VILLAGE OF MCFARLAND *NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING*

PARKS, RECREATION, AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Thursday, June 16, 2016 **7:00 P.M.** **McFarland Municipal Center Conference Room "A"**

AGENDA

1. Call to order.
2. Public Comments.
3. Review and possible approval of draft Minutes of the Parks, Recreation, and Natural Resources Committee meeting of May 19, 2016.
4. Discussion and possible recommendation regarding parkland dedication for Prairie Place.
5. Discussion and possible recommendation regarding the Comprehensive Plan Update.
6. Public Works Director update.
7. Adjournment.

NOTES:
1) Persons needing special accommodations should call 838-7287 at least 24 hours prior to the meeting.
2) A quorum of The Village Board may attend this meeting for the purpose of gathering information relevant to their responsibilities as Village trustees. No matter shall be considered nor shall any action be taken by said Village Board members at this meeting.
3) More specific information about agenda items may be obtained by calling 838-7287.

This agenda was posted, or caused to be posted, by my hand on the 10th day of June, 2016 at the following three (3) posting places in the Village of McFarland, to wit: McFarland Municipal Center, 5915 Milwaukee Street; E.D. Locke Public Library, 5920 Milwaukee Street; and McFarland State Bank, 5990 Hwy. 51.

Cassandra Suettinger, Clerk/Deputy Treasurer

Parks, Recreation, and Natural Resources Committee
Meeting Minutes – DRAFT
May 19, 2016

1. **Call to order.**

   Chair Kolk called the May 19, 2016 meeting of the Parks, Recreation and Natural Resources Committee to order at 7:01 p.m. in the Community Room of the McFarland Municipal Center.

   Members Present: Chair Dan Kolk, Kate Barrett, Rick Ruecking, Chuck Rolfsmeyer, Judy Sauer, Jacob Schkirkie, Jacob Tisue, Clair Utter and Darrel Waldera

   Members Absent: John Feldner and Greg Smith

   Staff Present: Pauline Boness, Allan Coville and Linda Dieckhoff

   Others Present: None

2. **Public Comments.** None

3. **Review and possible approval of draft Minutes of the Parks, Recreation, and Natural Resources Committee meeting of April 21, 2016.**

   Motion by Barrett, second by Schirkie, to approve the minutes of the April 21, 2016 meeting as amended. Utter abstained. Motion carried 7-0-1.

4. **Public Works Director update.**

   County Executive Parisi held a news conference on May 11 to update the progress of the County's Lower Yahara Trail project. Our part of the trail is complete but we still have to do some restoration along the path and install the fence along the railroad tracks. The whole project should be completed by June of 2017. There will be large bridge segments for the Lower Yahara Trail that will be brought in through McFarland. The goal is to have the McFarland side of the project completed by the end of the year.

   The restrooms at Brandt Park are open and the outfield netting has been reinstalled.

   The Matt Splinter Tournament will be held June 3, 4 and 5.

   Indian Mound Park volunteers met and pulled garlic mustard weeds. The top of the mounds were in good shape. Removal of the Phase III trees is scheduled to take place this coming winter.

   Arnold Larson Park has been opened and is being maintained. Plans are being made with the Lions Club to remove the old hand rails and install new hand rails and spindles followed by re-staining.

   McKay has completed the planting of the ninety plus terrace trees.

   Lewis Park shelter has been removed and the footings and foundations have been installed for the new shelter along with under ground utilities.

The Fire Department has burnt various conservancy areas.

In reference to the Grandview Conservancy, the Village received the permit from the State Historical Society which will allow a consultant to do an archeological evaluation of the area where portions of the path will be installed.

Kolk indicated that the said permit application called out Town of Dunn rather than the Village of McFarland. We need to be sure this is corrected because they are not allowed to go onto the Mahunt property.

Staff has directed Veridian to address erosion issues on the Juniper Ridge Addition. Staff also requested Veridian address plantings that were damaged over the winter months... The new shelter and play structures should be completed by the end of summer.

In regard to having restrooms at the Holscher Tower, this would not be done until the final phases of the Juniper Ridge development. Sanitary sewer needs to be stubbed in. The Village has two buildings that are currently vacant are owned by the Water utility.

The porta potty at the dog park has not been a problem.
Water has been turned on at the bocce ball courts and tarps have been put up. A damaged piece of concrete at the Bocce Courts has also been replaced.

Kolk asked if the Indian Mound phase II project has been completed. Coville indicated the project was completed in late January. The mounds will be weed wacked to keep the saplings down.

It was asked if the McDaniel Trail is going to be striped. Coville indicated it will only be signed as a trail. The appropriate stop signs and trail signage will be installed.

The lights at Brandt Park are not in good shape. The tops of the poles are brittle and need to be fixed. We have a 2017 budgeted amount of $250,000 for light replacement.

5. **Development of parks project priorities and timeline for next three years (Committee members please review Outdoor Recreation & Open Space Plan and be prepared to discuss at meeting).**

Kolk indicated that we need to have a structured plan of what we want to do. We need to have five to ten years of work budgeted. There is a need to prioritize projects and what we want to accomplish. We also need to determine how development fits into our recreational plan.

The school may have a school referendum on the fall ballot. Everyone should look at their proposed plan. We should coordinate their needs and work together to create our Recreation Plan. We need a plan to determine how land dedication and fees are allocated.

The Comprehensive Plan consultants will come to our June meeting. The Comprehensive Plan is a ten year plan.

The following is a list of items we need to consider:

- Should we have a School run Recreational Department or Village run Recreational Department.

- The Transportation Ad Hoc Committee came up with a bike/ped map. We need to determine where we want trails to connect. Marsh Road is not a good connector to Madison because of the street width. On Marsh Road, Broadhead to Siggelkow is both an off street route and also an on street route.

- Way finding signage for our bike routes should be considered.

Page 32 of the rec plan has budgeted items.

The following is a list of priorities discussed:

- McDaniel Park should have an additional shelter placed at the north end of the park. We also need to budget to expand the parking lot, newer-model the restrooms, install a water bottle refill station and install bike racks by the restrooms. This should be a landing spot for people coming into McFarland – a main hub. This would help promote business and the Chamber of Commerce should be involved.

- Committee should be referring to the rec plan more than we do and be sure the capital improvement plan is updated each year.

- We should have a goal and plan to improve biking capacity in village.

- We should look at better access to parks and improved signage.

- Expanding the dog park should be considered.

- Update the Master Plan for the Urso Schuetz properties.

- Create more basketball courts.

- Relocate the skate park.

- Build a community center.

- Replace the lights at Brandt Park

- Work with County and high school to create a mowed path for the cross country team.

- Consider building a new shelter at Wm. McFarland Park.

- Continue to install/connect bike paths throughout McFarland.

- Continue to add sidewalks through out the Village.

- Look for low hanging fruit, like water fountains, benches, etc.

- The Committee needs to know what park funds are available and when those funds need to be spent so we can plan projects accordingly.
- Better lake access for the public.
- Work with school and curling club to meet the needs of both.
- Work with Volunteer Committee and Friends of the Parks to help with the Village's Parks and Conservancies.
- Consider adding additional soccer fields.
- Consider adding a park and ride program for Village residents.
- Identify a sledding hill for residents.
- Evaluate current boundary agreements and assess those with the need for future agreements.
- Create one recreational complex/area.
- Consider the need for an Aquatic Center/Splash Pad

6. **Adjournment. Motion** by Kolk, second by Utter, to adjourn at 9:30 p.m. Motion carried 7-0 by acclamation.

Respectfully Submitted,
Linda L. Dieckhoff
Public Works/Utilities Clerk

Agenda Item 4
PRNR 06/16/16 Meeting

Legend

- No Mow Seed Mix
- Bioretention Basin
- Native Mesic Prairie Seed Mix
- Wet Detention Seed Mix
- Wet Mesic Prairie Seed Mix
- Path
- Multi Family
- Residential
- Proposed Storm Sewer
- Wetland Boundary
- 30ft Wetland Setback
- 75ft Wetland Setback

0 20 40 80 Feet

Event	High Water Elev. W/Infiltration (ft)	High Water Elev. W/Out Infiltration (ft)
1-Year	878.85	879.37
2-Year	879.00	879.52
10-Year	879.39	880.09
100-Year	880.34	882.19

