Chapter 42 Park and Recreation. This chapter regulates parks, trails, and outdoor recreation areas or facilities owned or managed by Fond du Lac County. This would include the Mascoutin Valley Trail, Peebles Trail, Prairie Trail, and Wild Goose Trail.

2011-2015 Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan for Fond du Lac County. The *Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan* for Fond du Lac County was adopted in July 2013. . The plan identifies a series of goals and objectives to "provide the framework for meeting the existing and future open space and recreation needs of Fond du Lac County. The four goals identified include: (1) Establish and maintain a countywide system of parks and trails that will meet the needs of Fond du Lac County residents: (2) Establish and maintain a system of parks and recreational facilities that help to conserve the natural resources and environment of Fond du Lac County, and make them available for recreational use and/or conservation purposes; (3) Operate and improve the County Parks System, and other county recreational facilities, in an efficient and organized manner; and (4) Promote Fond du Lac County parks, open spaces and recreation trails to gain maximum utilization and appreciation of these facilities.

Fond du Lac County Emergency Operations Plan. This report describes how the county government will direct and control its personnel and resources during response to and recovery from a disaster. A copy of the report is available at http://www.fdlco.wi.gov/Home/ShowDocument?id=4744.

Local Policies

Town of Byron:

Code of Ordinances. The Town of Byron Code of Ordinance contains numerous chapters that address utilities and community facilities. These ordinances are found below:

Subdivision and Land Division Ordinance. This chapter facilitates the division of large tracks of land into smaller parcels, it regulates the orderly layout and use of land; and provides for the adequate provision for transportation, public water and sewer, schools, parks, playgrounds and other necessities.

Wind Energy Ordinance. This ordinance provides a regulatory theme for the construction and operation of wind energy systems.

Protecting Town's Water Supply. This ordinance regulates test wells or permanent wells within the Town intended to be uses as a part of a community water system, a municipal water system, or a high capacity water system.

Recycling Ordinance. This ordinance requires recyclable material to be separated and allows the Town to enter into an agreement with an independent contractor to provide recycling collection services.

Groundwater susceptibility maps and diagrams for the Town of Byron, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, March 2010. The Groundwater Susceptibility of the Town of Byron provides basic information about groundwater and geologic conditions in the Town of Byron, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin.

Adjoining Communities:

City of Fond du Lac Wellhead Protection Plan, Revised June, 2014. This report is a Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP) for the sixteen existing City of Fond du Lac wells. The purpose of this plan is to establish specific criteria for protection of each well's recharge area. More information is available at https://www.fdl.wi.gov/cofuploads/2014_WHPP_2009__Revised_June_2014_.FINAL.060914.pdf.

Federal, State, and Regional Programs

Federal Programs

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA):

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Program. The Clean Water Act also established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Program. The comprehensive two–phased program addresses the non-agricultural sources of stormwater discharges which adversely affect surface water quality. A NPDES permitting mechanism requires the implementation of controls designed to reduce the volume of stormwater runoff and the level of harmful pollutants in stormwater runoff.

United States Department of Agriculture:

Water and Waste Grant and Loan Program. The Water and Waste Grant and Loan Program offer grants and loans to communities with populations of up to 10,000. The funds are utilized to develop water and wastewater systems, including water supply, storage, waste disposal and storm drainage in rural areas. Eligible projects involve the original construction, modification or extension of existing projects. More information is available at: http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program.

Community Facilities Grant Program. The Community Facilities Grant Program provides assistance to rural communities in the development of essential community facilities. Eligible applicants include public entities with populations less than 20,000. Grant funds may be used to purchase equipment or construct, enlarge, or improve facilities associated with health care, public safety, or community and public services. More information is available at: http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program.

Energy Programs. Funding is available to complete energy audits, provide renewable energy development assistance, make energy efficiency improvements and install renewable energy systems. Programs are available to help convert older heating sources to cleaner technologies, produce advanced biofuels, install solar panels, build bio-refineries, and much more. More information is available at: http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/all-programs/energy-programs.

Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA):

FEMA offers several annual grant awards to fire departments. Eligible project costs include equipment, supplies, training, emergency work (evacuations, shelters, etc.), and mobilization/ demobilization activities. All municipal jurisdictions with a population of less than 50,000 are

eligible to receive funding. Recipients must provide a 10 percent match for all project costs. Additional information on FEMA grants is available at http://www.fema.gov/grants.

Other Federal Agencies:

Federal regulation of telecommunications, radio, and television towers is currently under the auspices of the **Federal Communications Commission (FCC)**, the **Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)**, and the **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**. The FCC issues licenses for new telecommunication facilities by determining the overall need, coordinates frequencies, and regulates tower placement. Communication towers must be located at the most central point at the highest elevation available. The FAA regulates tower height, coloring, and lighting to ensure aircraft safety. OSHA regulates the occupational exposure to non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation emitted from radio, microwave, television, and radar facilities.

State Programs

Public Service Commission (PSC):

Public utilities in Wisconsin are regulated by the PSC, an independent regulatory agency. The PSC sets utility rates and determines levels for adequate and safe service. More than 1,400 utilities are under the agency's jurisdiction. PSC approval must be obtained before instituting new rates, issuing stock or bonds, or undertaking major construction projects such as power plants, water wells, and transmission lines. Additional information on the Public Service Commission is available at http://psc.wi.gov/.

***Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP)*:**

Rural areas are governed by several non-point pollution prevention programs. Administrative rules relating to agricultural runoff include NR-151, ATCP-50, and ATCP-48. The first two regulations govern the total suspended solids (TSS) loadings; a 20 percent reduction is required by 2008 and 40 percent reduction by 2013. The latter regulation pertains to the daily operations and functions of agricultural drainage districts. Primary responsibility for planning for, administering, and enforcing drainage district regulations resides with the county drainage board.

Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services:

Wisconsin Fund. The Wisconsin Fund provides grants to homeowners and small commercial business to repair, rehabilitate, or replace an existing private on-site wastewater treatment system (POWTS). The Outagamie County Zoning Department administers the program locally and provides assistance to county residents in preparing grant applications.

Wisconsin Department of Administration:

Community Development Block Grant – Public Facilities (CDBG – PF). CDBG-PF funds help support infrastructure and facility projects for communities. Some examples of eligible projects include streets, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, sidewalks, and community centers. Additional information regarding the CDBG-PF program can be found at

http://www.doa.state.wi.us/Divisions/Housing/Bureau-of-Community-Development/CDBG-PF-Program-Overview.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources:

Well Compensation Program. The Well Compensation Program provides grants to owners of contaminated private water supplies that serve a residence or are used for livestock. Contamination cannot be bacterial in nature. Eligibility is determined based on annual family income. More information is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/aid/wellcompensation.html.

Wisconsin Solid Waste Management Program. Begun in the 1970s, the Wisconsin Solid Waste Management Program regulates the collection, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of solid waste. The solid waste administrative codes are extensive and include Chapter 502, Solid Waste Storage, transportation, transfer, incineration, air curtain destructors, processing, wood burning, composting and municipal solid waste combustors; Chapter 518, Land spreading of solid waste; and ATCP 34, Clean sweep program. More information is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/waste/solid.html.

Knowles-Nelson State Stewardship. The Knowles-Nelson State Stewardship Fund is a land acquisition program for the State of Wisconsin. Created by the state legislature in 1989, $60 million dollars per year is utilized to purchase lands for parks and other recreational purposes. An important component of the program is the cooperation between the DNR and local governments and non-profit organizations. The program offers a 50 percent grant match to create parks, hiking trails, hunting grounds, and other facilities. The funds can also be utilized for facilities improvements such as road construction and capital acquisition projects (picnic equipment, playgrounds, etc.). More information is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stewardship/.

Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP). The Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP) is one of two Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF) loans that are jointly managed and administered by the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Administration. It offers loans and hardship grants to any town, village, city, county utility district, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, metropolitan sewerage district or federally recognized American Indian tribe or band to construct or modify municipal wastewater systems or construct urban storm water best management practices. More information is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/aid/eif.html.

Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP). The Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP) is one of two Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF) loans that are jointly managed and administered by the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Administration offers loans to any city, village, town, county, sanitary district, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation district, or municipal water district to construct or modify public water systems to comply with public health protection objectives of the Safe Drinking Water Act. More information is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/aid/eif.html.

Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Program. The Department regulates the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state through the WPDES program. Individual (e.g., site-specific) WPDES permits are issued to municipal and industrial facilities discharging to surface water and/or groundwater. As of 2012, approximately 358 industrial facilities require individual WPDES permits and approximately 649 municipalities held individual

WPDES permits. WPDES general permits are issued by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for specific categories of industrial, municipal and other wastewater discharges. The Village of Hortonville holds a WPDES permit for wastewater discharge from its wastewater treatment facility. More information is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wastewater/permits.html.

Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Storm Water Program. The NPDES program is administered by the WDNR through NR-216. The Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Storm Water Program regulates stormwater discharge from construction sites, industrial facilities, and selected municipalities. Recent Phase II requirements will require six minimum control measures to be addressed by communities and other local entities: public education, public participation, illicit discharges, construction site pollutant control (≥ 1 acre in size), post construction site stormwater management, and pollution prevention. More information is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wastewater/dischargetypes.html.

Department of Public Instruction (DPI):

The Wisconsin Constitution as it was adopted in 1848 provided for the establishment of district schools that would be free to all children age 4 to 20. Subsequent laws allowed a property tax to be collected to fund school programs. Today, the Department of Public Education (DPI) oversees the operations of school systems and sets state standards for educational curricula, teacher certification standards, and other educational programs.

Wisconsin Community Action Program Association (WISCAP):

The Wisconsin Community Action Program Association (WISCAP) is the statewide association for Wisconsin's sixteen (16) Community Action Agencies and three single-purpose agencies with statewide focus. ADVOCAP Services, a member of WISCAP covers Fond du Lac County.

Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP). Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP) offers training and technical assistance to small (under 10,000), rural, low income communities, sanitary districts, and isolated rural areas for problems related to water and wastewater system development. More information is available at: http://wiscap.org/programs-services/programs/rural-community-assistance-program-rcap/.

Board of Commissioners of Public Lands (BCPL):

State Trust Fund Loan Program. The State Trust Fund Loan Program offers loans to municipalities, lake districts, metropolitan sewerage districts and town sanitary districts for a wide variety of municipal purposes. More information is available at: http://bcpl.wisconsin.gov/section.asp?linkid=1438&locid=145.

Wisconsin Rural Water Association:

The Wisconsin Rural Water Association offers rural communities with populations of less than 10,000 grants, loans, and technical assistance for approved Rural Utility Service, Clean Water, Safe Drinking Water and Brownfield projects.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC):

Sustainable and Efficient Community Services and Facilities Program. This program element implements the requirements of the "Smart Growth" planning legislation for the Community Facilities and Utilities plan element and incorporates the Commission's ongoing NR-121 sewer service area (SSA) planning function. In addition to SSA planning, the Commission provides assistance in the following areas: electric transmission line project reviews, capital improvement programs, resource recovery and recycling/composting and solid waste management planning.

- **Sewer Service Area Planning.** This function is derived from ECWRPC being designated by the WDNR as the 208 Water Quality Management Planning Agency for the region. The Commission acts in an advisory and regulatory role for Sewer Service Area (SSA) plans and has prepared detailed long range plans for 26 wastewater treatment plants to address growth and ensure water quality within the region. In addition, the Commission acts in an advisory capacity to WDNR and provides recommendations on various plan updates, amendments, facilities plans, and sewer extensions. Additionally the Commission provides population and development projections for facility siting and sewer service area planning.