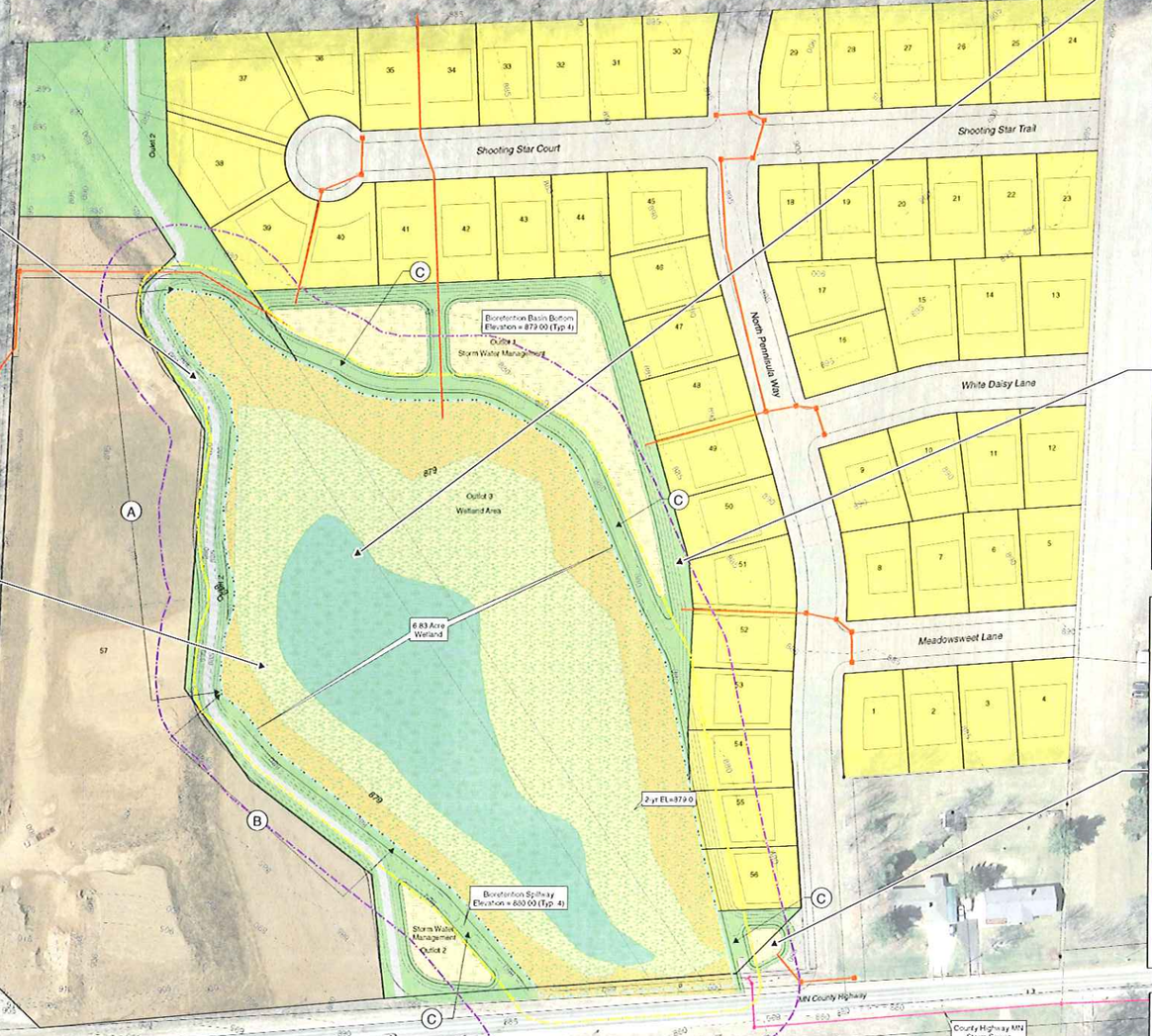
Native Mesic Prairie Seed Mix

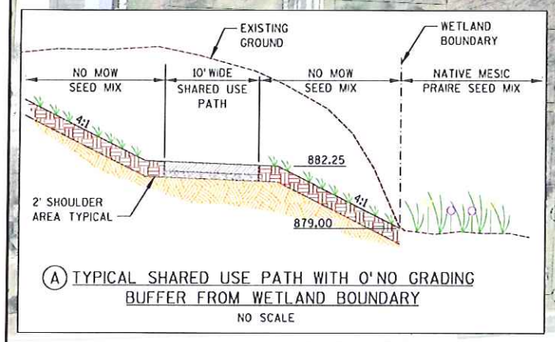
Wet Mesic Prairie Seed Mix

Wet Detention Seed Mix

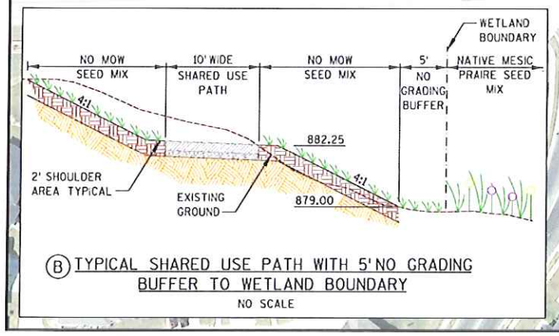
No Mow Seed Mix

Typical Bioretention Basin





(A) TYPICAL SHARED USE PATH WITH 0' NO GRADING BUFFER FROM WETLAND BOUNDARY
NO SCALE



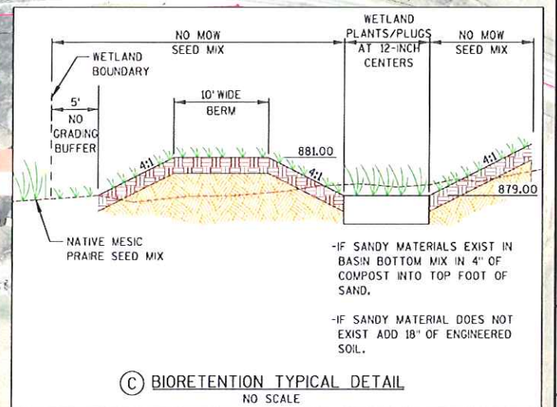
(B) TYPICAL SHARED USE PATH WITH 5' NO GRADING BUFFER TO WETLAND BOUNDARY
NO SCALE

Prairie Place Wetland/Prairie Restoration - Implementation Plan and Schedule

1. Spring 2016 - Plant Roundup-Ready soybean crop for minimum stubble. Plant without additional grass or weed herbicides over entire limit of plat, including the 6.83 acre wetland.
2. Early Fall-October 2016 - Harvest soybean crop and minimize surface disturbance. Direct-seed/no-till seed native seed mixes and perform other needed site preparation for enhancement plantings within the 6.83 acre wetland as shown in the restoration plan.
3. Spring 2017 - Placement of silt fence around the perimeter of the enhanced/restored 6.83 acre wetland.
4. Spring 2017 - Anticipated start of construction of Prairie Place subdivision place. Implement erosion control measures (temporary sediment basins at locations of future bioretention basins). Erosion control measures kept in place until development site is completed and stabilized. Install native plantings associated with cumulative development and restoration plan.
5. 2017 Growing Season - Perform maintenance mowing to prevent quick-growing weeds from reseeding, shading, or over-competing with new native seedlings. Mow each time weed growth reaches 10-12" and cut to height of 6".
6. 2018 Growing Season - Maintenance mow or spot-mow once or twice raising the cutting height to 6-12". Additional management to include: spot-spraying and selective invasive species and woody species removals.
7. 2019 Growing Season and Beyond - Spring/Summer/Fall reviews and assessment for needed management (mowing, spot-spraying, selective woody removals) and other techniques recommended by restoration contractor.

Wetland Setback Notes

1. The minimum wetland setbacks for proposed impervious surfaces shall be as follows: Lots 54 through 56 = 35', Lot 53 = 42', Lot 52 = 58' and Lot 39 = 62'. All other single family residential lots shall have a minimum wetland setback for impervious surfaces of 75'.
2. Proposed 10' wide shared use path shall be located a minimum distance of 10' from the wetland boundary.
3. Proposed impervious surfaces on the multi-family lot (Lot 57) located within the 75' wetland setback shall be designed to drain to a bioretention basin prior to discharging to the wetlands.
4. Proposed wetland grading buffers shown on the typical cross sections shall be maintained.



(C) BIORETENTION TYPICAL DETAIL
NO SCALE

PRAIRIE PLACE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

GANNON CONSTRUCTION, INC.
PRAIRIE PLACE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
VILLAGE OF MCFARLAND
DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

STRAND ASSOCIATES

FIGURE 1
1809.002

MDRoffers Consulting

To: Village of McFarland Parks, Recreations, and Natural Resources Committee

From: Mark Roffers, Planning Consultant

Date: June 9th, 2016

Re: Comprehensive Plan Discussion for June 16th Meeting

This memo provides context for the upcoming meeting related to the Village's Comprehensive Plan update. In brief, the Comprehensive Plan is a long-range guide for the growth, development, and preservation of McFarland, and will be used to make future decisions on public investments, zoning, intergovernmental relations, and a host of other matters.

To begin our meeting, I want to discuss the purpose and timeline for the Comprehensive Plan a bit more, and describe its relationship to the interests and roles of your group.

Next, our discussion will focus on identifying your vision and priorities that should be included in the Plan update—both from your individual perspective as a member of the McFarland community and from your group's perspective. Please see the attached worksheet called "Village of McFarland Comprehensive Plan; Community Group Priorities Exercise; Spring 2016." We'll go through the questions on that worksheet during our time together on the 16th.

Finally, I would like to present draft information from the Conditions and Issues volume of the Comprehensive Plan and invite comments. The updated Comprehensive Plan will be divided into two volumes. The Conditions and Issues volume contains background information about McFarland. The later Vision and Directions volume will focus exclusively on a future-focused vision, policies, and initiatives. We have provided you with the draft Introduction; Demographics and Trends; Agricultural, Cultural, and Natural Resources; Transportation (which includes information about bicycle and pedestrian resources); and the Utilities and Community Facilities (which includes a brief background of McFarland's parks) chapters of the Conditions and Issues volume. These most closely relate with your group's interests and role.

I look forward to meeting with all of you!

4324 Upland Drive Madison WI 53705 608-770-0338 www.mdroffers.com

Village of McFarland Comprehensive Plan
Community Group Priorities Exercise
Spring 2016

The Comprehensive Plan is a long-range guide to the physical development of the Village. It establishes an overall vision along with directions related to economic development, land use, downtown, community facilities and services, roads, trails and parks, and other components. The Village's current Comprehensive Plan, adopted in 2006, has provided a framework for decision making since then, but is now somewhat out-of-date.

Earlier this year, the Village began a process to complete an update to its Comprehensive Plan. The update will meet State requirements for 10-year update, combine and modernize past Village planning efforts, provide a dynamic vision for the Village's future, and establish a manageable set of initiatives for future community change and preservation. The process is being guided by the Village Plan Commission, with several chances for public and stakeholder input. Plan adoption is scheduled by the end of 2016.

We are seeking input from organized groups of stakeholders in the community to help form the direction of the updated Plan. We appreciate your help in answering the following questions for us, either individually or in a meeting setting.

1. WHAT IS YOUR VISION FOR THE FUTURE OF MCFARLAND? In answering this question, you might think about:
   - What McFarland in the year 2035 looks and feels like
   - How the community functions
   - What McFarland's best future features are
   - How the community inspires residents, land owners and businesses to improve their lives

This is the vision statement from the 2006 Comprehensive Plan:

"The Plan is formed around a vision of a community expanding east into well-planned neighborhoods thoughtfully linked and integrated by streets, sidewalks, bike routes, parks and open space corridors. A community with a downtown that is revitalized and re-shaped with civic, commercial and office development. A community that is aggressively approaching economic development opportunities through infill projects, re-development projects and new projects that reflect McFarland's 'small town' character. A community that is maintaining its reputation for quality schools, state-of-the-art community facilities, and safe neighborhoods."

Just one more question on the second page or other side of this sheet!

2. WHAT INITIATIVES SHOULD THE VILLAGE PRIORITIZE OVER THE NEXT 5-10 YEARS? In answering this question, you might want to think about:

Land use or zoning	Transportation
Economic development	Recreation and community activities
Redevelopment	Resource protection
Tourism	Community services
Housing	Public facilities
Neighborhood development	Utilities & stormwater management
Historic preservation	Intergovernmental relations

3. WHAT INITIATIVES DOES YOUR GROUP OR ORGANIZATION HAVE FOR THE NEXT 1, 5, OR 10 YEARS? How can these initiatives be advanced or coordinated through the Village and its updated Comprehensive Plan?

If you are unable to provide responses to some or all of the questions right now, we would appreciate your responses no later than June 15, 2016. You can drop them off at the Municipal Building during office hours or email them to community.development@mcfarland.wi.us.

Thank you for your participation! We encourage your continued involvement. There is more information on the Comprehensive Plan update at: http://tinyurl.com/McFarlandPlan2016

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

A Brief History of McFarland's Growth

The Village of McFarland has evolved from a rail stop, freestanding resort town, and farm market center into a suburban community within the expanding Madison area.

The Village, founded by a railroad worker by the last name of McFarland, was established in 1856. Mr. McFarland was the first station agent. He also built a large home used as a hotel for workers, settlers and visitors who were arriving by train. The McFarland House has remained in good repair over the years and now operates as a cafe. The rail line is still in operation. The majority of initial McFarland and area residents came from Norway, Germany, and Ireland.

The Village's early industries included farming, along with harvesting winter ice and fish from Lake Waubesa for rail shipment to Chicago markets. A small resort industry later developed near the lake. The last decade of the 19th century saw an influx of vacationers to the lakeshore, many from northern Illinois, who constructed seasonal cottages and appreciated the beach, shade trees, and scenic views. After World War II, the Village's population doubled within a short time as it transitioned into a bedroom community for Madison.

In the 1960s, petroleum "tank farms" (a major gasoline distribution center for southcentral Wisconsin) located at the Village's northwest corner. These were connected to the Koch pipeline, bringing propane and refined petroleum products from Minnesota. This area, now known as the Terminal and Triangle District, is a cornerstone of economic activity. Further residential growth was spurred by the completion of the Beltline Highway—the local name of U.S. Highway 12-18 just north of McFarland—in the late 1980s.

Reason for Planning and for this Volume

The Village seeks to distinguish McFarland from other communities in the region and helps the Village grow in a way that retains the "small town" character that has attracted residents to this corner of Lake Waubesa for over 150 years.

McFarland has a history of community planning and implementation. The Village prepared its first master plan in 1983, with subsequent updates in 1994, 2006, and now with this *Plan* in 2016. The Village has an adopted zoning ordinance, subdivision

ordinance, official map, erosion control ordinance, stormwater management ordinance, floodplain ordinance, and wetland zoning ordinance. These ordinances have been updated over time to respond to changing trends in development and in local attitudes.

The Village's 1994 comprehensive plan took an important step in managing and staging growth in and around McFarland and guided development into areas adequately served by transportation, utilities, and community facilities and services. The 2006 plan brought McFarland into alignment with Section 66.1001 of Wisconsin Statutes, also known as the State's comprehensive planning law. This 2016 *Comprehensive Plan* continues the Village's record of regular, proactive planning.

Before planning where the Village of McFarland should head, the Village must first understand its current conditions and trends. An exploration of existing conditions can help McFarland identify and take advantage of its assets and opportunities. It can also help prevent substandard planning and development; environmental damage; and poorly designed or located roads, utilities, and services.

This is the first of two volumes of McFarland's *Comprehensive Plan*. This Conditions and Issues volume contains background information supporting the Vision and Directions volume. That volume contains all of the policy that makes up the *Plan.*

Location and Planning Context

The Village is located along U.S. Highway 51 and the east shore of Lake Waubesa. It is directly southeast of Madison, 90 miles west of Milwaukee, 150 miles northwest of Chicago, and 250 miles southeast of Minneapolis. The Village shares borders with the City of Madison to the north; the Town of Dunn to the west, south, and southeast; and the Town of Blooming Grove to the east. McFarland is located in an expanding urban area in Dane County, where growth and development has outpaced most other metropolitan areas in Wisconsin. A strong regional economy and higher educational opportunities have spurred much of this growth. Population, employment, and development are forecast to continue growing, with McFarland positioned to accommodate some of this growth.