Recreation and Heritage Opportunities Program. The Recreation and Heritage Opportunities work program element encompasses planning activities associated with meeting the open space and recreational needs of the region as a whole, as well as plans for individual governmental jurisdictions. Examples of work under this program element include: park and open space plans, park site plans, park funding and programing information, recreation inventories, recreation surveys, park needs assessments, water trail planning and ADA accessibility issues.

Natural Resource Management. The Natural Resource Management planning element ensured that the region's natural resources and unique environmental features are identified and managed as an integral part of planning and development throughout the region. This program element includes hazard mitigation planning, stormwater and watershed management and the NR-135 Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Program Administration.

AGRICULTURAL, CULTURAL, AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Federal, State, Regional, County, and Local Policies

Federal Policies

Clean Water Act (1977):

The Clean Water Act established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States.

State Policies

Wisconsin State Statutes:

Chapter 91 Farmland Preservation. This chapter requires the county to adopt a farmland preservation plan. It addresses Farmland Preservation zoning and agricultural enterprise areas.

Wisconsin Administrative Code:

Chapter SPS 383, Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems. Formally COMM 83, Chapter SPS 383 establishes uniform standards and criteria for the design, installation, inspection and management of a private onsite wastewater treatment system, POWTS, so that the system is safe and will protect public health and the waters of the state.

Chapter NR-103, Water Quality Standards for Wetlands. Chapter NR-103 establishes water quality standards for wetlands.

Chapter NR-115, Wisconsin's Shoreland Protection Program. Chapter NR-115 requires counties to adopt zoning and subdivision regulations for the protection of all shorelands in unincorporated areas.

Chapter NR-116, Wisconsin's Floodplain Management Program. Chapter NR-116 requires municipalities to adopt reasonable and effective floodplain zoning ordinances.

Chapter NR-135, Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation. Chapter NR-135 was established to ensure that non-metallic mining sites are properly abandoned. This law promotes the removal or reuse of non-metallic mining refuse, removal of roads no longer in use, grading of the non-metallic mining site, replacement of topsoil, stabilization of soil conditions, establishment of vegetative groundcover, control of surface water flow and groundwater withdrawal, prevention of environmental pollution, development and reclamation of existing non-metallic mining sites, and development and restoration of plant, fish and wildlife habitat if needed to comply with an approved reclamation plan.

Chapter ATCP 49, Farmland Preservation. Chapter ATCP 49 implements Wisconsin's farmland preservation program under Chapter 91 of the Wisconsin State Statutes. The purposes of the farmland preservation program are to preserve agricultural lands, to promote soil and water conservation, to promote orderly land use planning and development, and to provide tax credits for owners of farmland covered by the program.

Regional Policies

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission:

Milestone #3, Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action, Year 2030 Regional Comprehensive Plan "Shaping the 21st Century". East Central adopted Milestone #3, *Goals, Strategies, and a Plan for Action*, of its regional comprehensive plan in April 2008. The plan serves as an advisory document for counties and communities within the region. As part of this planning effort, East Central developed three separate chapters for agriculture, natural and cultural resources:

Agricultural Resources Vision: *In 2030, agriculture is an important feature of the economy and lifestyle of the East Central region. Development pressures have been diverted away from prime farmland and ample, un-fragmented agricultural districts exist. Farming is practiced on the most productive soils. A variety of farm types and sizes are operating successfully. The region's farming community supplies both local and global markets. Citizens, local officials, and farmers are aware of and continuously address interrelated economic and land use issues. The viable and stable farm economy, in terms of farm income and prosperity, reflects concerted efforts by the private and public sectors to balance free market forces and government programs for land conservation.*

Natural Resources Vision: *In 2030, the importance of natural resources, including their link to the regional economy, quality of life, and cost effective service provision is recognized. Natural resource planning is sustainable, consistent and coordinated in order to protect and build a strong sense of ecological place. The Winnebago Pool Lakes and the Fox/Wolf River systems are recognized as the backbone of the region's ecological resources. Geologic resources that are significant from an aesthetic, scientific, cultural, historic, educational, or commercial extraction purpose, have been identified, inventoried, preserved and protected to meet the development and societal needs of the region. The region has proactively addressed public access, recreation, open space, and trail facilities in order to meet the needs of its citizens; enhance the quality of life and environment; realize tax savings and other economic benefits; and to maintain and improve the region's tourism economy. The region is comprised of well-defined urban and rural spaces which improve the individual's perception of 'sense of place', while communities within the region have maintained their individual character and identity. Within the region, surface water resources are planned for in a watershed-based manner that embraces and encourages the use of 'green infrastructure' concepts. The proactive protection of natural features not only contributes to water quality, but also to the long term sustainability and economic benefit of the region.*

Cultural Resources Vision: *In the year 2030, the region is recognized as a leader in the state for preservation of its cultural resources. It provides public access to resource protection tools and the political advocacy necessary to ensure protection for, and appreciation of, our diverse ethnic heritage, both historic and prehistoric.*

The Milestone #3 report contains four agricultural, five natural, and five cultural resources "plan guidelines", which contain goals, strategies, and recommendations for achieving each vision. The plan can be view at the following link: http://www.ecwrpc.org/programs/comprehensive-planning/.

County Policies

Fond du Lac County:

County Code of Ordinances. The Fond du Lac County Code of Ordinances regulates erosion and sediment control, floods, nonmetallic mining, shoreland-wetland zoning, stormwater management and other ordinances that may be relevant to the Town of Byron. Several chapters that relate to agricultural, natural and cultural resources are summarized below.

Chapter 27 Erosion Control and Stormwater Management. The purpose of this chapter is to set forth requirements for land development and land disturbing activities aimed to minimize sedimentation, water pollution, flooding and related property and environmental damage caused by soil erosion and uncontrolled stormwater runoff during and after construction, in order to diminish the threats to public health, safety, welfare, and the natural resources of Fond du Lac County.

Chapter 28 – Floods. This chapter is intended to regulate floodplain development to protect life, health and property; minimize expenditures of public funds for flood control projects; minimize rescue and relief efforts undertaken at the expense of the taxpayers; minimize business interruptions and other economic disruptions; minimize damage to public facilities in the floodplain; minimize the occurrence of future flood blight areas in the floodplain; discourage the victimization of unwary land and homebuyers; prevent increases in flood heights that could increase flood damage and result in conflicts between property owners; and discourage development in a floodplain if there is any practicable alternative to locate the activity, use or structure outside of the floodplain.

Chapter 36 – Nonmetallic Mining Reclamation. The purpose of this chapter is to establish a local program to ensure the effective reclamation of nonmetallic mining sites on which nonmetallic mining takes place in the County of Fond du Lac.

Chapter 44 – Shoreland Zoning. Shorelands are defined as lands which are: 1,000 feet from the ordinary high water elevation mark of navigable lakes, ponds, or flowages; or 300 feet from the ordinary high water elevation mark of navigable rivers or streams. This ordinance controls the lot size, building setbacks, landfills, agricultural uses, alteration of surface vegetation, sewage disposal, filling, grading, lagoons, and other uses which may be detrimental to this area.

Farmland Preservation Plan, 2012. The *Fond du Lac County Farmland Preservation Plan* was adopted in 2012. The goals of Fond du Lac County is: (1) to protect, preserve and keep in production as much of the county's agricultural land as is possible and maintain a viable local agricultural economy; (2) to make as many of the county's citizens as possible aware of the Farmland Preservation Program; (3) to make as many landowners as possible eligible for tax credits under the Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative; and (4) to encourage higher housing density in areas designated for nonagricultural development.

2013-2017 Fond du Lac County Land and Water Resource Management (LWRM) Plan. The LWRM) addresses soil and water quality concerns using local, state and federal programs. It is a five (5) year (2013-2017) plan with the opportunity for review and extension for an additional 5 years in 2017. The plan includes implementation strategies for addressing local water quality priorities related to controlling erosion, sedimentation, and nonpoint source water pollution. The eight goals that were identified include: (1) Maintain soil productivity and reduce soil erosion and Sedimentation; (2) Minimize the impacts of land disturbing and land development activities within the county; (3) Minimize runoff, leaching, and drift of nutrients and pesticides to surface and ground water; (4) Reduce the impacts from runoff and storage of animal waste and feed; (5) Protect and Conserve Ground Water Quality and Quantity within the county; (6) Develop and Improve Coordination of Lake Organizations; (7) Minimize the Threat and Spread of Exotic and Invasive Species; and (8) Use Less Energy and Improve Air Quality.

2011-2015 Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan for Fond du Lac County. The *Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan* for Fond du Lac County was adopted in July 2013. . The plan identifies a series of goals and objectives to "provide the framework for meeting the existing and future open space and recreation needs of Fond du Lac County. The four goals identified include: (1) Establish and maintain a countywide system of parks and trails that will meet the needs of Fond du Lac County residents: (2) Establish and maintain a system of parks and recreational facilities that help to conserve the natural resources and environment of Fond du Lac County, and make them available for recreational use and/or conservation purposes; (3) Operate and improve the county parks system, and other county recreational facilities, in an efficient and organized manner; and (4) Promote Fond du Lac County parks, open spaces and recreation trails to gain maximum utilization and appreciation of these facilities.

Local Policies

Town of Byron:

Code of Ordinances. The Town of Byron Code of Ordinances regulates land divisions and land uses. Several ordinances that relate to agriculture, natural and cultural resources are summarized below.

Zoning Ordinance. The Zoning Ordinance regulates 6 zoning districts including: Residential District; Multi-Family Residential District; Farmland Preservation District; General Agricultural District; Business District and Industrial District.

Land Disposal and Sludge. The Land Disposal and Sludge Ordinance regulates the land disposal of sludge and includes requirements for noticing, land spreading requirements, groundwater / well security and emergency water provisions.

Livestock Siting Ordinance. The Livestock Siting Ordinance incorporates and applies the livestock facility siting requirements found in the Wisconsin Administrative Code in the Town's Exclusive Agricultural District (A-1) and prohibits the siting of new livestock facilities (with an excess of 500 animal units) and the expansion of existing facilities by more than 20 percent (and over 500 animal units) in any other zoning district located in the Town.

Federal, State and Regional Programs

Federal Programs

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA):

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). These programs protect sensitive land by reducing erosion, increasing wildlife habitat, improving water quality, and increasing forestland. CREP, a partnership between federal and state agencies and county land conservation departments, allows a landowner to enroll agricultural lands into various land conservation management practices. To be eligible under this program, farmland needs to be highly prone to erosion and must have been planted for 4 to 6 years before the enactment of the 2002 law. Marginal pastureland is also eligible. Producers need to develop and follow a plan for the conversion of cropland to less intensive use and to assist with the cost, establishment, and maintenance of conservation practices. More

information is available at: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/index.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). This voluntary conservation program promotes agricultural production and environmental quality and compatible goals. Financial assistance and technical help are offered to assist eligible participants in the installation and implementation of structural improvements and management practices which better protect agricultural land from environmental degradation. All private agricultural land is eligible for enrollment including cropland, grassland, pastureland, and non-industrial private forestland. Participants are required to develop and implement an EQIP plan that describes the conservation and environmental purposes to be achieved. Participants must share in the overall costs. More information is available at: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/programs/financial/eqip/?cid=stelprdb1242633.

US Environmental Protection Agency:

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Program. The Clean Water Act established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Program. The comprehensive two–phased program addresses the non-agricultural sources of stormwater discharges and industrial/municipal effluents which adversely affect surface water quality. A NPDES permitting mechanism requires the implementation of controls designed to reduce the volume of stormwater runoff and the level of harmful pollutants in stormwater runoff. More information is available at: http://www.epa.gov/npdes.

US Fish and Wildlife Service:

Partners for Fish and Wildlife. Partners for Fish and Wildlife is a program which provides financial and technical assistance to private landowners to restore, protect, and enhance wildlife habitats on their land. This is a voluntary incentive based program. State resource agencies and individual landowners work closely with the Service to help establish priorities and identify focus areas. The restoration of degraded wetlands, native grasslands, streams, riparian areas, and other habitats to conditions as close to natural is emphasized. The program's philosophy is to work proactively with private landowners for the mutual benefit of declining federal trust species and the interests of the landowners involved. A 50 percent cost sharing is required from individual landowners. Landowners must sign an agreement to retain the restoration for a minimum of 10 years. During this time period, no other private property rights are lost. More information is available at: http://www.fws.gov/midwest/partners/.

State Programs

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP):

DATCP has a number of programs related to agricultural development, conservation assistance, farm and rural services, farmland preservation, etc. A few of the programs are highlighted below:

Working Land Initiative. The Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative was signed into law in 2009 and is comprised of the following three programs Farmland Preservation Program, Agricultural

Enterprise Program, Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easement (PACE) Program. More information is available: http://datcp.wi.gov/Environment/Working_Lands_Initiative/.

- **Farmland Preservation Program.** Counties are required to revise their farmland preservation plans to meet the new requirements which are designed to better protect farmland. A grant that covers up to 50 percent of the cost of preparing a farmland preservation plan is available to all counties.

  Local governments may choose to adopt and have certified a farmland preservation zoning ordinance to ensure that landowners covered by the ordinance are eligible to claim farmland preservation tax credits.

- **Agricultural Enterprise Area (AEA) Program.** AEA's are part of Wisconsin's Working Lands Initiative. An AEA is an area where the local community has prioritized preservation of farmland and agricultural development. Once an area is officially designated as an AEA, eligible farmers owning land within the area may enter into a farmland preservation agreement with the state. This enables the landowners to receive tax credits in exchange for agreeing to keep their farm in agricultural use for at least 15 years.

- **Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easement (PACE) Program.** The PACE Program provides up to 50% of the cost of purchasing agricultural conservation easements, including transaction costs. Cooperating local governments or non-profit organizations can obtain money from the state to purchase easements from willing landowners. Land with an agricultural conservation easement cannot be developed for any purpose that would prevent its use for agriculture.

Dairy 30X20 Initiative. The purpose of this program is to provide assistance to dairy farmers, without regard to size or type, focusing on long-term, sustained operation through a client-based service delivery system that utilizes a multi-agency, private-public network for services and referrals. Improve profitability through management and operational system changes, business and legal structure, and herd health and milk production. Information regarding the Dairy 30x20 Initiative can be found at http://datcp.wi.gov/Farms/Dairy_Farming/.

Specialty Crop Program. The Specialty Crop Program is designed to help specialty crop producers overcome obstacles, make their operation more profitable, and help them grow through field days, educational materials, workshops, and one-on-one technical assistance. More information is available at:
http://datcp.wi.gov/Farms/Crops_and_Specialty_Crops/index.aspx.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR):

Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Storm Water Program. The NPDES program is administered by the WDNR through NR-216. The Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Storm Water Program regulates stormwater discharge from construction sites, industrial facilities, and selected municipalities. Recent Phase II requirements will require six minimum control measures to be addressed by communities and other local entities: public education, public participation, illicit discharges, construction site pollutant control (1 or more acres in size), post construction site stormwater management, and

pollution prevention. More information is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wastewater/permits.html.

Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Local Assistance Grant Programs. The Knowles-Nelson State Stewardship Fund is a land acquisition program for the State of Wisconsin. Four Stewardship grant programs are available: Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP), Urban Green Space (UGS) grants, Urban Rivers (UR) grants, and Acquisition of Development Rights (ADR). The program offers a 50 percent grant match to create parks, hiking trails, hunting grounds, and other facilities. The funds can also be utilized for facilities improvements such as road construction and capital acquisition projects (picnic equipment, playgrounds, etc.). More information is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stewardship/.Aids.

Wisconsin Shoreland Management Program. Shoreland zoning can enhance the quality of surface water, protect wildlife habitat, and improve its aesthetic appearance. The Wisconsin Shoreland Management Program is a cooperative effort between state and local governments. Local governments are allowed to adopt shoreland and floodplain zoning to direct development in compliance with state minimum standards. Specific ordinances regulate zoning for wetlands (NR-103), shorelands (NR – 115), and floodplains (NR – 116). Cities and villages can adopt similar zoning ordinances under NR – 117. More information is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ShorelandZoning/Programs/program-management.html.

Forest Crop Law and Managed Forest Law. In 1927, the Wisconsin Legislature enacted the Forest Crop Law (FCL), a voluntary forest practices program to encourage sound forestry on private lands. It has promoted and encouraged long-term investments as well as the proper management of woodlands. This law allowed landowners to pay taxes on timber only after harvesting, or when the contract is terminated. Since the program expired in 1986, participants are not allowed to re-enroll in the program. Since 1986, the Managed Forest Law has replaced the Forest Crop Law. More information is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/forestlandowners/tax.html.

The Managed Forest Law (MFL), enacted in 1985, encourages the growth of future commercial crops through sound forestry practices. To be eligible, a landowner must own at least 10 contiguous acres of woodlands in a village or town. The landowner must implement a forestry management plan for future commercial harvests on the land. Contracts can be entered for a period of either 25 or 50 years. Portions of the land enrolled are open to public access for hunting, fishing, cross-country skiing, sight-seeing, and hiking. The program recognizes individual property owners' objectives while providing for society's need for compatible recreational activities, forest aesthetics, wildlife habitat, erosion control, and protection of endangered resources. More information is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/forestlandowners/tax.html.

Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program. The Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program assists private landowners in protecting and enhancing their woodlands. Only private non-industrial forest owners of at least 10 acres but no more than 500 acres who have an approved or pending forest stewardship management plan are eligible for assistance. Qualified projects include reforestation; soil and water protection; wetland and riparian protection, restoration, and creation; fish and wildlife habitat enhancement; recreational, historic, and aesthetic forest enhancement; and endangered or threatened resources protection. More information is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/aid/forestlandowner.html.

Urban Forestry Grants. Urban Forestry Grants are provided to cities, villages, towns, counties, tribes and 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations. More information is available at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/urbanforests/grants/index.html. These grants fall into three categories:

- Regular grants are competitive cost-share grants of up to $25,000. Grants are to support new, innovative projects that will develop sustainable urban and community forestry programs, not to subsidize routine forestry activities.
- Startup grants are competitive cost-share grants of up to $5,000. These simplified grants are available to communities that want to start or restart an urban forestry program.
- Catastrophic storm grants are used to fund tree repair, removal or replacement within urban areas following a catastrophic storm event for which the governor has declared a State of Emergency under s. 166.03, Wis. Stats.

Wisconsin Historical Society:

The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) Division of Historic Preservation (DHP) provides funds for conducting surveys to identify and evaluate historical, architectural, and archaeological resources, nominating properties and districts to the National Register, and carrying out a program of comprehensive historic preservation planning and education. These are available to local units of government and non-profit organizations. Although funding is limited, the DHP identified target communities during each funding cycle. In recent years the DHP has favored underrepresented communities: unincorporated communities or villages or fourth-tier cities with a population less than 5,000. A set of funds is also designated for use by Certified Local Government (CLG) status communities. In addition, many private funding sources specifically target smaller communities in the more rural parts of the state. Other specific programs are listed below.

Wisconsin Historic Preservation Fund Subgrants. The Wisconsin Historic Preservation Fund Sub-grants provide funds for surveys to identify and evaluate historical, architectural and archaeological resources, nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places, and for carrying out a program of historic preservation planning and education. More information is available at: http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=Ro:20,N:4294963828-4294963805&dsNavOnly=N:1210&dsRecordDetails=R:CS3314.

Historic Homes Tax Credit Program. The Historic Homes Tax Credit Program offers a 25 percent Wisconsin income tax credit for homeowners who rehabilitate historic, non-income-producing personal residences http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=Ro:40,N:4294963828-4294963805&dsNavOnly=N:1210&dsRecordDetails=R:CS3136.

Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit. This program returns 20 percent of the cost of rehabilitating historic buildings to owners as a direct reduction in the federal income taxes. To quality, buildings must be income producing historic buildings, must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, or contribute to the character of a National Register Historic District. More information is available at: http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=Ny:True,Ro:0,N:4294963828-4294963805&dsNavOnly=N:1210&dsRecordDetails=R:CS3215&dsDimensionSearch=D:%E2%80%A2%09Wisconsin+Supplemental+Historic+Preservation+Credit.,Dxm:All,Dxp:3&dsCompoundDimensionSearch=D:%E2%80%A2%09Wisconsin+Supplemental+Historic+Preservation+Credit.,Dxm:All,Dxp:3.

Wisconsin Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program. This program returns 20 percent of the cost of rehabilitating historic buildings to owners as a Wisconsin income tax credit. More information is available at: http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=Ny:True,Ro:0,N:4294963828-4294963805&dsNavOnly=N:1210&dsRecordDetails=R:CS3215&dsDimensionSearch=D:%E2%80%A2%09Wisconsin+Supplemental+Historic+Preservation+Credit.,Dxm:All,Dxp:3&dsCompoundDimensionSearch=D:%E2%80%A2%09Wisconsin+Supplemental+Historic+Preservation+Credit.,Dxm:All,Dxp:3.

Regional Programs

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC):

Recreation and Heritage Opportunities. The Recreation and Heritage Opportunities work program element encompasses planning activities associated with meeting the open space and recreational needs of the region as a whole, as well as plans for individual governmental jurisdictions. This program element also includes historic and agricultural preservation. Examples of work under this program element include: park and open space plans, park site plans, park funding and programing information, recreation inventories, recreation surveys, park needs assessments, water trail planning and ADA accessibility issues.

Natural Resource Management. The Natural Resource Management planning element ensured that the region's natural resources and unique environmental features are identified and managed as an integral part of planning and development throughout the region. Examples of work under this element include: Niagara Escarpment planning, air quality management, aquatic invasive species, environmental impact review, endangered resources reviews, groundwater resource management, green infrastructure planning, floodplain management, hazard mitigation planning, lakes management planning, the NR-135 Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Program Administration, water quality management, stormwater and watershed management and wetlands protection/management.