As a long-range plan concerned with a variety of environmental, economic, and social factors, this *Plan* must examine and provide recommendations for areas both within the Village of McFarland's corporate limits and beyond. Map 1 shows the relationship of McFarland to surrounding jurisdictions in the region. The Village is entirely within the McFarland School District, which also serves portions of surrounding towns and the City of Madison north of Siggelkow Road. Map 1 shows three boundaries that are current as of January 2016, important for future growth, and subject to change over time:

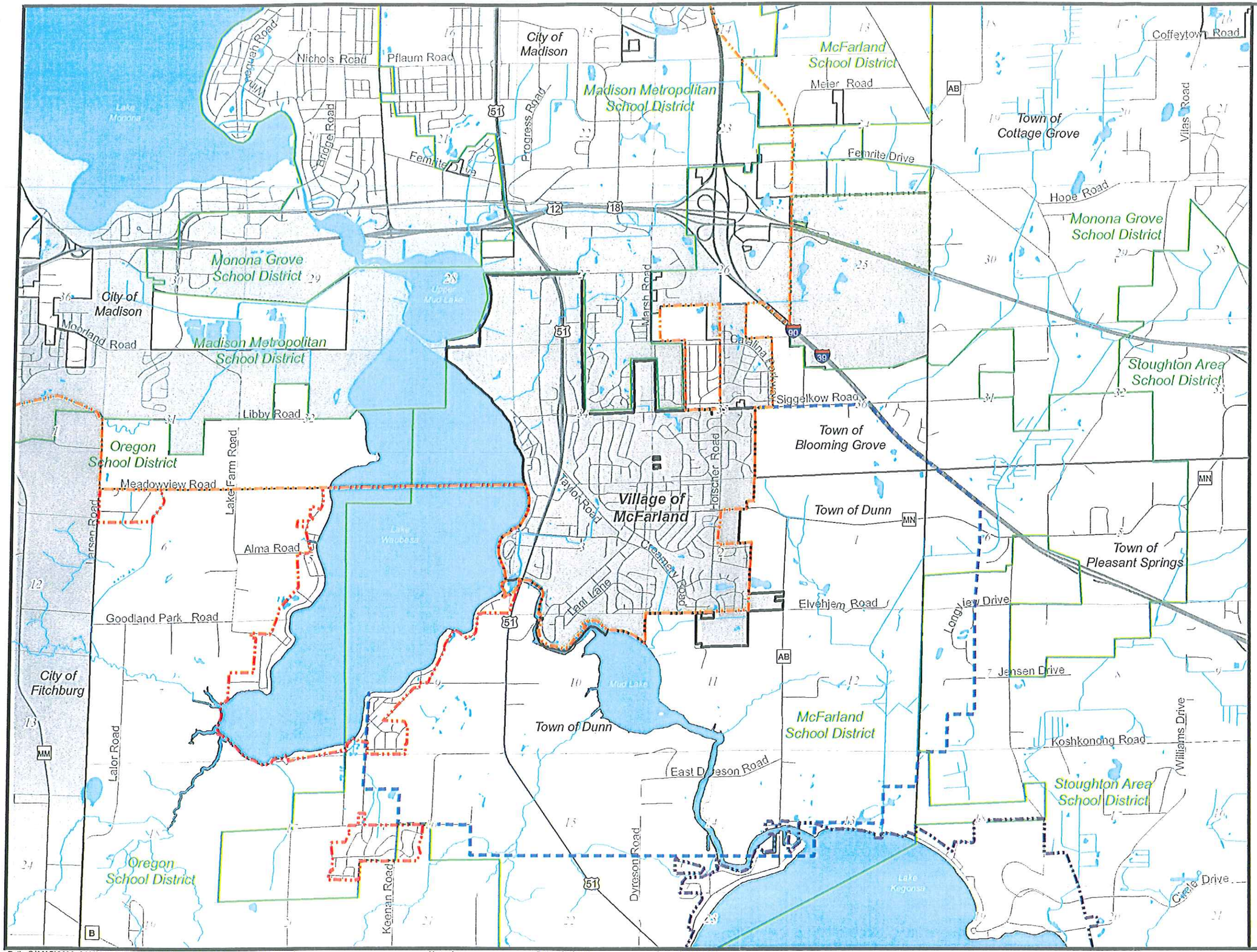
- Municipal boundaries, which may change because of annexations and intergovernmental boundary agreements.
- The Central Urban Service Area (CUSA), which is the area in and around Madison where municipalities can legally extend sanitary sewer lines under state and federal water quality law.
- The Village's extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ), which extends 1 ½ miles from the Village limits except where intersecting with Madison's ETJ and/or by intergovernmental agreement. Within its ETJ, the Village has certain authorities under Statutes, including the ability to plan.

MAP 1

JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES

Village of McFarland

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



Legend

- Village of McFarland Limits
- Other Municipal Limits
- Cities and Villages
- School District Boundaries
- Village of McFarland Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Boundary
- Central Urban Service Area
- Waubesa Limited Service Area
- Lake Kegonsa Limited Service Area
- Rodefeld Limited Service Area
- Surface Water
- Sections with Section Numbers

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Date: March 2016

Data Sources: Village of McFarland, Dane County LIO, and Capital Area Regional Planning Commission

N W E S

Path: S:\MAD\3600-3699\3688\007\Data\GIS\Figures\Map 1 Boundaries 11x17.mxd User: danc Date: 2/24/2016 Time: 9:38:09 AM

CHAPTER 2: DEMOGRAPHICS AND TRENDS

An understanding of the changes taking place in the Village of McFarland will help guide the planning in the Vision and Directions volume. This chapter provides demographic trends and forecasts, including population, household, and employment.

Population Trends

According to the U.S. Census, the Village of McFarland grew from 6,416 residents in 2000 to 7,808 residents in 2010—a 22 percent increase. Per the State Department of Administration (DOA), the Village's population increased to 7,946 residents by 2015. Figure 2-1 compares McFarland's growth with others. On a percentage basis, McFarland grew more quickly than Madison, Dane County, or the State, but not as quickly as most of its Dane County peer communities. The two surrounding towns (Dunn and Blooming Grove) had slight population changes. Blooming Grove had slight growth (2.7 percent) and the Town of Dunn had a slight decline (6.8 percent).

Figure 2-1: Population Trends, 1970-2010

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	10-Year Population Change	10-Year Percent Change
Village of McFarland	**2,386**	**3,783**	**5,232**	**6,416**	**7,808**	**+1,392**	**+21.6%**
City of Madison	172,007	170,616	190,766	208,054	233,209	+25,155	+12.0%
City of Stoughton	6,096	7,589	8,786	12,354	12,611	+257	+2.0%
City of Fitchburg	4,704	11,973	15,648	20,501	25,260	+4,759	+23.2%
City of Middleton	8,286	11,779	13,785	15,770	17,442	+1,672	+10.6%
City of Verona	2,334	3,336	5,374	7,052	10,619	+3,567	+50.5%
Village of Cottage Grove	478	888	1,131	4,059	6,192	+2,133	+52.5%
Village of Waunakee	2,181	3,866	5,897	8,995	12,097	+3,102	+34.5%
Town of Dunn	3,391	4,966	5,274	5,270	4,931	-339	-6.8%
Town of Blooming Grove	1,608	1,965	2,079	1,768	1,815	+47	+2.7%
Dane County	290,272	323,545	367,085	426,526	488,073	+61,547	14.4%
Wisconsin	4,417,821	4,705,767	4,891,769	5,363,675	5,686,986	+323,311	6.0%

Sources: U.S Census of Population and Housing, 1970 – 2010

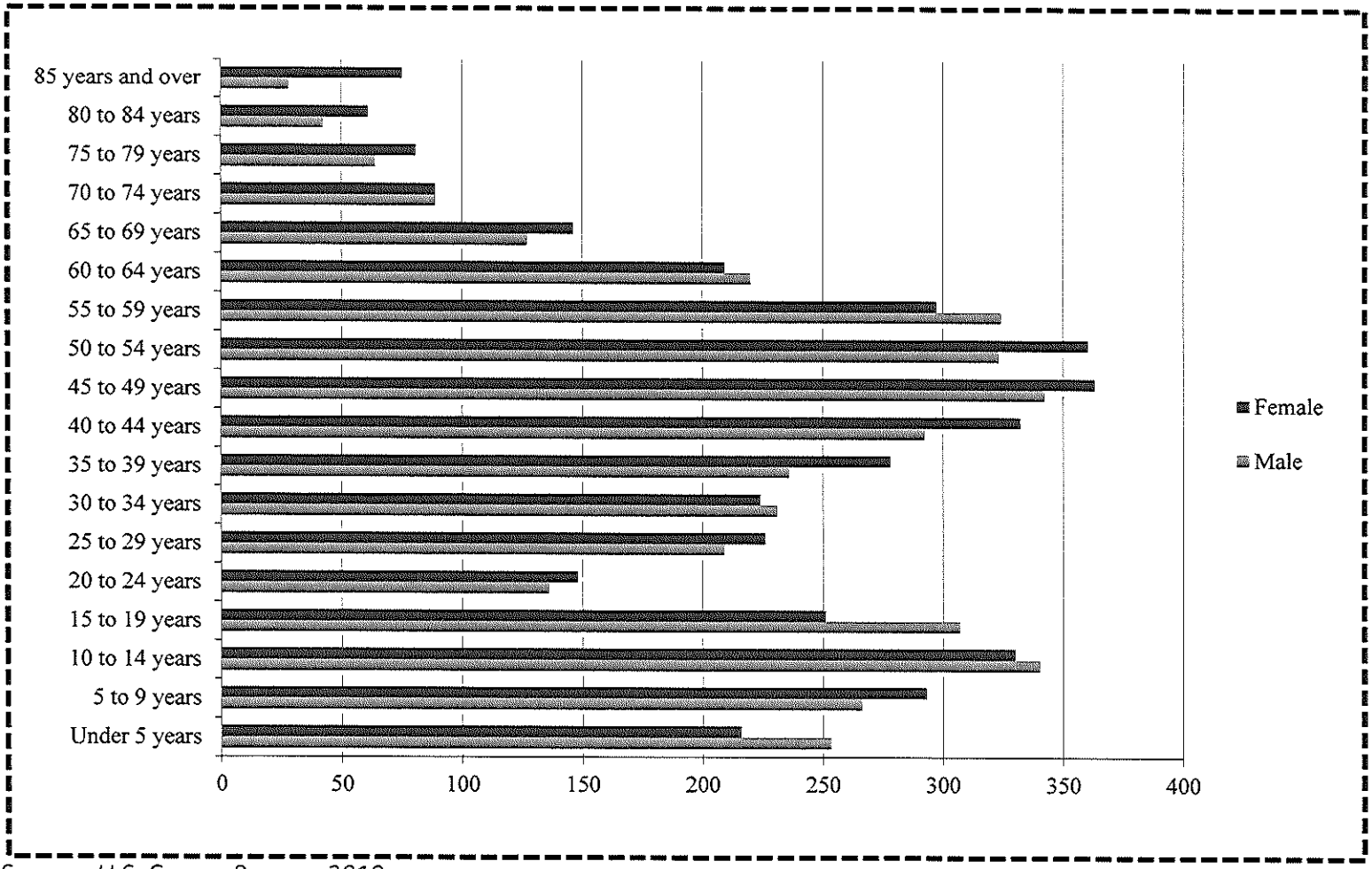
Census data provides insight into migration patterns fueling the Village's population change. The 2010 Census reported that nearly 86 percent of McFarland residents had lived in the same house in 2013. Since the comparable figure for 1995 was 56 percent, a slowdown in migration to and from the Village is evident. This is generally reflective of the State of Wisconsin as a whole.

Age Profile

Figure 2-2 shows population by age group. The largest age groups in the Village in 2010 were residents between 10-14, 45-49, and 50-54 years old. The "baby boomer" generation is the largest population group overall, with the next largest group being teenagers. Median age in McFarland in 2010 was 39.7 years old. In 1980, the Village had a median age of 27.7, increasing to 31.6 in 1990, and 37.1 in 2000. With prolonged life expectancy and a trend toward declining birth rates, the median age may continue to rise—unless the Village sees a significant amount of new residential development and housing turnover.

Overall, the Village's population distribution is older than the County and State. In 2010, the Dane County median age was 34.4 years and the Wisconsin median age was 38.5 years. The Village had a lower percentage in child-bearing years, but a higher percentage in the younger age groups (0-18 years), suggesting larger families in McFarland.

Figure 2-2: Population by Age Group and Gender, Village of McFarland, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

Figure 2-3 shows trends in McFarland's age and gender distribution from 2000 to 2010, and compares these trends with Dane County and Wisconsin.

Figure 2-3: Age and Gender Profile, 2000 - 2010

	Village of McFarland		Dane County		State of Wisconsin	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Median Age	37.1	39.7	33.2	34.4	36.0	38.5
% under 18	29.3	26.9	22.6	21.7	25.5	23.6
% 65 and over	7.9	10.3	9.3	10.3	13.1	13.7
% Female	49.8	51.0	50.5	50.5	50.6	50.4

Source: U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 2000 and 2010

Age group projections for the Village of McFarland are not available, but according to the DOA, Dane County's elderly age group (65 and older) is projected to continue to increase over the next 20 years. This will have important implications for elderly housing needs and specialized transportation services in all communities, including McFarland.

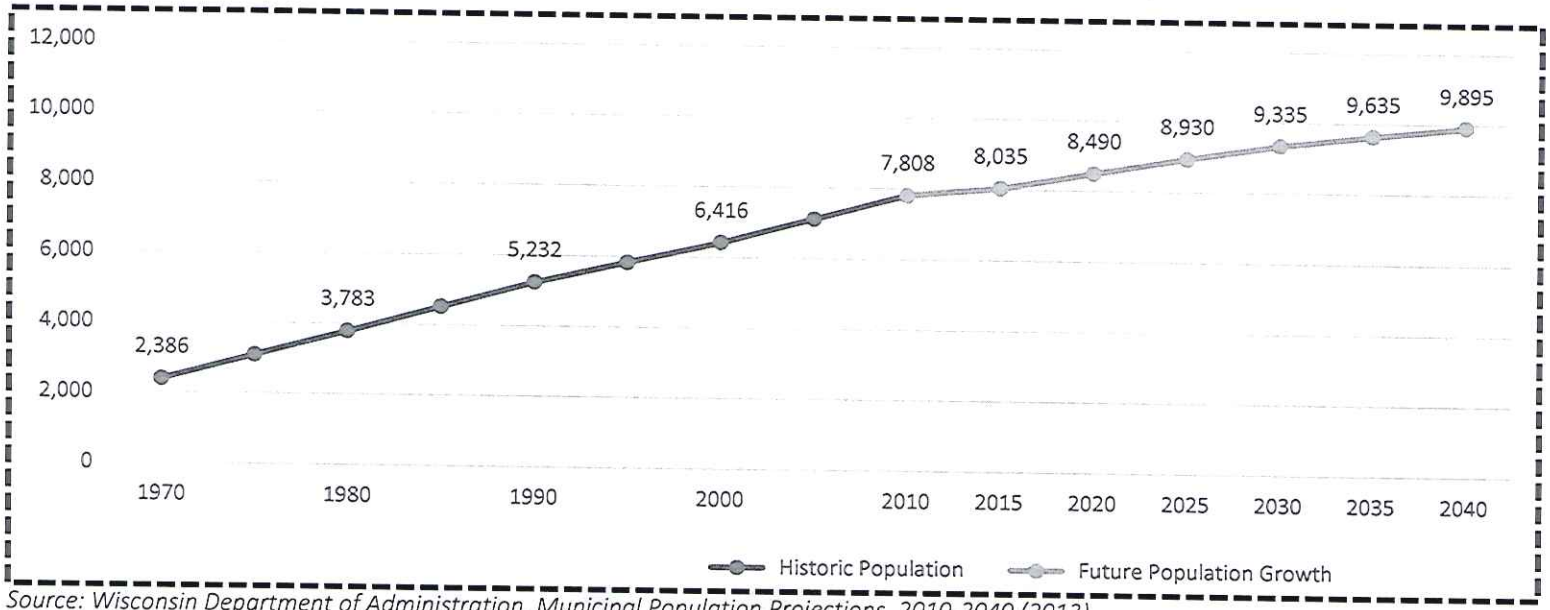
Race and Ethnicity

While still predominately white, the Village is becoming more ethnically diverse. The Asian population in the Village increased between 2000 and 2010 from 44 to 132 individuals. Around 2010, 176 people of Hispanic or Latino origin lived in the Village, which doubled since 2000. The Village's African-American resident population was about 94, which is an increase of 72 individuals since the year 2000.

Population Projections

The DOA projects that population growth in McFarland will continue through 2040. The projections in Figure 2-4 suggest a Village population of 9,895 residents by the year 2040—an increase of over 2,000 residents. DOA projects that Dane County will have the greatest population growth of any Wisconsin county through 2040. Previous DOA projections have been reasonably accurate, having just slightly over-projected the County's 2010 population, and slightly under-projected the Village's 2010 population.

Figure 2-4: Population and Projections, Village of McFarland, 2010-2040



Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Municipal Population Projections, 2010-2040 (2013)

The Village's actual future population will depend on a variety of factors. These include the strength of the local and regional housing market, attitudes and policies about growth, intergovernmental agreements, land owner interest in development, utility availability and cost, and environmental suitability in McFarland's growth area. McFarland has some opportunities and challenges in all of these factors, addressed in the Conditions and Issues volume.

Education and Income Levels

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2014 American Community Survey, more than 97 percent of the Village's population age 25 and older had attained a high school level education or higher. A college level education (bachelor's degree or higher) had been attained by about 49 percent of the population. Statewide, 90.8 percent of adults have a high school level education and 36.4 percent of adults have a college-level degree.

Educational attainment is a characteristic of a community's labor force. The high level of educational attainment among McFarland residents exceeds the average for Dane County and the State, which suggests there is a highly educated work force living in the community. Figure 2-5 indicates educational attainment.

Figure 2-5: Educational Attainment for Population Age 25 and Over, 2014

	Village of McFarland	Dane County	Wisconsin
Educational Attainment	Percentage		
Less than 9th Grade	0.9	2.0	3.2
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	1.2	3.1	6.0
High School Graduate	18.5	19.4	32.4
Some College, No Degree	17.9	18.4	21.1
Associates Degree	12.4	9.6	9.9
Bachelor's Degree	27.9	28.1	18.1
Graduate or Professional Degree	21.2	19.4	9.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2014 (American Community Survey)

Higher education levels generally correlate with higher incomes. The 2014 median household income in the Village of McFarland was $70,750—a $7,800 increase from that reported in the 2000 Census. In comparison, Dane County had a lower 2014 median household income of $62,303, which was just over a $10,000 increase from 2000. For the State, median income was $52,738 in 2014, which was an $8,900 increase since 2000. Therefore, while McFarland household incomes are high and increasing, they have not increased at the same pace as those at the County or State level. This may be indicative of a strong percentage of State/University employees in McFarland (see also Economic Development chapter).

While just 4 percent of McFarland households reported an annual income of more than $150,000 in 2000, 8 percent are in that income bracket as of the 2014 American Community Survey. Approximately 50 percent of the Village households reported an annual income of between $50,000 and $100,000 in 2000; in 2014, that figure had dropped to 33 percent as many household incomes had increased to over $100,000 per year.

CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

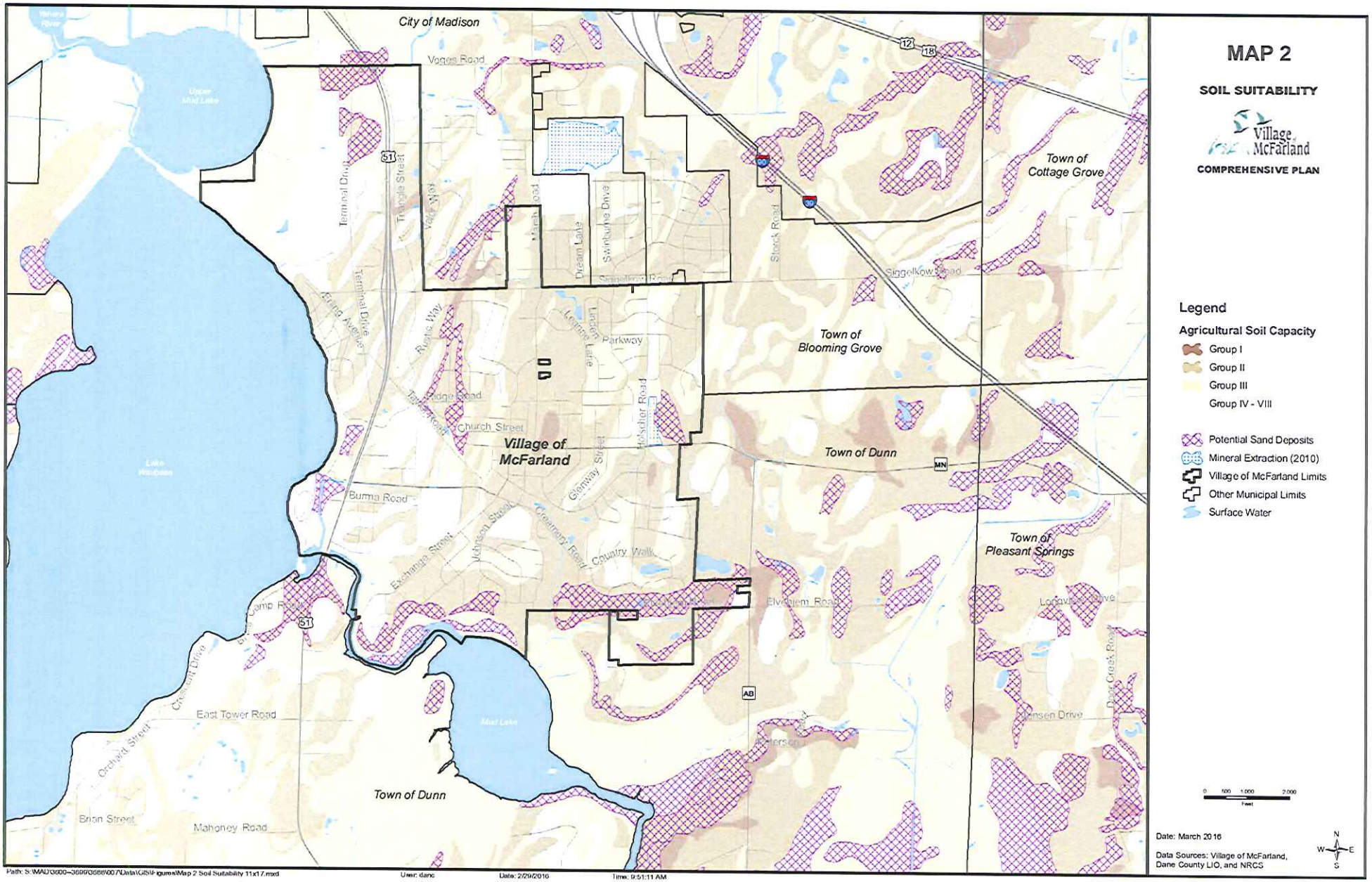
This chapter features background information about the resource base within the McFarland area, including farmland, natural resources, and historic and cultural sites. These provide the physical, social, and economic background that reflects the beginnings of McFarland and some of its current character.

Agriculture

Farming and agricultural activities played an important role in McFarland's historic development as a railroad hub for shipping wheat, hogs, and tobacco. Current farm commodities produced in the McFarland area include beef, dairy, corn, tobacco, oats, alfalfa, soybeans, and canning crops.

Most of the soils in the adjacent Town of Dunn and in some portions of the Town of Blooming Grove are suitable for crop production and result in good yields without overly intensive management. Map 2 depicts the best farmland soils in the McFarland area. Group I and II soils are generally considered "prime" farmland.

The two adjacent towns participate in farmland preservation planning and zoning programs, in an effort to limit non-farm development. To preserve large tracts of farmland and open space, the Town of Dunn established a purchase of development rights (PDR) program in 1996. As of 2013, the Town had purchased development rights from 27 landowners, protecting over 2,996 acres of land for permanent farmland and open space uses. The most notable protected farm parcels in the Village's extraterritorial jurisdiction straddle County Highway MN east of the Village, beginning about ½ to ¾ mile east of the Village. These are indicated in Map 5: Growth Factors within the Land Use chapter.



MAP 2

SOIL SUITABILITY

Village of McFarland

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Legend

Agricultural Soil Capacity

- Group I
- Group II
- Group III
- Group IV - VIII

- Potential Sand Deposits
- Mineral Extraction (2010)
- Village of McFarland Limits
- Other Municipal Limits
- Surface Water

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Date: March 2016

Data Sources: Village of McFarland, Dane County LIO, and NRCS

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Natural Resources

Because natural resource features do not follow political boundaries, it is important to consider their patterns and interrelationships on a broader scale. Maintenance of natural features in the McFarland area is important for community appearance as well as for the functions they perform for natural communities. Of particular interest is the natural resource features grouped below by resource type. Many of these form the basis for environmental corridors, described in the sidebar to the right and mapped in the Vision and Directions volume of this *Comprehensive Plan.*

Landforms and Topography

The Village's topography is characteristic of the ground moraine and drumlin terrain found in the central and eastern portion of Dane County. McFarland lies within the Yahara River Basin, which consists of relatively flat or undulating glacial deposits, including many wetland areas. Within the Village, the dominant environmental corridor follows the Lake Waubesa shoreline and Yahara River flowage corridor.