APPENDIX F

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

APPENDIX F: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Table F-1: Historic Population Growth (1960-2015)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015
Town of Byron	**1,102**	**1,300**	**1,681**	**1,634**	**1,550**	**1,634**	**1,652**
Town of Eden	990	1,041	1,130	1,037	979	1,028	1,038
Town of Fond du Lac	3,851	3,896	3,001	2,310	2,027	3,015	3,516
Town of Lomira, Dodge County	1,242	1,247	1,391	1,280	1,228	1,137	1,153
Town of Oakfield	786	765	833	822	767	703	711
Fond du Lac County	75,085	84,567	88,964	90,083	97,296	101,633	103,124
Wisconsin	3,951,777	4,417,821	4,705,642	4,891,769	5,363,715	5,686,986	5,753,324
		Percent Change 1960-1970	**Percent Change 1970-1980**	**Percent Change 1980-1990**	**Percent Change 1990-2000**	**Percent Change 2000-2010**	**Percent Change 2010-2015**
Town of Byron		**18.0%**	**29.3%**	**-2.8%**	**-5.1%**	**5.4%**	**1.1%**
Town of Eden		5.2%	8.5%	-8.2%	-5.6%	5.0%	1.0%
Town of Fond du Lac		1.2%	-23.0%	-23.0%	-12.3%	48.7%	16.6%
Town of Lomira, Dodge County		0.4%	11.5%	-8.0%	-4.1%	-7.4%	1.4%
Town of Oakfield		-2.7%	8.9%	-1.3%	-6.7%	-8.3%	1.1%
Fond du Lac County		12.6%	5.2%	1.3%	8.0%	4.5%	1.5%
Wisconsin		11.8%	6.5%	4.0%	9.6%	6.0%	1.2%

Source: U.S. Census, 1960-2010, WDOA 2015 Estimate

Table F-2: Household Type Characteristics, 2000 and 2010

		Total Households	Family Households				Non-Family Household			Households with Individuals 65+	Average Household Size
			Total Family Housholds	Married-couple Family	Male Householder, no wife present	Female Householder, no husband present	Total Nonfamily Households	Householder Living Alone	Households Age 65+ Living Alone		
2000											
Town of Byron	#	538	448	392	26	30	90	70	29	108	2.88
	%	100.0%	83.3%	72.9%	4.8%	5.6%	16.7%	13.0%	5.4%	20.1%	(X)
Fond du Lac County	#	36,931	25,467	21,321	1,283	2,863	11,464	9,377	3,998	9,017	2.52
	%	100.0%	69.0%	57.7%	3.5%	7.8%	31.0%	25.4%	10.8%	24.4%	(X)
Wisconsin	#	2,084,544	1,386,815	1,108,597	77,918	200,300	697,729	557,875	207,206	479,787	2.50
	%	100.0%	66.5%	53.2%	3.7%	9.6%	33.5%	26.8%	9.9%	23.0%	(X)
		Total Households	Total Family Housholds	Husband-Wife Family	Male Householder, no wife present	Female Householder, no husband present	Total Nonfamily Households	Householder Living Alone	Households Age 65+ Living Alone	Households with Individuals 65+	Average Household Size
2010											
Town of Byron	#	621	501	456	26	19	120	99	36	152	2.63
	%	100.0%	80.7%	73.4%	4.2%	3.1%	19.3%	15.9%	5.8%	24.5%	(X)
Fond du Lac County	#	40,697	26,994	21,770	1,766	3,458	13,703	11,231	4,590	10,483	2.41
	%	100.0%	66.3%	53.5%	4.3%	8.5%	33.7%	27.6%	11.3%	25.8%	(X)
Wisconsin	#	2,279,768	1,468,917	1,131,344	103,625	233,948	810,851	642,507	232,251	547,650	2.43
	%	100.0%	64.4%	49.6%	4.5%	10.3%	35.6%	28.2%	10.2%	24.0%	(X)

Source: U.S. Census 2000 & 2010, DP-1

Table F-3: Educational Attainment, 2010 – 2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates

	Town of Byron			Fond du Lac County			Wisconsin		
	Population	MOE+/-	Percent	Population	MOE+/-	Percent	Population	MOE+/-	Percent
Population 25 years and over	1,202	116	100%	70,155	147	100%	3,850,995	811	100%
Less than 9th grade	15	9	1.2%	2,401	284	3.4%	124,399	2,139	3.2%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	39	19	3.2%	4,252	408	6.1%	231,790	2,847	6.0%
High school graduate	495	76	41.2%	27,022	779	38.5%	1,247,009	6,200	32.4%
Some college, no degree	258	56	21.5%	14,321	634	20.4%	811,610	4,628	21.1%
Associate's degree	159	37	13.2%	7,513	524	10.7%	380,330	3,035	9.9%
Bachelor's degree	165	31	13.7%	10,007	553	14.3%	697,041	5,189	18.1%
Graduate or professional degree	71	26	5.9%	4,639	375	6.6%	358,816	3,379	9.3%
Percent high school graduate or higher	-	-	95.5%	-	-	90.5%	-	-	90.8%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	-	-	19.6%	-	-	20.9%	-	-	27.4%

Source: U.S. Census, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, DP02

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LAND USE

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Table G-1: Town of Byron Existing Land Use, 2000 and 2016

Land Use	2000			2016			Change 2000-2016	
	Total Acres	Percent of Developed Land	Percent of Total	Total Acres	Percent of Developed Land	Percent of Total	Total Acres	Percent Change
Single Family Residential	570.3	27.3%	2.4%	808.0	33.0%	3.5%	237.7	41.7%
Farmsteads	416.6	19.9%	1.8%	476.4	19.5%	2.0%	59.8	14.4%
Multi-Family Residential	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Mobile Home Parks	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Commercial	54.7	2.6%	0.2%	55.9	2.3%	0.2%	1.2	2.2%
Industrial	22.3	1.1%	0.1%	19.8	0.8%	0.1%	-2.6	-11.5%
Recreational Facilities	89.0	4.3%	0.4%	93.6	3.8%	0.4%	4.6	5.1%
Institutional Facilities	3.4	0.2%	0.0%	10.0	0.4%	0.0%	6.6	191.0%
Utilities/Communications	24.4	1.2%	0.1%	52.8	2.2%	0.2%	28.3	116.0%
Transportation	907.9	43.5%	3.9%	928.7	38.0%	4.0%	20.9	2.3%
Total Developed	2,088.6	100.0%	8.9%	2,445.1	100.0%	10.5%	356.5	17.1%
Irrigated Farmland	0.0		0.0%	0.0		0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Non-irrigated Cropland	16,099.2		68.8%	15,420.2		65.9%	-679.0	-4.2%
Planted Woodlands	214.8		0.9%	245.8		1.1%	30.9	14.4%
General Woodlands	2,246.0		9.6%	2,407.4		10.3%	161.4	7.2%
Quarries	439.2		1.9%	608.8		2.6%	169.6	38.6%
Other Open Land	2,172.3		9.3%	2,114.3		9.0%	-58.0	-2.7%
Water Features	135.4		0.6%	154.1		0.7%	18.7	13.8%
Total Acres	23,395.5		100.0%	23,395.5		100.0%	0.0	0.0%

Source: East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, 2016

APPENDIX H

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Table H-1: Employment Status, 16 Years and Older, 2000

	Total Civilian Labor Force			Employed Persons					
				Total		Male		Female	
	Total	Men	Women	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
T Byron	**898**	**494**	**404**	889	99.0%	492	99.6%	397	98.3%
Fond du Lac County	53,683	28,371	25,312	51,374	95.7%	27,165	95.7%	24,209	95.6%
Wisconsin	2,869,236	1,505,853	1,363,383	2,734,925	95.3%	1,428,493	94.9%	1,306,432	95.8%

Source: U.S. Census 2000, DP-3

Table H-2: Employment Status, 16 Years and Older, 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates

	Total Civilian Labor Force			Employed Persons								
				Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Male	Female	Estimate	MOE+/-	Percent	Estimate	MOE+/-	Percent	Estimate	MOE+/-	Percent
T Byron	**1,023**	**567**	**456**	**980**	**111**	**95.8%**	**524**	**128**	**92.4%**	**456**	**64**	**100.0%**
Fond du Lac County	56,401	29,470	26,931	52,643	648	93.3%	27,481	823	93.3%	25,162	507	93.4%
Wisconsin	3,073,680	1,597,569	1,476,111	2,852,018	6,289	92.8%	1,469,668	7,578	92.0%	1,382,350	4,228	93.6%

Source: U.S. Census 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP03

Table H-3: Town of Byron Travel Time to Work, 2000 and 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates

Travel Time to Work (Min.)	2000		2010-2014 ACS 5-Yr Est.		
	Number	Percent	Estimate	MOE+/-	Percent
Total:	821	100.0%	888	107	100.0%
Less than 5 minutes			62	30	7.0%
5 to 9 minutes	160	19.5%	64	24	7.2%
10 to 14 minutes	149	18.1%	188	45	21.2%
15 to 19 minutes	233	28.4%	256	60	28.8%
20 to 24 minutes	126	15.3%	100	35	11.3%
25 to 29 minutes	25	3.0%	38	27	4.3%
30 to 34 minutes	37	4.5%	68	32	7.7%
35 to 39 minutes			28	15	3.2%
40 to 44 minutes	33	4.0%	14	9	1.6%
45 to 59 minutes	30	3.7%	36	16	4.1%
60 to 89 minutes	21	2.6%	34	22	3.8%
90 or more minutes	7	0.9%	0	9	0.0%
Worked at Home	58	6.6%	83	27	8.5%
Mean Travel Time (in minutes)	18.6		18.9	1.5	

Source: U.S. Census 2000, QT-P23; 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, B08303, DP03

Figure H-1: Percent of Travel Time to Work, 2000 U.S. Census Estimates

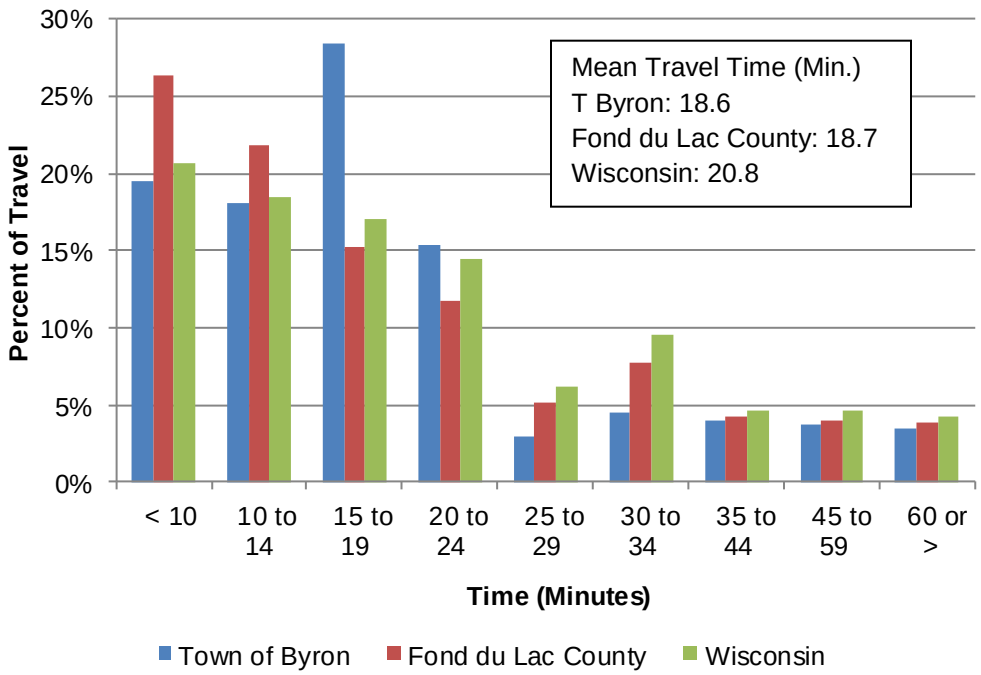

Table H-4: Employment by Occupation, 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates

	Town of Byron			Fond du Lac County			Wisconsin		
	Estimate	MOE+/-	Percent	Estimate	MOE+/-	Percent	Estimate	MOE+/-	Percent
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	328	56	33.5%	15,144	552	28.8%	977,404	6,705	34.3%
Service occupations	114	37	11.6%	8,819	491	16.8%	486,405	4,307	17.1%
Sales and office occupations	248	73	25.3%	11,149	529	21.2%	668,084	5,128	23.4%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	105	29	10.7%	5,549	390	10.5%	241,351	2,730	8.5%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	185	48	18.9%	11,982	624	22.8%	478,774	3,929	16.8%
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	980	111	100%	52,643	648	100%	2,852,018	6,289	100%

Source: U.S. Census 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP03

Table H-5: Employment by Industry, ACS 2010-2014 5-Year Estimates

	Town of Byron			Fond du Lac County			Wisconsin		
	Estimate	MOE+/-	Percent	Estimate	MOE+/-	Percent	Estimate	MOE+/-	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	59	20	6.0%	2,174	299	4.1%	71,227	1,439	2.5%
Construction	64	26	6.5%	3,425	308	6.5%	149,901	2,241	5.3%
Manufacturing	220	52	22.4%	12,461	718	23.7%	524,097	4,271	18.4%
Wholesale trade	45	27	4.6%	1,237	160	2.3%	76,998	2,090	2.7%
Retail trade	92	23	9.4%	5,331	406	10.1%	323,355	3,450	11.3%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	32	14	3.3%	2,334	241	4.4%	123,665	1,962	4.3%
Information	16	8	1.6%	883	157	1.7%	47,680	1,323	1.7%
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	55	28	5.6%	2,645	294	5.0%	174,487	2,558	6.1%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	81	31	8.3%	2,782	271	5.3%	229,553	3,460	8.0%
Educational, health and social services	182	35	18.6%	10,800	494	20.5%	664,000	4,919	23.3%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	72	40	7.3%	3,817	361	7.3%	247,856	3,224	8.7%
Other services (except public administration)	38	17	3.9%	2,581	318	4.9%	118,372	1,984	4.2%
Public administration	24	14	2.4%	2,173	215	4.1%	100,827	1,865	3.5%
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	980	111	100%	52,643	648	100%	2,852,018	6,289	100%

Source: U.S. Census 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates, DP03

Table H-6: Largest Employers for Fond du Lac County

Rank	Employer Name	Location	Industry	Employee Range
1	Agnesian Health Care Hospice	Fond du Lac	Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing)	1000+
2	ALH Holding, Inc	Ripon	Other Com & Service Ind Machinery Mfg	1000+
3	Alliance Laundry Systems, LLC	Ripon	Drycleaning & Laundry Services	1000+
4	CN	North Fond du Lac	Line Haul Railroads	1000+
5	JF Ahern Co.	Fond du Lac	Service Estab Equip Merch Whls	1000+
6	Mand Plumbing	Fond du Lac	Plumbing & HVAC Contractors	1000+
7	Mercury Marine	Fond du Lac	Boat Dealers	1000+
8	St. Agnes Hospital	Fond du Lac	General Medical & Surgical Hospitals	1000+
9	Walmart Supercenter	Fond du Lac	Department Stores exc Discount	1000+
10	Agnesian Health Care Sports	Fond du Lac	Offices of Specialty Therapists	250-499
11	Argus Rehabilitation	Fond du Lac	Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing)	250-499
12	Bonduelle USA	Fairwater	Fruit & Vegetable Canning	250-499
13	CD Smith	Fond du Lac	New SingleFam Home Const (Exc For-Sale Bldrs)	250-499
14	Con Agra Foods, Inc.	Ripon	Commercial Bakeries	250-499
15	Condon Oil	Ripon	Crude Petro & Natural Gas Extraction	250-499
16	Consultants Laboratory	Fond du Lac	Medical Laboratories	250-499
17	Fives Machining Systems, Inc.	Fond du Lac	Misc General Purpose Machinery Mfg	250-499
18	Marian University	Fond du Lac	Colleges & Universities	250-499
19	Mid-State Aluminum Corp.	Fond du Lac	Other Alum Rolling, Drawing, & Excltruding	250-499
20	Mike Shannon Automotive, Inc	Fond du Lac	General Automotive Repair	250-499
21	Moraine Park Technical College	Fond du Lac	Colleges & Universitites	250-499
22	Ripon Printers	Ripon	Commercial Gravure Printing	250-499
23	Sadoff Iron & Metal Co.	Fond du Lac	Recyclable Material Merch Whls	250-499
24	Taycheedah Correctional	Fond du Lac	Correctional Institutions	250-499
25	Wescot Sportsmen's Club	Fond du Lac	Civic & Social Organizations	250-499

Source: Wisconsin Worknet, http://worknet.wisconsin.gov/worknet/LargeEmpSrch.aspx?menuselection=emp, February 23, 2016

Table H-7: Town of Byron BRRTS

	BRRTS No	Activity Name	Address	Municipality	Zip	FID	Start Date	End Date	Status	Jurisdiction	Activity Type	Comments
1	02-20-506204	ROBLEE AGRICHEMICAL RELEASE SITE	N2534 STH 175	BYRON TN	53006	NONE	1996-07-24	2003-10-08	CLOSED	DATCP	ERP	*** TRANSFERRED TO DATCP - ACTIVITY NO LONGER UNDER DNR JURISDICTION ***
2	02-20-552107	BYRON SUBSTATION	N2794 STH 175	BYRON TN		NONE	2008-08-05	2009-03-24	CLOSED	DNR	ERP	
3	02-20-553545	BAUER SPRAY SERVICE	N3014 STH 175	BYRON	53009	NONE	2007-10-19	2009-05-07	CLOSED	DATCP	ERP	*** TRANSFERRED TO DATCP - ACTIVITY NO LONGER UNDER DNR JURISDICTION ***
4	02-20-558072	PANETTI STONE (FORMER)	N4399 STH 175	BYRON TN		NONE	2011-12-21	0000-00-00	OPEN	DNR	ERP	
1	03-20-104753	LUEDTKE GROCERY	N3054 STH 175	BYRON		NONE	1996-06-24	1997-04-17	CLOSED	DNR	LUST	
2	03-20-104757	LUEDTKE PROPERTY	N3072 STH 175	BYRON		NONE	1996-06-24	1997-11-18	CLOSED	DNR	LUST	***SITE WAS CLOSED UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE DEPT OF SAFETY AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (DSPS) OR DEPT OF COMMERCE – SITE TRANSFERRED BACK TO DNR JURISDICTION IN 2013***
3	03-20-113347	ABEL LANDSCAPING SERVICE	N4193 STH 175 S	BYRON TN		NONE	1996-12-03	1998-06-07	CLOSED	DNR	LUST	***SITE WAS CLOSED UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE DEPT OF SAFETY AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (DSPS) OR DEPT OF COMMERCE – SITE TRANSFERRED BACK TO DNR JURISDICTION IN 2013***
4	03-20-558327	ANDERSON GARAGE	N4460 STH 175	BYRON TN		NONE	2012-02-06	2014-03-10	CLOSED	DNR	LUST	
5	09-20-296118	NELLESSEN GARAGE	N3033 STH 175	BYRON	53009	NONE	1991-05-01	1991-05-01	NAR	DNR	NAR	UST CLOSURE - NO SITE INVESTIGATION REQUIRED. 1 300 G DIESEL 1 1000 G LEADED 1 1000 G UNLEADED
4	04-20-043492	.25 MI N OF HWY 41	USH 41	BYRON		NONE	1989-03-15	1989-03-22	CLOSED	DNR	SPILL	OLD SPILL ID: 890315-01 HISTORIC SPILL. FURTHER ACTION MAY NOT BE NECESSARY. PLEASE CONTACT DNR SPILL COORDINATOR IN NE REGION FOR FILE INFORMATION.
5	04-20-369039	J&J TRANSPORT	USH 41	BYRON		NONE	2002-07-29	2002-11-27	CLOSED	DNR	SPILL	
6	04-20-118498	BADGER FEDERAL SERV AND ALTIM INC	USH 41 .75 MI N OF STH 28	BYRON TN		NONE	1996-09-05	1996-10-21	CLOSED	DNR	SPILL	
7	04-20-253592	HWY 41 SB 120 YDS N OF DODGE/FDL CNTY LI	USH 41 SB 120 YARDS N OF DODGE	BYRON TN		NONE	1999-03-10	1999-03-31	CLOSED	DNR	SPILL	
8	04-20-543901	WASTE MGT	N5309 CTH D/LOST ARROW/USH 151	BYRON/OAKFIELD/FDL	53009	NONE	2004-09-16	2004-10-11	CLOSED	DNR	SPILL	
9	04-20-556980	CN RAILROAD SPILL	STH 175	BYRON		NONE	2011-04-23	2011-04-28	CLOSED	DNR	SPILL	*** AUTO-POPULATED FROM SPILL SERTS SYSTEM. SPILL ID: 20110423NE20-1 ***
10	04-20-560228	COMTRAK LOGISTICS INC SPILL	USH 41	BYRON		NONE	2012-07-12	2013-03-20	CLOSED	DNR	SPILL	*** AUTO-POPULATED FROM SPILL SERTS SYSTEM. SPILL ID: 20120712NE20-1 ***
11	04-20-560735	ARMETTA TRUCKING SPILL	STH 41 AT EXIT 92	BYRON		NONE	2013-03-25	2013-07-24	CLOSED	DNR	SPILL	*** AUTO-POPULATED FROM SPILL SERTS SYSTEM. SPILL ID: 20130325NE20-1 ***
12	04-20-561846	WE ENERGIES SPILL	N3111 KELLY RD	BYRON		NONE	2014-01-27	2014-04-07	CLOSED	DNR	SPILL	*** AUTO-POPULATED FROM SPILL SERTS SYSTEM. SPILL ID: 20140127NE20-1 ***
13	04-20-563771	ZINKE DAIRY FARM SPILL	N3567 HICKORY RD	BYRON		NONE	2015-05-11	2015-06-05	CLOSED	DNR	SPILL	SPILL ID: 20150511NE20-1

WDNR BRRTS on the Web Search Results 01/18/2016 09:01

Municipality begins with BYRON

Source: http://dnr.wi.gov/botw/BasicSearchAction.do;jsessionid=6VQPWdLplth56vrlw4h5V3vHy7BytFLRJ3BhbZNgWLvGJyLvP4Ns!-1440809566

APPENDIX I

HOUSING

APPENDIX I: HOUSING

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Table I-1: Age of Structure by Year Built, 2010-2014 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Year	Town of Byron				Fond du Lac County				Wisconsin			
	Number	MOE+/-	Percent	MOE +/-	Number	MOE+/-	Percent	MOE +/-	Number	MOE+/-	Percent	MOE +/-
2010 or later	5	5	0.8%	0.8%	489	139	1.1%	0.3%	18,477	764	0.7%	0.1%
2000 to 2009	86	28	12.9%	5.9%	5,322	325	12.0%	0.7%	345,837	2,826	13.1%	0.1%
1990 to 1999	108	28	16.2%	6.0%	6,061	372	13.7%	0.8%	369,051	3,273	14.0%	0.1%
1980 to 1989	46	24	6.9%	2.2%	3,753	368	8.5%	0.7%	260,008	2,603	9.9%	0.1%
1970 to 1979	131	35	19.7%	3.4%	6,013	369	13.6%	0.8%	390,810	3,249	14.8%	0.1%
1960 to 1969	68	23	10.2%	5.1%	4,157	344	9.4%	0.9%	256,480	2,877	9.7%	0.1%
1950 to 1959	17	10	2.6%	3.1%	4,797	378	10.8%	0.7%	299,037	3,056	11.3%	0.1%
1940 to 1949	24	19	3.6%	4.1%	2,585	275	5.8%	0.7%	155,230	2,157	5.9%	0.1%
1939 or earlier	181	31	27.2%	3.8%	11,046	452	25.0%	1.0%	540,672	3,637	20.5%	0.1%
Total	666	31	100%		44,223	154	100%		2,635,602	605	100%	