Topographic relief in the area ranges from about 950 feet above sea level at its higher elevation in the northcentral and southwest corners of the Village, down to 850 feet near the Yahara River and Lake Waubesa. Some drumlins are evident in the McFarland area. These drumlins are round, elongated hills formed from glacial materials, and generally lie parallel to the southwest movement of the glaciers.

What are Environmental Corridors?

Environmental corridors are a composite of the best elements of the natural resource base occurring in a linear pattern on the landscape. Corridors normally include one or more natural resource elements that are essential to the maintenance of an ecological balance and diversity, and preservation of natural beauty Environmental corridors generally lie along the major stream valleys, around major lakes, and in the moraine areas of south central Wisconsin. As mapped by the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission (CARPC), environmental corridors generally include:

- surface waters, and their undeveloped shoreland areas (generally 75 feet)
- wetlands, and a 75 foot buffer
- intermittent streams and drainageways (100+ foot width)
- floodplains
- slopes greater than 12 percent adjacent to a floodplain, wetland, or water body
- woodlands and areas of unique vegetation or geology, especially where adjacent to a water body
- existing and proposed parks, greenways, conservancy areas, and stormwater management areas

General Soils Information

Along with environmental corridors, soil suitability is another key factor in determining the best and most cost-effective locations for new development. Problems that limit development on certain soils include slumping, poor drainage, erosion, steep slopes and high water tables. As defined by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the soils in the Village's planning area are of two major types.

The *Dodge-St. Charles-McHenry* association is found in the eastern half of the Village. This soil association is characterized as sloping or gently sloping with depressions and drainageways. Wind and water erosion may be a problem with these soils. On slopes 6 to 12 percent, these soils pose moderate limitations to development. On slopes 12 to 20 percent, these soils pose severe limitations to development due to high erodibility.

The *Batavia-Houghton-Dresden* association is found mainly along lakes and streams within the Village. These soils are characterized by both well-drained and poorly-drained, deep and moderately deep silt loams and mucks underlain by silt, sand, and gravel. The soils were formed by outwash material near streams or adjacent to glacial moraines. These soils have severe limitations to development due to high compressibility, low bearing capacity, seasonal high water table and occasional flooding. Development should be carefully evaluated in these areas. This soil association is mapped as "hydric soils" on Map 3.

Potential sand deposits and existing mineral extraction sites are shown on Map 2.

Drainage Basins

The entire Village of McFarland lies within the Yahara River watershed. The northern and western parts of the Village drain into Lake Waubesa, in the "Yahara River and Lake Monona Watershed" depicted on Map 3. The southern and eastern portions of the Village and its extraterritorial jurisdiction drains into "Lower" Mud Lake, depicted as the "Yahara River and Lake Kegonsa Watershed" on Map 3. The area draining to Lake Waubesa is included in a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WisDNR) "priority watershed" project, called the Yahara-Monona Project. Under this project, financial and technical assistance is provided to Village and rural land owners to control erosion and stormwater runoff.

Groundwater

Groundwater is the portion of rainfall that does not run off to streams or rivers and that does not evaporate or transpire from plants. This water percolates down through the soil until it reaches the saturated zone of an aquifer. Groundwater supplies nearly all of the water for domestic, commercial, and industrial uses in Dane County. Dane County's groundwater is generally of good quality. However, there are known water quality problems in some areas due to the impacts of certain land use activities.

In the County's rural areas, nitrate-nitrogen is the most common and widespread groundwater contaminant. Nitrate-nitrogen is highly soluble in water and is not appreciably absorbed in the soil, thus it can seep readily through the soil and into the groundwater. Potential sources of nitrate pollution include on-site wastewater systems, animal feedlots, livestock waste facilities, sludge and septage application, lawn and agricultural fertilizers, silage juice and decaying plant debris.

Atrazine is another groundwater contaminant found in Wisconsin. Once a common corn herbicide, Atrazine is thought to cause chronic toxic sickness over a long period of exposure to a contaminated water supply. It is now banned in certain parts of Wisconsin, including much of the Madison metropolitan area. The entire Village of McFarland is included in this prohibition area.

Surface Waters

Primary surface water bodies in the McFarland area include Lake Waubesa, Mud Lake (both upper and lower sections), the Yahara River, and the Door Creek at the eastern edge of the Village's extraterritorial jurisdiction (see Map 3).

Lake Waubesa was formed when glacial moraines dammed the Yahara River. This relatively shallow, 2,133-acre lake reaches a maximum depth of 34 feet. The lake provides good and relatively consistent fish production with periodic stocking of walleye. The Waubesa wetland areas provide a major spawning bed for northern pike. Common fish species in the lake include large-mouth bass, bluegill, crappie, perch, walleye, northern pike, and sunfish.

"Lower" Mud Lake is a natural widening of the Yahara River just south of the Village. This shallow, 195-acre water body reaches a maximum depth of five feet. Mud Lake is completely encircled by shallow marsh and sedge meadow. In addition to the river flow, Mud Lake is fed by small springs and seepages in the surrounding marshland.

The Yahara River runs south of the Village, continues into Lake Kegonsa north of Stoughton, and eventually drains into the Rock River further south. The River drains the entire Dane County chain-of-lakes (Mendota, Monona, Wingra, Waubesa, and Kegonsa) and is prone to occasional flooding, especially during time of high snow melt or large amounts of rain.

The Village does not discharge its municipal wastewater to these water bodies because it is served by the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD), and its regional treatment plant west of Lake Waubesa.

Floodplains

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designates floodplain areas. These are areas predicted to be inundated with flood waters in the 100-year storm event (e.g., a storm that has a 1% chance of happening in any given year). The State requires local regulation of development in floodplains. Development is strongly discouraged in floodplains to avoid both on-site and up- and down-stream property damage.

Floodplain areas in McFarland are located along Lake Waubesa, near the Yahara outlet, along the Yahara River, and around Upper Mud Lake and in the McDaniel Park area. While floodplains are generally depicted on Map 3, the National Flood Insurance Program maps produced by the FEMA should be referenced for official delineation and elevations of floodplains.

Wetlands

Wetland areas are important for aquifer recharge, groundwater and surface water quality improvement, and wildlife habitat. Larger wetlands have been mapped and maintained by WisDNR through its Wisconsin Wetlands Inventory, which is the source of the data on Map 3. There are certainly other wetlands in the McFarland area, and the boundaries shown on Map 3 are subject to refinement. Generally, Village zoning and State and Federal rules do not permit development in wetlands.

Wetlands in the McFarland area are the result of glacial activity. During the glaciation period, a layer of glacial till was left behind in varying thickness. This material often blocked the path of rivers and streams, creating lakes, marshes, and wetlands. The largest wetland feature in the McFarland area is the Waubesa wetlands, located at the southwest corner of that lake. This area covering more than 700 acres includes fens, sedge meadow, shallow marsh, and shrub carr. Much of this wetland area has been purchased by WisDNR and private conservancy groups.

Other wetlands in the McFarland area are located along Upper Mud Lake, in the McDaniel Park and Babcock County Park areas, and along the Yahara River, and along the Door Creek and its tributaries southeast of the Village.

Woodlands

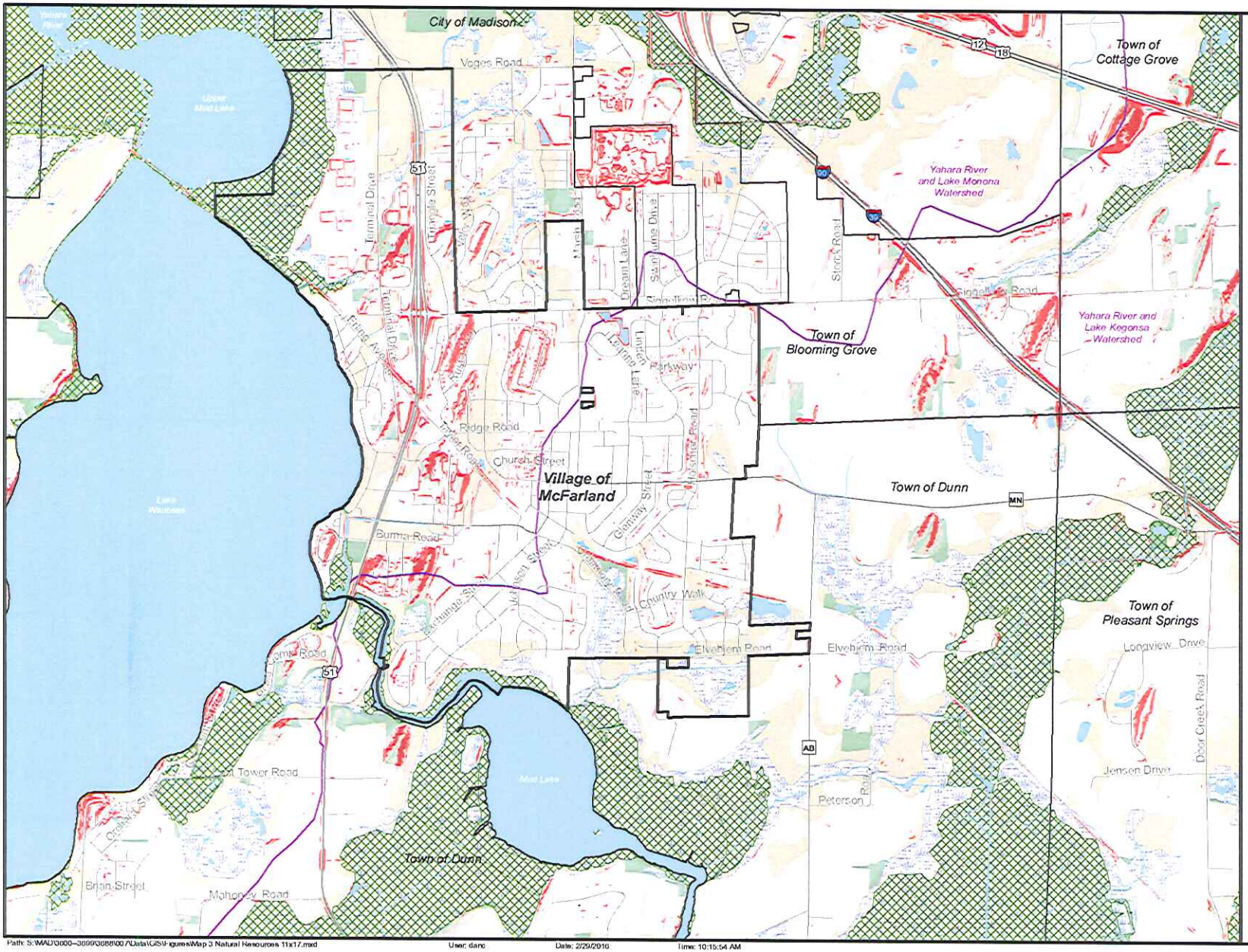
Woodlands play an important role in protecting water resources, reducing surface runoff and erosion, and improving air quality. Woodlands also accommodate outdoor recreation and education opportunities, provide wildlife habitat, enhance scenic beauty, and shape urban form. The woodlands in and around the Village are valuable contributors to the area's character and beauty. The McFarland area contains several woodlands containing burr, black and white oak, and hickory trees. Most of these areas are located along Lake Waubesa and the Yahara River, but there are small. Woodlands are shown on Map 3.

Steep Slopes

Steep slopes enhance a community's visual appeal and shape urban development patterns. Minimizing disturbance of steep slopes reduces erosion and water runoff into local rivers and streams, along with the possibility of expensive and extensive damage to buildings, roads, and utilities. Steep slopes occur throughout the Village, but are most concentrated in a line running northeast to southwest from Siggelkow Road and Valley Drive to Burma Road. These are associated with drumlins and other glacial features. Several areas along Lake Waubesa also have slopes of greater than 20 percent. Slopes between 12 and 20 percent and above 20 percent are shown on Map 3.

Rare Species Occurrences

WisDNR maintains the Natural Heritage Inventory, which is a listing of known locations of rare, threatened, or endangered plant and animal species. Within the McFarland area, identified areas of such species are generally located near the southeast corner of the Village and along the Yahara River and Mud Lake. Specific information on location and species type is available from the WisDNR's Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/endangeredresources/.