Source: U.S. Census 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimate, DP04

Table I-2: Housing Units by Structure, 2000 and 2010-2014 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

	Town of Byron					Fond du Lac County					Wisconsin				
	2000		2010-2014 5-Yr Est.			2000		2010-2014 5-Yr Est.			2000		2010-2014 5-Yr Est.		
	No.	%	Est.	MOE+/-	%	No.	%	Est.	MOE+/-	%	No.	%	Est.	MOE+/-	%
Total Units	550	100%	666	58	100%	36,931	100%	44,223	214	100%	2,321,144	100%	2,635,602	605	100%
1-unit, detached	501	91.1%	609	53	91.4%	26,613	72.1%	30,765	431	69.6%	1,531,612	66.0%	1,756,056	4382	66.6%
1-unit attached	2	0.4%	3	4	0.5%	660	1.8%	1,360	219	3.1%	77,795	3.4%	114,455	2029	4.3%
2 units	19	3.5%	33	27	5.0%	2,565	6.9%	2,708	382	6.1%	190,889	8.2%	173,219	2794	6.6%
3 or 4 units	2	0.4%	9	13	1.4%	1,092	3.0%	1,455	226	3.3%	91,047	3.9%	99,791	2191	3.8%
5 to 9 units	0	0.0%	0	9	0.0%	1,695	4.6%	2,455	295	5.6%	106,680	4.6%	128,744	2579	4.9%
10 to 19 units	0	0.0%	0	9	0.0%	1,106	3.0%	1,942	312	4.4%	75,456	3.3%	88,529	1921	3.4%
20 or more units	0	0.0%	0	9	0.0%	1,396	3.8%	1,826	235	4.1%	143,497	6.2%	178,570	2069	6.8%
Mobile home	26	4.7%	9	7	1.4%	1,796	4.9%	1,709	152	3.9%	101,465	4.4%	95,799	1369	3.6%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0.0%	3	4	0.5%	8	0.0%	3	4	0.0%	2,703	0.1%	439	100	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census 2000 DP-4, 2010-2014 ACS 5-Yr Estimates, DP04

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TRANSPORTATION

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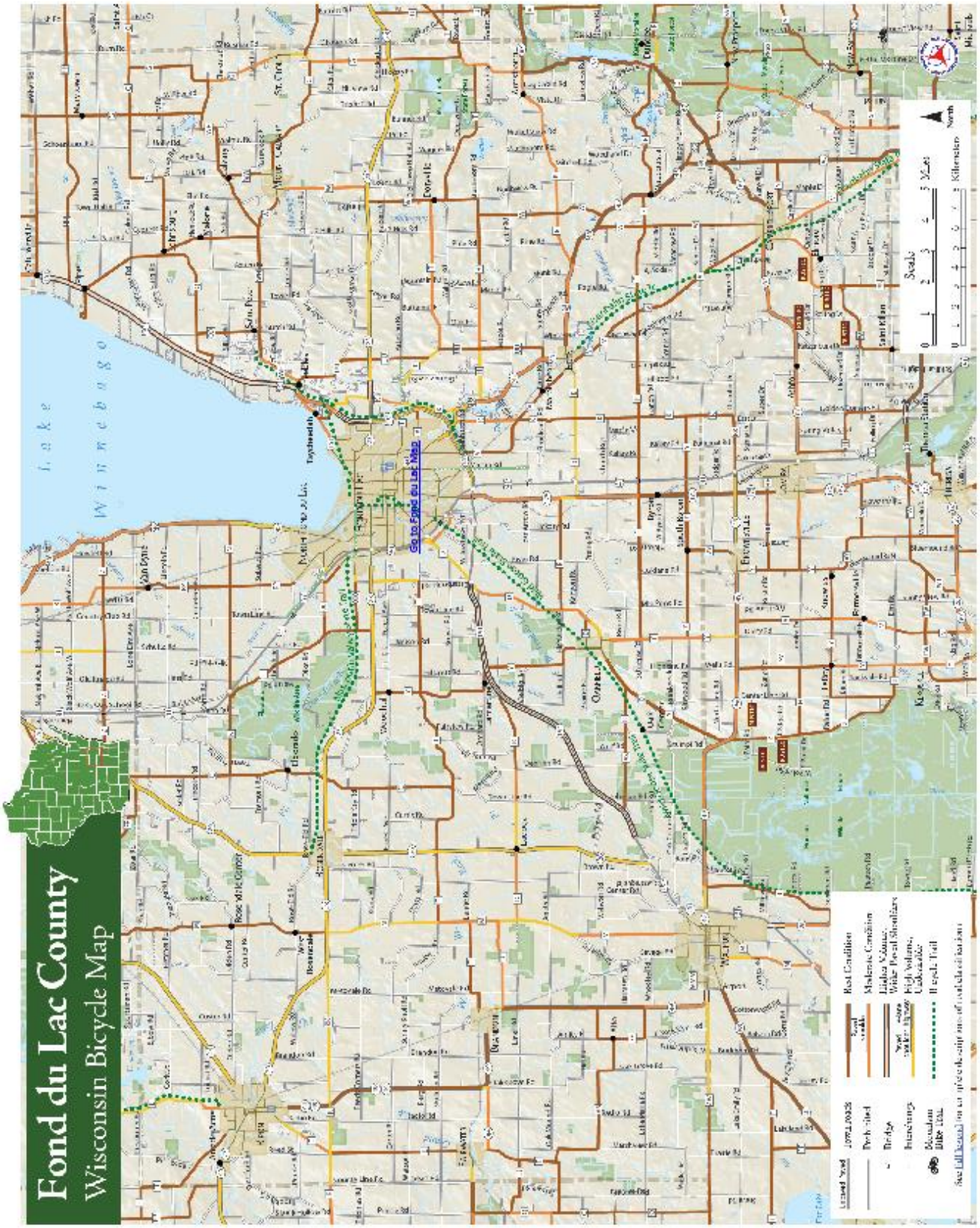
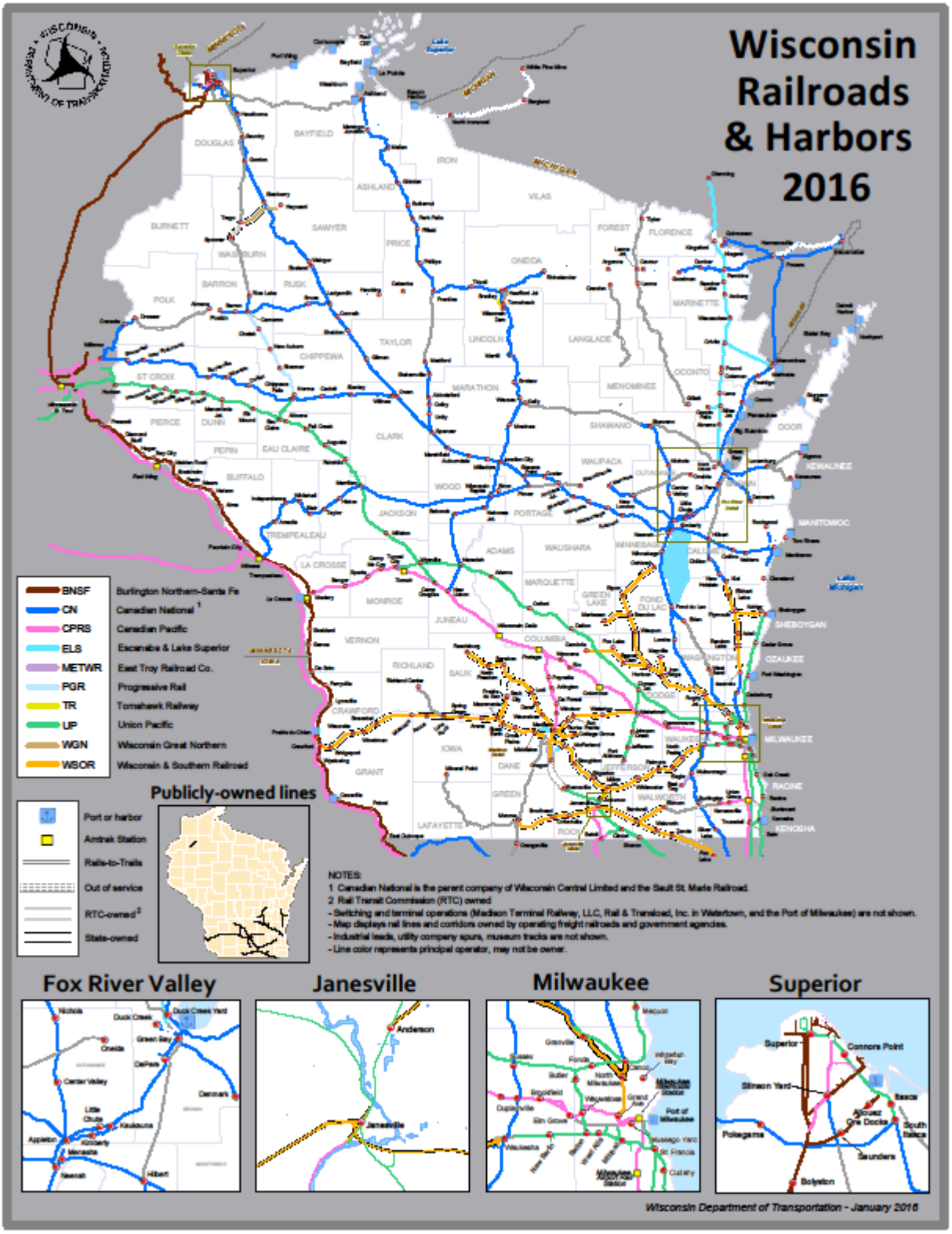
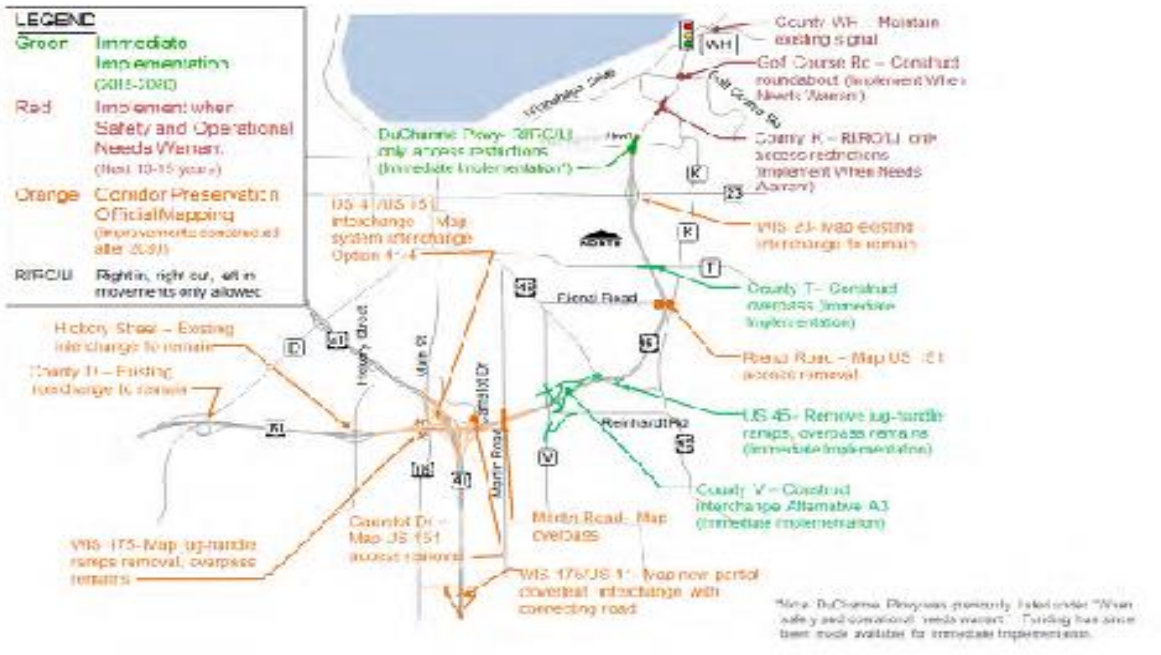
USH 151 Corridor Infrastructure Recommendations J-4