MAP 3

NATURAL RESOURCES

Village of McFarland

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Legend

- WDNR Watershed Boundary
- FEMA 100-Year Floodplain
- Slopes 12% to 20%
- Slopes > 20%
- DNR Wetland
- Woodlands
- Hydric Soils
- Surface Water
- Village of McFarland Limits
- Other Municipal Limits

Note: As represented on this map, natural areas and lands with development limitations are for community planning and initial development screening only. The delineations may not be current at time of viewing. Further, more detailed investigation and delineation will be required where a site indicates wetland, floodplain, or other factors that may limit development.

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Date: March 2016

Data Sources: Village of McFarland, Dane County LIO, NRCS, FEMA, and WDNR

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Cultural Resources

Preservation of historic and cultural resources fosters a sense of pride, improves quality of life, and provides social and cultural continuity between the past, present, and future. The following sections summarize the Village's historic and archeological resources.

Historic Resources

McFarland has its roots in the agriculture and railroad industries. After originally being scouted as the "City of the Second Lake" in 1829, it was not until 1855 that the first railroad depot was constructed, and 1856 that McFarland was platted. This area, known as Edwards Park, was for many years a popular summer vacation destination for people from southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. The *City of the Second Lake – A History of McFarland, Wisconsin* contains a complete description of McFarland's past.

Three sites in the Village are listed in the State and National Register of Historic Places. The Lewis Mound Group was the Village's first site listed in the National Register in 1984. This mound group is comprised of eight conical and linear burial mounds, first described in the 1920s. Although several mounds were seriously damaged by construction and excavation, the remaining mounds and the parkland on which they are situated have been partially restored. In 1985, the Siggelkow Park Mound Group was the second McFarland site listed on the Register. This mound group includes two burial mounds. The third site, listed in 1988, is the McFarland House at 5923 Exchange Street. Constructed in 1857, this house was designed in the Greek Revival Style and served as an early boarding house. The McFarland Historical Society maintains more information on these treasured historic sites.

The State Historical Society's Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) contains data on historic properties throughout the State—such as barns, bridges, commercial buildings, schools, and houses—that create Wisconsin's distinct cultural landscape. The AHI includes 92 documented structures, including 86 buildings, in McFarland. A complete description is available on the Society's web page.

Archeological Resources

According to the State Historical Society, there were over 20 archaeological sites and cemeteries in the McFarland area as of 2003. These included only those sites reported to the Society, and do not include all of the sites that might be present. These sites include cemeteries (burial mounds and unmarked graves), historic campsites, and early homesteads. Many identified sites are along Lake Waubesa. Few have been evaluated for eligibility for listing on the Registers of Historic Places. Under Wisconsin law, Native American burial mounds, unmarked burials, and all marked and unmarked cemeteries are protected from encroachment.

CHAPTER 5: TRANSPORTATION

The Village's transportation system consists of a variety of roads; some of which it owns and maintains, while others are part of the County or State highway systems. In addition to roads, the transportation system includes facilities for pedestrian and bicyclists, railroads, airports, and public transit. This section describes the transportation system in the Village of McFarland, and the issues and plans affecting the system.

Existing Transportation Network

The Village is well-connected to the Madison urban area and the larger region through the existing roadway network. Residents are also served by other local and regional transportation facilities, which include some recent and planned improvements.

Roadways

McFarland is served by a network of roadways that perform different functions (see sidebar on next page for explanation of the functional classification system). The main arterial road serving McFarland is U.S. Highway (USH) 51, which accommodates north-south cross-State traffic through Dane County, linking the Village with Stoughton, Janesville, and Interstate 39/90 to the south and with the USH 12/18 "Beltline" to the north. The Beltline serves as one of the main highways linking McFarland residents to the larger Madison urban area.

USH 51 runs north-south through the western portion of the Village. Most non-residents get their first, and sometimes only, impression of McFarland from driving along this highway. Traffic volume data collected by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) shows a significant traffic increase along USH 51 over recent decades. From 1984 to 1999, the average daily traffic volume, or number of cars, increased 76 percent on USH 51 between Farwell Street and Terminal Drive, reaching 18,800 cars by 1999. By 2009, traffic had increased to 19,800 cars, but has since stabilized, declining slightly to 18,700 cars in 2012 and 18,600 cars in 2015. Most of this is through traffic that originates and terminates outside McFarland.

The following roadways serve as north-south collector roads: Terminal Drive, Triangle Street, Valley Drive, Marsh Road, Main Street, Exchange Street, Creamery Road, County Trunk Highway (CTH) AB, Holscher Road from Siggelkow Road to Elvehjem Road. East-west collector roads include Voges Road, Siggelkow Road, Broadhead Street (CTH MN), Farwell Street, and Elvehjem Road.

Most of McFarland's collector roads have had steady to slightly declining traffic volumes from 2009 to 2015.

The east edge of the McFarland area abuts, but does not have direct access to, Interstate 39/90. WisDOT is overseeing a major reconstruction and expansion project for the 45 miles of I-39/90 between the Wisconsin-Illinois State line to the USH 12/18 interchange. WisDOT is reconstructing and expanding I-39/90 from four to six lanes and reconfiguring eleven interchanges. This project began in 2015. Replacement of the CTH AB bridge is scheduled for 2017. Reconstruction and widening of the Interstate south of the CTH AB bridge is scheduled to start in 2020 and be completed by 2022.

Airports

The Dane County Regional Airport is located about seven miles to the north and offers passenger and freight service via four national airlines and three commuter airlines. The nearest private air strip is located just east of Stoughton along USH 51.

Rail Service

McFarland is served by Wisconsin & Southern rail line, which runs in a diagonal northwest-southeast direction through the center of the community. The

Roadway Functional Classification System

Throughout Wisconsin, all local, county, state and federal transportation routes are classified in categories under the "Roadway Functional Classification" system.

The functional classification system groups roads and highways according to the character of service they offer, ranging from rapid through access to local land access. The purpose of functional classification is to enhance overall travel efficiency and accommodate traffic patterns and land uses by designing streets to the standards suggested by their class. The three functional classes include:

- **Arterials**, which provide primary access to and through an area, and are intended to primarily serve long distance travel;
- **Collectors,** which disperse traffic off of the arterials and provide direct access to residential neighborhoods or commercial and industrial areas; and
- **Local streets**, which provide access to individual properties.

freight line, connecting Madison to the north and Stoughton to the south, is used several times a day to haul products such as grain and lumber for local employers such as Agro Distribution.

Bike and Pedestrian Facilities

The Village's existing bike and pedestrian system is characterized by sidewalks along many streets, and a limited array of off-street paths and on-street bicycling facilities like striped bike lanes. The existing bicycle path and route network is mapped and described in the Village's 2016 Bike and Pedestrian System Plan.

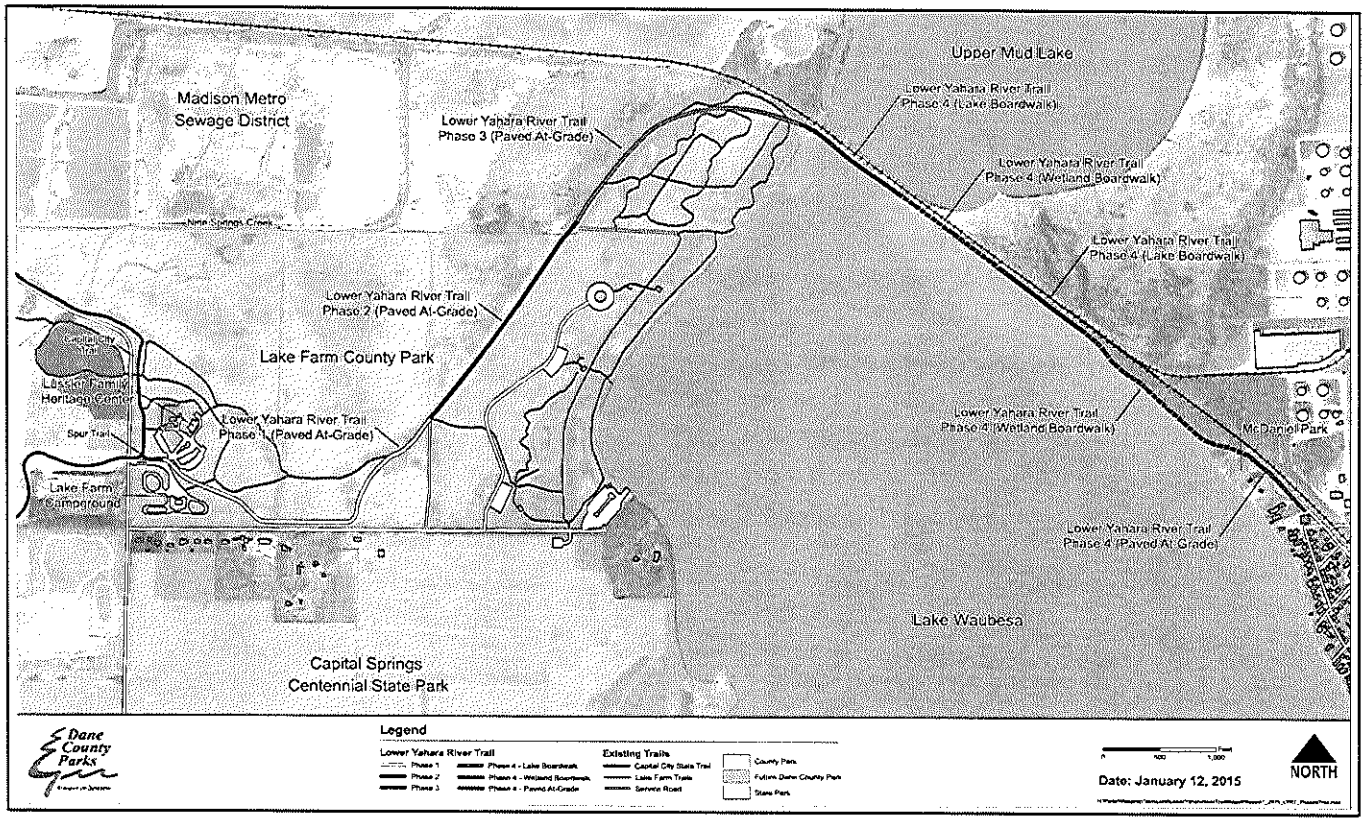
As presented in Figure 5-1, the Lower Yahara River Trail will link the Capital City Trail with McDaniel Park in McFarland. Phase 1 will connect McDaniel Park in the Village of McFarland to the Capital City Trail at the Lussier Family Heritage Center/Lake Farm Park 2.6 miles away. The trail will consist of a combination of paved path and boardwalk adjacent to rail line, including two bridges. Construction is scheduled to begin in 2016, continuing into 2017. A later phase will establish water crossings and navigate a railroad corridor to connect to McFarland. That phase will utilize boardwalks along Lake Waubesa and will serve as a scenic non-vehicular "short-cut" to the west side of the lake. Completion of this trail may facilitate a future extension crossing east-west through the Village and towards Stoughton.

Transit and Paratransit

McFarland is served by the Dutch Mill Park and Ride lot at the USH 51/Beltline interchange, just north of the Village. The Dutch Mill lot links McFarland area commuters with the Madison Metro Transit System. Madison Metro has introduced limited bus service (Route 31) to McFarland, extending to Siggelkow Road at Marsh Road.

Paratransit is a specialized transit service to segments of the population that require more accessible vehicles and flexible routing. The Dane County Specialized Transportation Commission (STC) provides policy direction, coordination, and administration of specialized transportation services in the County. Residents of McFarland can use four specialized transportation services for the elderly, persons with disabilities, and low-income persons. The Adult Community Services Division of the Dane County Department of Human Services (DCDHS) administers these services.

Figure 5-1: Lower Yahara River Trail Plan



Review of State and Regional Transportation Plans

This section includes a review of regional, County, and State transportation plans and studies relevant to McFarland. WisDOT's Southwest Region office is primarily responsible for highway planning in the McFarland area. The Village is also within the jurisdiction of the Madison Area Transportation Planning Board, a metropolitan planning organization responsible for cooperative, comprehensive regional transportation planning and decision making for the Madison area. Except where otherwise indicated below, there are no known conflicts between the policies and recommendations set forth in this *Comprehensive Plan* and those of these regional, County, and State transportation plans.

Connections 2030: Long-Range Multimodal Transportation Plan

Connections 2030, adopted by WisDOT in 2013, begins with a vision to create and maintain "an integrated multimodal transportation system that maximizes the safe and efficient movement of people and products throughout the state." The plan includes recommendations for highways, rail, air, port, and bike and pedestrian movement. The plan identifies trends as well as challenges, including aging transportation infrastructure, increased use, and declining revenues. The plan positions recommendations around seven themes: preserve and maintain Wisconsin's transportation system, promote transportation safety, foster Wisconsin's economic growth, provide mobility and transportation choice, promote transportation efficiencies, preserve Wisconsin's quality of life, and promote transportation security.

Transportation plans affecting the Village of McFarland outlined in Connections 2030 include a capacity and corridor study for USH 51 and a rail-to-trail bike path connecting the Village south to Stoughton. The USH 51 project is underway and described in more detail later in this section. The Connections 2030 plan is available at http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/multimodal/conn2030.aspx.

Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020

The Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020 presents a blueprint for improving conditions for bicycling, clarifies the WisDOT's role in bicycle transportation, and establishes policies for further integrating bicycling into the current transportation system. This plan's map shows existing state trails and future "priority corridors and key linkages" for bicycling along the highway system. To promote bicycling between communities, the plan analyzed the condition of all county and state highways and produced maps showing the suitability of these roads for bicycle traffic. Suitability criteria was based primarily on road width and traffic volumes with secondary consideration given to pavement condition, passing opportunities and percent and volume of truck traffic.

2035 Regional Transportation Plan Update

The Madison Area Transportation Planning Board is responsible for preparing a long-range transportation plan and an annually updated, five-year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). Projects must be listed in these documents to obtain federal funding support. The Regional Transportation Plan is a multimodal system plan that provides the overall framework for transportation planning and investment decision making in the future. The plan is further refined and detailed through area or corridor studies, mode-specific plans such the bicycle transportation plan and transit development plan, and other short- to mid-range planning efforts such as a new congestion management process. To date, most of the listings in the Regional Transportation Plan affecting the Village of McFarland are either underway or implemented, including the Lower Yahara River Trail, reconstruction of segments of Broadhead Street and Holscher Road, and major studies for both USHs 12/18 and 51,

Transportation Improvement Plan 2016-2020

In the Transportation Planning Board's 2016-2020 TIP, projects affecting the Village of McFarland include construction of the Lower Yahara River Trail. Also listed is the replacement of railroad crossing signals and gates at Exchange Street, Paulson Road, and Siggelkow Road. Broadhead Street (from Marsh to Holscher) and Holscher Road (from Broadhead to Siggelkow) are also listed for reconstruction to urban cross section roads with bike lanes.

Coordinated Public Services - Human Services Transportation Plan

This 2013 report of the Madison Area Transportation Planning Board provides resources for rural Dane County residents who may be unable to arrange their own transportation. The report lists several programs with targeted audiences, many of whom could be McFarland residents. In the report, McFarland is identified as being in need of more public transit service beyond the peak hour service offered through Route 31.

2013-2017 Transit Development Plan for the Madison Urban Area

This 2013 report of the Madison Area Transportation Planning Board analyzes transit options for all Dane County residents. Suggested recommendations of the Transportation Planning Board affecting McFarland include an option for express commuter bus service to Stoughton and McFarland's downtown, and extending Madison Metro routes to serve greater portions of the Village. This plan did not allocate funding or suggest a timeline for recommendation implementation.

Bicycle Transportation Plan

The Madison Area Transportation Planning Board completed this plan in 2015. This comprehensive bicycle plan provides policies for improving bicycling conditions and safety throughout Dane County, provides a framework for cooperation between state agencies, Dane County, and local governments in planning for and developing bicycle facilities and programs, and educates citizens on bicycle transportation issues and the needs of bicyclists as well as present guidelines for planning, designing, and maintaining bicycle facilities, recognizing bicycling as a popular and growing method of transportation. The report details existing conditions and facilities for bicycling in the McFarland and Dane County area, as well as recommendations for future improvements to existing bicycling facilities, such as installing safety measures like bike boxes at problem intersections, retrofitting older roads for bicycle users by widening shoulders or dedicated bike lanes, and the continued maintenance of paved paths.

USH 51 Corridor Study (Stoughton-McFarland)

USH 51 is an important regional and commuter route between Stoughton and McFarland and serves as an important link to the Madison area and beyond. The study area covers the USH 51 corridor from US 12/18 just north of McFarland to the I-39/90 interchange east of Stoughton. The study began in 2004 by identifying existing problems along the corridor and looked at the impact that growth within and between McFarland and Stoughton will have on the route.

A draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for near-term improvements is scheduled to be made public in spring 2016, with the intention of being finalized in 2017. The EA alternative scenarios envisioned by WisDOT include an evaluation of no major change and alternatives ranging from a low-build approach focusing on intersection improvements to a scenario where a 4-lane highway is constructed between McFarland and Stoughton. All scenarios will include reconstruction of USH 51 east of Stoughton, pavement replacement north of McFarland, and a multiuse path from CTH B to Skyline Drive.

Following completion of the Environmental Assessment, a Tier 1 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for long-term improvements is scheduled for completion (by 2018). WisDOT will address minor improvements in the interim, citing a need to keep traffic moving safely until major repairs can be done. No interim improvements will affect the Village.

Once the EA and Tiered environmental documents are completed and approved by Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the projects will be submitted to the Transportation Projects Commission (TPC). The TPC reviews all major studies and recommends projects that most warrant funding for enumeration (officially adding a project to the list for construction through the State budget) to the Legislature and the Governor. Once the projects have been enumerated, only then would WisDOT proceed with final plans, real estate acquisition, and construction.

Madison Beltline Study (US 12/18)

This is a study of long term solutions for the Madison Beltline from USH 14 in Middleton to CTH N in Cottage Grove. Many sections of the Beltline had crash rates higher than the State average when compared to similar types of highways, with more traffic than can be efficiently accommodated. Additionally, the Beltline presents a barrier to bicycle and pedestrians. To date, project staff and consultants have collected and analyzed origin-destination information for motorized vehicles on the Beltline and in the surrounding Dane County area. This has provided improved understanding of travel patterns. Consultants have also conducted a Planning and Environment Linkages (PEL) Study for improved efficiency, reducing duplication of effort, including extensive stakeholder involvement, invoking collaborative decision making, and maximizing the use of information. A National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) study will begin in 2016 and may be concluded by 2020. Construction of improvements recommended as solutions to the Beltline issues will be considered after the conclusion of the NEPA study. At that point, it could be recommended to the Transportation Projects Commission for funding of final design and construction.

CHAPTER 6: UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

While often invisible to the public, utilities and services contribute to McFarland's overall quality of life, and can even be a primary reason people choose to live in the Village. The purpose of this chapter is to inventory the utilities and the community facilities in the Village of McFarland.

Village Facilities and Services

Municipal Center

The McFarland Municipal Center, which opened in early 2000 in McFarland's downtown, houses the following Village departments: Administration, Cable 12, Community Development, Emergency Government, Police, Fire and EMS, Municipal Court, and Senior Outreach Services. The building also contains office and storage space for McFarland Family Festival and meeting spaces for a variety of community groups and for private rentals.

The building currently meets the space needs for each department, but crowding is beginning to occur. The 40,000 square foot building was designed to allow the addition of a second floor if additional space is needed. See the Vision and Directions report for more information on a potential municipal facility expansion plan.

Police

The McFarland Police Department operates 24 hours per day with 16 full-time and five part-time officers, plus two full-time and one part-time clerical staff members. The 16 full-time officers are assigned as follows: one chief, one lieutenant, three patrol sergeants (one per primary shift), two investigators, one school liaison officer, and eight patrol officers. The Department deploys a two-officer minimum coverage scheme.

The Department is responsible for law enforcement, criminal investigation, patrol, traffic enforcement, police school liaison, community policing, crossing guards, and records management activities. In 2014, the Department added its first ever K9 Unit, consisting of one K9 team which is overseen by the evening patrol sergeant.

In addition, the Department has several community relations programs, such as National Night Out, Are You Ok?, Coffee With a Cop, Business Watch, Safe Neighborhoods, Reach-a-Child and Community Service Day, Bike Rodeo, Shop With A Cop. These programs have been significantly expanded since 2011. The Department also revitalized a Police Explorer program in 2013, which competes in State-level competitions. Additionally, the Department maintains a vibrant social media presence, utilizing Facebook, Twitter, the Department Website, as well as a strong presence on the McFarland Moms and Dads Facebook group.

The Department has become considerably more active in training school staff as well as the business community (via the Chamber of Commerce) on strategies to handle emergency situations, specifically regarding the presence of an armed individual or active shooter. The Department also collaborates with the McFarland Lion's Club Alert Committee and provides training in the areas of traffic control and emergency management assistance.

The Police Department operates out of the Municipal Center. Its allotted space is currently at capacity with no room for additional employees. As residential development increases in the Village and in Madison north of the Village, the Department has experienced, and expects to continue experiencing, greater call volume including mutual aid calls. Despite adding staffing resources, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Midwest Average Staffing Model would indicate a proper staffing level to be 17 to 19 sworn officers for a community of McFarland's population, contiguousness to a city the size of Madison, as compared to the Village's current 16 officers. Over the next five to ten years, the Police Chief foresees a minimum additional staffing need of two additional full-time patrol staff and one additional full-time clerical staff.

Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

The McFarland Fire Department was originally established in 1908 and the EMS Department in 1977. In 2014, the two departments joined to become McFarland Fire and Rescue. The combined McFarland Fire and Rescue Department provides fire protection, inspection, education, and EMS service at the Advanced EMT Level (IV-Tech) to a 28 square mile district made up of the Village of McFarland and portions of the Towns of Dunn and Pleasant Springs. The Department also provides water and ice rescue coverage to portions of Lake Kegonsa, Lake Waubesa, and the Yahara River, and maintains mutual aid agreements with surrounding departments for larger incidents, EMS assistance, and Paramedic Intercepts.

The goal of the Department is to protect the life and property of the Fire/EMS district residents and guests; and to educate them in ways they can protect themselves and their property through fire awareness and other safety campaigns.

The Department is made up of approximately 60 paid-on-call members and seven full-time staff, including a Chief, a Fire Inspector/Public Education Specialist, and five Advanced level EMTs. The Department is staffed by a Fire/EMS Chief, five full time EMT's, a fire inspector/education officer and volunteers. The Department has not identified any current staffing shortfalls.

Vehicles and equipment operated by the Department includes two engines, two ambulances, an aerial ladder engine, two tanker trucks, a rescue squad, a brush truck, and a boat used for water rescue. The Department has no current equipment limitations or needs, and has a standard equipment replacement schedule that is followed regularly.

The Department operates from a shared but separated space from the Police Department, within the Municipal Center. The bays are full and fitting equipment is a challenge. The Department would like to do training on-site instead of taking equipment elsewhere in the community (currently Madison College) to train its staff.

Library

The E.D. Locke Public Library, located at 5920 Milwaukee Street, was built in 2005. Amenities within the 18,000 square foot building include a community meeting room for 50 people, a separate children's library and story time area, a local history room, group and individual reading and quiet study areas, a donations and book sale room, and computers for public use. As a member of the Dane County Library System and the South Central Library System, Library services are available to any resident of the eight-county region through inter-library loans and visits. The Library anticipates adding a staff member in 2016 to expand its outreach and programming.

The library completed a strategic plan in 2015 that advised a further space study in the next three years. The scope of that study has yet to be defined, but is proposed to be directed by the Library Board.

Public Works Facility

The Public Works facility, built in 1998, is located on Terminal Drive. The building contains offices for the Public Works, Parks Maintenance, Facilities Maintenance, and Water and Sewer Utility departments. The Village added salt storage and a brush and yard waste drop off site in 2011. The Village owns two parcels adjacent to the facility to facilitate equipment access to the site. The facility is currently meeting the needs of these departments.

Parks and Recreation Facilities

The Village provides over 130 acres of active and accessible passive public parklands. The current inventory includes 38 facilities, ranging from larger community parks like William McFarland Park, to neighborhood parks like Legion Park, to conservancy areas like Grandview, to "tot lot" playgrounds such as the one serving the Ridgeview neighborhood. Major updates to Lewis Park are scheduled for 2016. There are another 300 acres in the Village's park system comprised of passive open spaces and natural features. The McFarland School District also provides several recreational facilities to Village residents, including an indoor pool that is open to the public.