2014 Wisconsin Intercity Bus Routes
Lake Superior
Houghton/ Hancock
Duluth
Superior
Ashland
Ironwood
Michigan
Marquette
to St. Ignace
Iron Mountain
Escanaba
Spooner
Rice Lake
Rhinelander
Wausau
Minneapolis / St. Paul
Menominee
Eau Claire
Green Bay
Stevens Point
Appleton
Oshkosh
Manitowoc
Rochester
La Crosse
Tomah
Fond du Lac
Sheboygan
Minnesota
Portage
Baraboo
Columbus
Iowa
Lake Michigan
Milwaukee
Madison
Platteville
Janesville
Waterloo
Dubuque
South Beloit
Kenosha
to Ames & Des Moines
Rockford
Cedar Rapids
O'Hare Airport
Chicago
Illinois
Midway Airport
Indiana
0 10 20 40 60 80 Miles
Badger Bus
Burlington Trailways
Greyhound
Indian Trails
Jefferson Lines
Lamers Bus Lines
Megabus
Van Galder/Coach USA
Wisconsin Coach Lines/Coach USA
Produced by the Bureau of Planning and Economic Development, Wisconsin Department of Transportation, February 2014


Fond du Lac County
Wisconsin Bicycle Map
Lake Winnebago
Go to Fond du Lac Map
Scale
Miles
Kilometers
North
Road Condition
Moderate Condition
Limited Volume; Wide Paved Shoulders
High Volume; Undivided
Bicycle Trail
Interchange
Bridge
Mountain Bike Trail


Wisconsin Railroads & Harbors 2016
BNSF Burlington Northern-Santa Fe
CN Canadian National [1]
CPRS Canadian Pacific
ELS Escanaba & Lake Superior
METWR East Troy Railroad Co.
PGR Progressive Rail
TR Tomahawk Railway
UP Union Pacific
WGN Wisconsin Great Northern
WSOR Wisconsin & Southern Railroad
Publicly-owned lines
Port or harbor
Amtrak Station
Rails-to-Trails
Out of service
RTC-owned [2]
State-owned
NOTES:
1 Canadian National is the parent company of Wisconsin Central Limited and the Sault St. Marie Railroad.
2 Rail Transit Commission (RTC) owned
- Switching and terminal operations (Madison Terminal Railway, LLC, Rail & Transload, Inc. in Watertown, and the Port of Milwaukee) are not shown.
- Map displays rail lines and corridors owned by operating freight railroads and government agencies.
- Industrial leads, utility company spurs, museum tracks are not shown.
- Line color represents principal operator, may not be owner.
Fox River Valley
Janesville
Milwaukee
Superior
Wisconsin Department of Transportation - January 2016

USH 151 Corridor Infrastructure Recommendations



APPENDIX K

UTILITIES &
COMMUNITY FACILITIES

APPENDIX K UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

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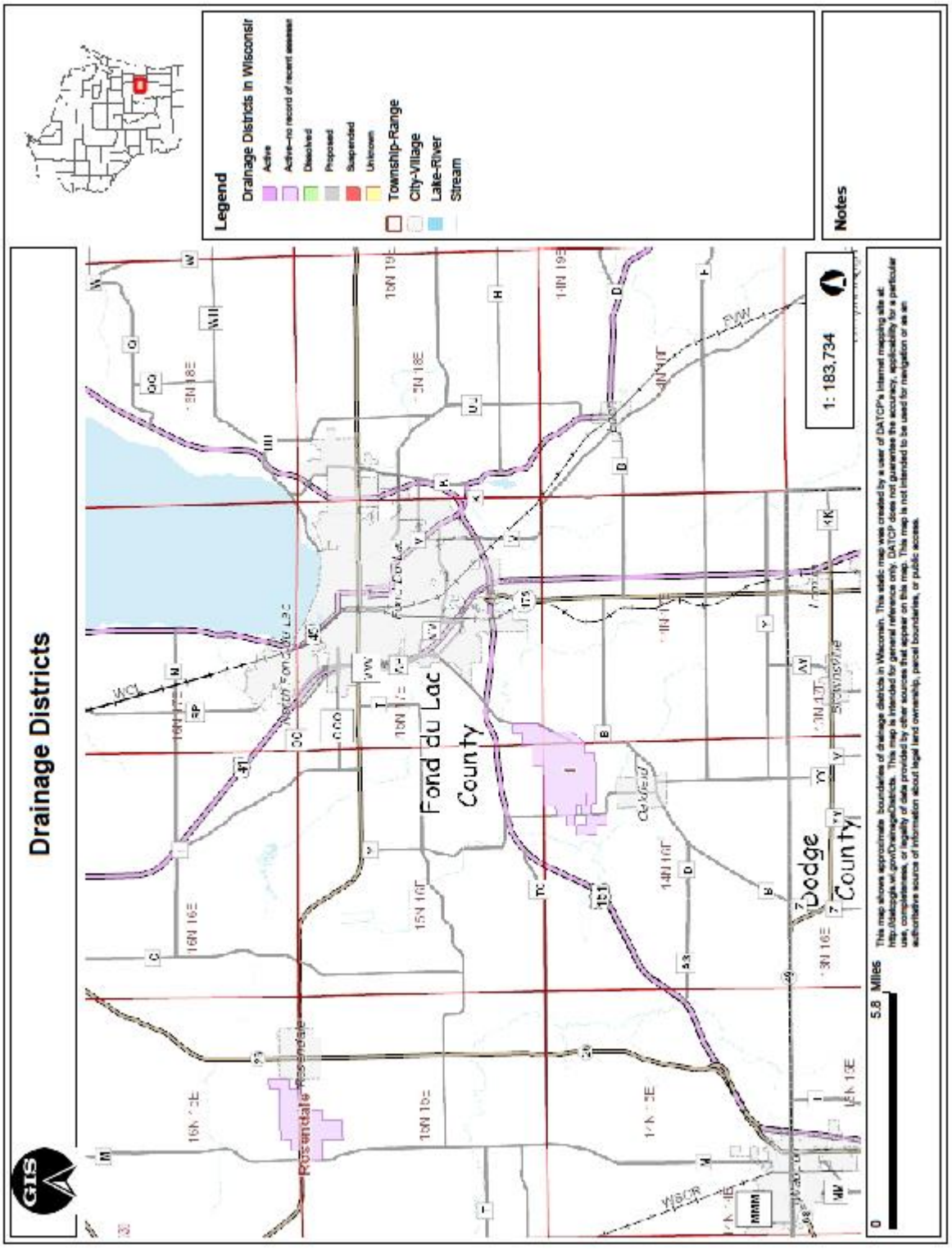
Drainage District Map K-1


Drainage Districts
Legend
Drainage Districts in Wisconsin
Active
Active--no record of recent assessm
Dissolved
Proposed
Suspended
Unknown
Township-Range
City-Village
Lake-River
Stream
Notes
1: 183,734
Fond du Lac County
Dodge County
Rosendale
Brownsville
Oakfield
North Fond du Lac
0
5.8 Miles

APPENDIX L

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL &
CULTURAL RESOURCES

APPENDIX L: AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

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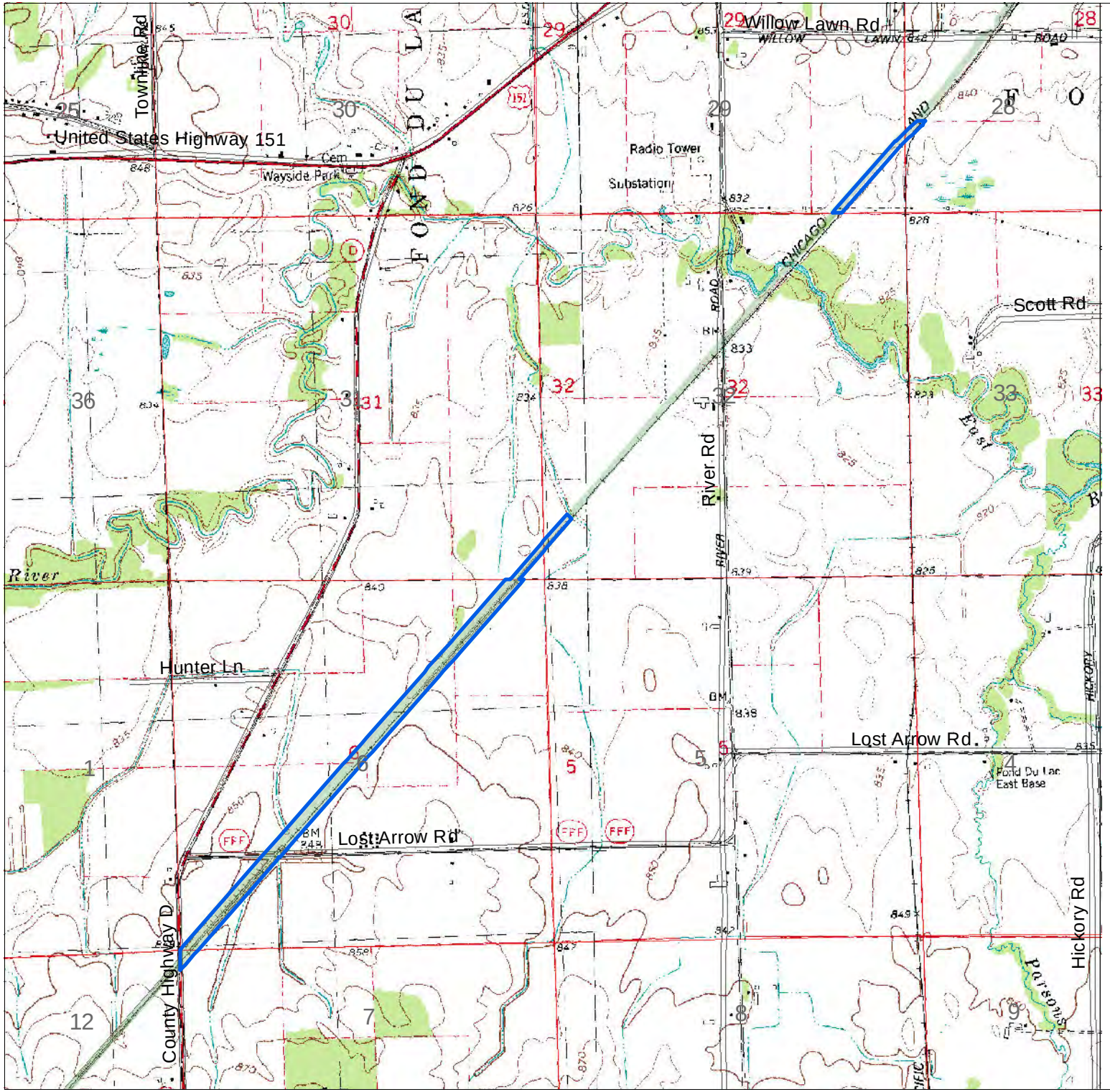
Oakfield Railroad Prairie State Natural Area, Fond du Lac County..... L-1