In 2013, the Village updated its *Outdoor Recreation & Open Space Plan* with recommendations for system expansion and improvement through 2018. According to that plan, the Village satisfied then-current recreational needs of its residents in terms of the overall ratio of total developed park acreage to population. Key recommendations of the 2013 plan include:

- Implement management plans for Marshwoods Conservancy, Grandview Conservancy Area, Legion Memorial Park, Taylor Road Conservancy, and Indian Mound Conservancy.
- Update the master plan for John Urso Community Park, including the Schuetz property.
- Implement master plans for McDaniel and Brandt Parks, which were included in the 2013 plan.
- Continue to work with the County, WisDNR, and Rail Commission to develop the Lower Yahara River Trail.
- Acquire park sites and open space corridors on the east side of the Village as it expands.
- Improve existing parks or develop new parks with features to help make them accessible to the disabled.

Parks and Recreation Survey

Completed in 2012, over 500 survey responses revealed McFarland residents' highest priorities:

- Improve restroom facilities and outdoor furnishings
- Expand pedestrian and bicycle trail systems
- Expand and improve natural resources based parks
- Explore the addition or development of a splash pad or water-based park for the youth of McFarland
- Explore the development of a community/senior center
- Repair the existing hockey rink at Lewis Park

Solid Waste Collection and Recycling

The Village contracts for weekly curbside collection of refuse for single family residential properties. Recyclables are collected every other week along with refuse under contract with Pellitteri. Commercial and multiple family residential properties must contract directly for these services. Yard waste and brush drop off is available to Village residents at the Public Works facility on Terminal Drive.

Senior Services

The Senior Outreach Services Department provides senior outreach services to Village seniors, and under contract with Dane County to residents of Cambridge, Rockdale, Christiana, Dunn, Pleasant Springs, and Rutland. The Department operates a congregate and home-delivered nutrition program in McFarland and a congregate meal site in Cambridge. Among the services provided to seniors are case management, social and recreational programming, foot care clinics, and transportation services.

The Department also coordinates the work of many volunteers in a variety of capacities and endowment programs. Departmental operations are budgeted in three separate programs: outreach services, special services, and nutrition programs. The Department is funded in large measure by outreach and nutrition contract payments from Dane County and by contributions from the other communities served.

At time of writing, the Senior Outreach Services Department is currently staffed by an Outreach Director, a part-time (37½ hours per week) Outreach Case Manager, a part-time (22 hours per week) Outreach Case Manager, and two part-time Nutrition Site Managers. Volunteers also provide a variety of services to the Department and its clients. Senior Outreach Services currently operates out of the Municipal Center, where it deals with space constraints for programming.

Other Community Facilities

Schools

The McFarland School District provides public education for students living within the Village and in portions of the surrounding area (see Map 1 for the McFarland School District boundary). All five of the District's school buildings are located within the Village limits, and serve children from pre-kindergarten through 12th grade. McFarland High School serves grades 9-12. Grades 6-8 are located at Indian Mound Middle School. Waubesa Intermediate School, which opened in 2000, serves grades 3-5. Grades 1 and 2 are located at the McFarland Primary School, while the pre-kindergarten and kindergarten levels are in the Conrad Elvehjem Early Learning Center.

Enrollment has grown in recent years. Total enrollment for 4K-12 for the 2005-2006 school year was 2,016 students. By the 2015-2016, this figure more than doubled to 4,262 students. This increase is largely due to a high number of students who open enroll from nearby districts. This has created a space issue within District facilities, particularly for grades K-8.

In 2015, the McFarland School District began a Facilities Master Planning process. A core decision-making committee was established, along with several academically specialized subcommittees to make recommendations. Three potential paths were presented as possible scenarios, with estimated costs for improvements. After a review of the subcommittees' recommendations regarding the scenarios, a referendum question will be determined. At time of writing, a referendum is anticipated in November 2016.

Youth Services and Child Care

The McFarland Youth Center, located at 5120 Farwell Street, is a community-based organization committed to middle level youth, families, and community by providing a safe recreational and educational environment. By incorporating adult-supervised, youth oriented activities, the McFarland Youth Center promotes positive relationships by building and fostering developmental assets. The McFarland Youth Center will likely relocate in the next few years, as its land area is approved for a residential redevelopment project.

There are also several private organizations that provide sport and recreation programs for the Village's youth population, as well as programs sponsored by the McFarland School District. Private operators in the Village offer dependable child care and preschool options, including licensed providers listed in Figure 6-1.

Figure 6-1: McFarland Childcare Facilities

Type	Facility Name	Location	Capacity
Licensed Family	Care-A-Lot Childcare	5214 Rustling Oaks Ln	8
Licensed Family	Aehl Family Day Care	5007 Wentworth Cir	8
Licensed Family	Kid City Kids	5884 Osborn Dr	8
Licensed Group	After School Waubesa	5605 Red Oak Trl	18
Licensed Group	Ginger Bread House Child Care	4896 Larson Beach Rd	162
Licensed Group	Little Spartans Child Development Center	4721 Ivywood Trl	59
Licensed Group	Learning And Beyond Preschool	6117 Johnson St	59
Licensed Group	Child Life Ministries	5529 Marsh Rd	80

Cemeteries

There are two cemeteries in the Village of McFarland. They are located at the corner of Holscher Road and Highway MN and at the corner of Broadhead Street and Marsh Road.

Telecommunication Facilities

The Village of McFarland leases antenna and equipment space at its water towers to different telecommunications carriers. Additional telecommunications carriers are located on a private monopole on private property. The geographical distribution of these antenna sites provides cellular and personal communication service coverage of the Village and Interstate 39/90 and Highway 51.

The Village has recently implemented a policy to install conduit for broadband with new road and utility projects, to facilitate the future expansions of broadband service to the area.

Utilities

Water Supply and Distribution

The McFarland Water Utility operates three active wells in the Village. The depths of these wells range from 500 to 800 feet, and output averages from 500 to 1,000 gallons per minute. The water system consists of a 750,000-gallon and a 500,000-gallon elevated water tank, and over 200,000 feet of water mains. On average, the water system pumps 700,000 gallons per day.

No water quality issues have been detected. The water hardness is roughly 350 parts per million, and the nitrate-nitrogen level is about 3 parts per million, safely meeting the public drinking standard of no more than 10 parts per million. Volatile organic compounds were detected in well #2, so it is no longer used. Chlorine and fluoride are added to the water system at each well house. The Village performs regular quality testing as required by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WisDNR).

The Village implemented a water system impact fee in 1998 to fund projects that will increase capacity to serve new development.

There is no interconnection between the McFarland Water Utility and that of the City of Madison. This is purposeful, as the City of Madison utilizes pressure pumps, which could adversely affect water distribution in both communities.

The Village has no master plan for its water utility. Water mains are upgraded in conjunction with street improvement projects, when feasible or necessary. The construction of the 750,000 gallon tank in 2000, as well as an anticipated fourth municipal well, will meet water system capacity needs through 2025. Timing for the installation of that fourth well, on one of two possible sites, will be driven by development.

Sanitary Waste Collection and Treatment

The Village's Sewer Utility collaborates with the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) for sanitary waste collection and treatment. MMSD provides regional interceptors, while the Village provides and maintains local mains. The sewer system within McFarland is primarily gravity flow. The McFarland Sewer Utility operates four sanitary lift stations, with a fifth lift station to be completed in 2016 on Prairie Wood Drive in the Juniper Ridge subdivision. Wastewater is treated at the Nine Springs Wastewater Treatment Plant, which is operated by MMSD and located northwest of the Village. MMSD built the Nine Springs Plant with available liquid capacity to serve the metropolitan area beyond the year 2020.

The Village creates basin-centric plans its sewer system, identifying areas with particularly challenges. There is no community-wide plan for the entire sewer system. Providing sewer service for the two basins within the Village's eastern growth area figures to be the most significant challenge over the next 10 to 20 years.

Sewer mains are upgraded in conjunction with street improvement projects, where feasible or necessary. The Village regularly cleans and maintains its mains, which identifies and fixes issues before they can become bigger problems.

A limited number of properties in the Village are not connected to the McFarland municipal sewer system, but instead are served by private on-site wastewater disposal systems. These sites are not confined to a particular area of the Village and are typically rural residences that have had a neighborhood develop around them. It is the Village's intent to connect sanitary sewer service to these residences when practical.

Stormwater Management

All surface stormwater from the Village drains into Lake Waubesa, the Yahara River, or Lower Mud Lake. The stormwater management system consists of wet detention basins, dry detention basins, vegetated drainageways, and storm sewer.

The Village has a stormwater utility maintained by the Public Works Department. The utility funds stormwater management and conveyance projects in the Village. The Village's stormwater management ordinance follows standards established in the Dane County stormwater ordinance, which all Dane County communities are required to follow by Statute. The Village ordinance is stricter in that retention ponds in McFarland must be designed to hold runoff from a 100-year flood event.

Localized flooding has occurred in some parts of McFarland after storm events, particularly on South Valley Drive. There are presently downstream storm sewer capacity constraints, south of the railroad tracks, which may create additional problems if stormwater drained out of the South Valley Drive area more quickly.

Electric Power, Gas, and Communications

Alliant Energy provides electricity and natural gas to most households in the Village. Madison Gas and Electric Company serves the parts of the Village north of Siggelkow Road. Telephone and internet service is provided by Frontier and Charter/Spectrum. The American Transmission Company operates a power line that runs north-south along the Village's east side. Charter/Spectrum provides cable television service.

Village of McFarland

McFarland Parks Department
Monthly Report

June, 2016

The following are items that have been accomplished in the parks over the last month:

McDaniel Park:

- The project is underway and will continue through June of 2017. County Executive Parisi held a news conference on Wednesday May 11th to update the progress of the County's Lower Yahara Trail project.
- The Lower Yahara River Trail contractor has agreed to remove some very large cottonwood trees due to safety considerations for people using the trail. These trees will be removed as the contractor completes their portion of the project either late 2016 or spring of 2017.
- The Village's portion of the Lower Yahara River Trail Project is just about complete. The water main has been installed, the curb and gutter has been replaced, the street has been paved and striped, and the path has been paved. The fence along McDaniel Lane has been installed and the project has been seeded and mulched.
- The $64,000 grant the Village received to install the Village's part of the Lower Yahara River Trail Project is valid for the next a few years.

Brandt Park:

- The bathrooms have been opened, the outfields have been rolled, the softball association re-established the netting and both the infields and outfields are being maintained.
- Burnt out outfield lights have been replaced.

Indian Mound Park:

- Staff started the Indian Mound Maintenance items. These items included weed trimming on all of the Mounds and addressing the trail that was established last year. Removal of the Phase III trees is scheduled to take place later this year.

Arnold Larson Park:

- The park has been opened and is being maintained on a weekly basis. Plans are being made with the Lions Club to remove the old hand rails and install new hand rails and spindles. The shelter will then be re-stained.

Street Trees:

- We continued to trim various terrace trees through out the Village as time and weather dictated.
- McKay's planted the new terrace trees to help off set the amount of ash trees removed due to emerald ash borer.
- Capital City Trees is in the process of injecting the approximate fifty ash trees the Village is going to try and save.

Lewis Park:

- The project to construct a new park shelter is underway. The old shelter has been removed. The stones from the old shelter have been saved along with a few other items from the shelter. The footings and foundations have been installed for the new shelter along with under ground utilities. The block walls and wood rafters have also been installed. The new shelter should be completed by October of this year, weather dependent.
- A Porta-Potty was delivered to the play ground area during the week of April 18th.

Conservancies:

- The Village staff is trying to treat the Phragmites that is growing in the Marsh Woods Conservancy. This will be an on going effort over the next few years.

Grandview Conservancy:

- The Village received the permit from the State Historic Society which allowed our consultant to do an archeological evaluation of the area where portions of the path will be installed. This information was submitted to the state for review. We are now waiting the results from the State Archeologist. Once this evaluation is complete and if the evaluation is favorable, the Village Board is planning to hold a public hearing for the project.

William McFarland Park:

- The bathrooms have been opened.
- We worked with the school district to re-establish the baseball infield that was partially washed out.
- We are currently maintaining the soccer fields on a weekly basis.

Community Garden:

- The water lines to the Community Garden have been turned back on.
- Village staff worked with volunteers and drilled fence post holes, installed fencing, hauled gravel to the garden, and delivered bark mulch.

Juniper Addition Park:

- Staff directed representatives from Veridian to re-establish erosion and address planting that were damaged over the winter months. Staff will continue to monitor the project to make sure plants and grasses are established through the growing season.

Dog Park:

- A porta-potty was delivered to the dog park. We will monitor the use and effectiveness of the placement.

Bocce Ball Courts:

- The overhead tarps have been re-installed.
- The water has been turned on.
- A badly damaged section of concrete has been replaced.
- Crew members worked with volunteers to deliver and place necessary materials to re-establish the Bocce Ball Courts.