Table L-1 Architecture and History Inventory, Town of Byron..... L-2



Oakfield Railroad Prairie State Natural Area

Fond du Lac County #328

State Natural Area

DNR Fee

DNR Easement

USGS Quad: Oakfield, Byron 7.5'

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

1:24,000

The data shown on this map have been obtained from various sources, and are of varying age, reliability and resolution. This map is not intended to be used for navigation, nor is this map an authoritative source of information about legal land ownership or public access. Users of this map should confirm the ownership of land through other means in order to avoid trespassing. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made regarding accuracy, applicability for a particular use, completeness, or legality of the information depicted on this map.

dmh
2014

Table L-1: Architecture and History Inventory, Town of Byron

Historic Name	Address
House (Reference #59032) T.14, R.17E, S. 34, NW1/4 of the NE1/4	State Highway. 175, East Side, .4 Miles North of County Highway Y.
House (Reference #58982) T.14, R.17E, S. 4, NW1/4 of the SE1/4	County Highway FFF, South Side, .8 Miles West of County Highway B
House (Reference#59029) T.14, R.17E, S. 32, NW1/4 of the NW1/4	Oaklane Rd, East Side, .3 Miles North of County Highway Y
Leslie J. Zielicke House (Reference#59033) T.14, R.17E, S. 35, SW1/4 of the NW1/4	W5643 County Highway Y
House (Reference# 58998) T.14, R.17E, S. 17, NE1/4 of the NW1/4	River Rd, West Side, .4 Miles North of Prairie Rd
House (Reference# 58983) T.14, R.17E, S. 4, SE1/4 of the NE1/4	County Highway FFF, North Side, .6 Miles West of County Highway B
Genesee Cheese Factory (Reference# 42917) T.14, R.17E, S. 19, SW1/4 of the SW1/4	Corner of County Highway F and Mill Pond Rd
House (Reference# 58990) T.14, R.17E, S. 4, SW1/4 of the SW1/4	State Highway 175 & County Highway B (East), NE Corner
House (Reference# 59024) T.14, R.17E, S. 28, NE1/4 of the SW1/4	West Byron Rd, North Side, 1 Mile West of Highway 175
House (Reference# 59034) T.14, R.17E, S. 35, NW1/4 of the SW1/4	County Highway Y, South Side, .1 Mile East of U.S Highway 41
House (Reference# 58999) T.14, R.17E, S. 19, SW1/4 of the NW1/4	Intersection of Mill Pond Rd and River Rd Ne Corner
House (Reference# 58984) T.14, R.17E, S. 6, SW1/4 of the SE1/4	County Highway FFF, South Side, .7 Miles East of County Highway D
House (Reference# 59030) T.14, R.17E, S. 32, SW1/4 of the NE1/4	County Highway Y, North Side, .05 Mi. East of Intersection with County Highway AY
St. John's Catholic Church (Reference# 59009) T.14, R.17E, S. 22, NW1/4 of the NE1/4	State Highway 175, East Side, .1 Mi. North of County Highway F

Table L-1: Architecture and History Inventory, Town of Byron Continued

Historic Name	Address
House (Reference# 59030) T.14, R.17E, S. 11, NE1/4 of the SE1/4	Boundary of Sections 11 and 12, Kelly Rd
House (Reference# 59025) T.14, R.17E, S. 28, NW1/4 of the NW1/4	County Highway F, South Side, .1 Mile East of Hickory Rd
House (Reference# 58993) T.14, R.17E, S. 13, NW1/4 of the NE1/4	County Highway B, South Side, .4 Miles West of County Highway K
House (Reference# 59005) T.14, R.17E, S. 22, SW1/4 of the SW1/4	County Highway F, North Side, .4 Miles West of Highway 175
Camp Byron (Byron Center) (Reference# 153481) T.14, R.17E, S. 20, SE1/4 of the SE1/4	W6545 County Highway F
House (Reference# 59001) T.14, R.17E, S. 21, SW1/4 of the SE1/4	County Highway F, North Side, 1 Mile West of County Highway B
Cottonwood Creek Farm (Reference# 58986) T.14, R.17E, S. 9, NE1/4 of the SW1/4	Hickory Rd, West Side, .25 Miles South of County Highway B
Brookside School (Reference# 58975) T.14, R.17E, S. 1, SW1/4 of the SW1/4	Intersection of Brookside Rd & Kelly Rd, NE Corner
House (Reference# 59012) T.14, R.17E, S. 23, NE1/4 of the SE1/4	Kelly Rd, East Side, .5 Miles North of County Highway F
South Byron Grange (Reference# 59031) T.14, R.17E, S. 32, SE1/4 of the SW1/4	County Highway Y, South Side, .3 Mi. West of County Highway AY
House (Reference# 58981) T.14, R.17E, S. 3, NE1/4 of the SW1/4	Highway 151, West Side, .1 Mile South of County Highway FFF
House (Reference# 59027) T.14, R.17E, S. 32, NW1/4 of the SW1/4	County Highway Y, South Side, .6 Miles West of County Highway AY
House (Reference# 59037) T.14, R.17E, S. 36, SE1/4 of the SE1/4	Intersection of County Highway Y and County Highway K
House (Reference# 58996) T.14, R.17E, S. 15, SW1/4 of the SW1/4	Church Rd, North Side, .3 Mile West of County Highway B

Table L-1: Architecture and History Inventory, Town of Byron Continued

Historic Name	Address
House (Reference# 59007) T.14, R.17E, S. 14, SE1/4 of the SW1/4	County Highway F, North Side, .1 Mile West of Highway 175
House (Reference# 59022) T.14, R.17E, S. 27, SE1/4 of the SW1/4	Intersection of Byron Rd & State Highway 175, SW Corner
House (Reference# 59000) T.14, R.17E, S. 19, SE1/4 of the SW1/4	County Highway F, North Side, 1.3 Miles East of County Highway Y
House (Reference# 58980) T.14, R.17E, S. 3, NE1/4 of the SW1/4	State Highway 175, East Side, .1 Mile North of County Highway FFF
House (Reference# 59026) T.14, R.17E, S. 29, NE1/4 of the NE1/4	Intersection of Hickory Rd And County Highway F
House (Reference# 59036) T.14, R.17E, S. 36, NE1/4 of the SW1/4	County Highway Y, South Side, .8 Miles West of County Highway K
House (Reference# 58994) T.14, R.17E, S. 13, SW1/4 of the SW1/4	Kelly Rd, .3 Mile South of County Highway B
Lime Kiln (Reference# 58989) T.14, R.17E, S. 10, SW1/4 of the SW1/4	County Highway B, North Side, 1 Mile West of US Highway 41
Luedtke's Grocery (Reference# 59020) T.14, R.17E, S. 27, NE1/4 of the NW1/4	State Highway. 175, West Side, .2 Miles North of Byron Rd
House (Reference# 59003) T.14, R.17E, S. 22, SW1/4 of the SE1/4	Intersection of State Highway. 175 & County Highway F, NE Corner
Hamilton House (Joe & Gert. Tavern & Rest.) (Reference# 58988) T.14, R.17E, S. 10, NE1/4 of the NW1/4	State Highway 175, West Side, .5 Mile S of County Highway FFF (Aka Lost Arrow Rd)
House (Reference# 59002) T.14, R.17E, S. 22, SW1/4 of the SE1/4	State Highway. 175, West Side, .1 Mile North of County Highway F
House (Reference# 58979) T.14, R.17E, S. 2, SE1/4 of the NW1/4	Martin Rd, West Side, .2 Miles North of Lost Arrow Rd
House (Reference# 58987) T.14, R.17E, S. 10, NW1/4 of the SE1/4	State Highway. 175, East Side and Intersection with County Highway B, SE Corner

Table L-1: Architecture and History Inventory, Town of Byron Continued

Historic Name	Address
House (Reference# 59018) T.14, R.17E, S. 26, NW1/4 of the NW1/4	County Highway F, South Side, .25 Miles East of U.S Highway 41
House (Reference# 58977) T.14, R.17E, S. 1, NW1/4 of the NW1/4	Intersection of Kelly Rd And County Highway V, SE Corner
House (Reference# 59016) T.14, R.17E, S. 25, NE1/4 of the SE1/4	Intersection of County Highway K & Branch Rd, West Side
Bethel Evangelical & Reformed (Bethel Church; United Church of Christ) (Reference# 58976) T.14, R.17E, S. 1, SE1/4 of the SE1/4	County Highway K, West Side, .6 Miles South of County Highway V

Source: Wisconsin Historical Society, Architecture and History Inventory (AHI), accessed 3/21/16

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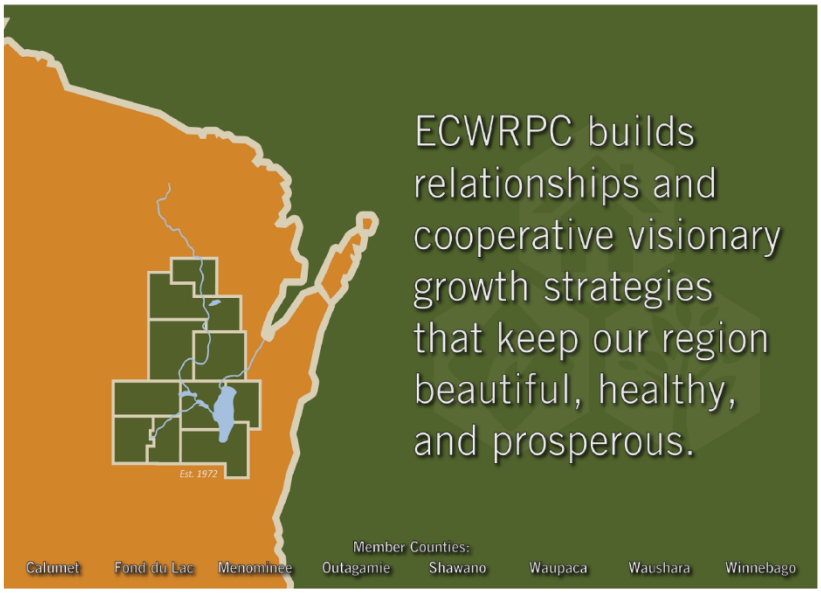
Jill Michaelson
Ronald McDonald