

Richland County Natural Resources Standing Committee

Date Posted: October 28, 2024

NOTICE OF MEETING

Please be advised that the Richland County Natural Resources Standing Committee will convene on Monday, November 4, 2024 at 9:30 AM in the Richland County Board Room of the Courthouse at 181 West Seminary Street, Richland Center, WI 53581.

Information for attending the meeting virtually (if available) can be found at the following link:

<https://administrator.co.richland.wi.us/minutes/natural-resources-committee/>

If you have any trouble accessing the meeting, please contact MIS Director Barbara Scott at 608-649-5922 (phone) or barbara.scott@co.richland.wi.us (email).

AGENDA

1. Call To Order
2. Roll Call
3. Verification Of Open Meetings Law Compliance
4. Approval Of Agenda
5. Approval Of Minutes From October 7, 2024 Meeting
6. Public Comment
7. Zoning Petitions
 - A. Mark & Julie Luther – Town Of Forest
 - B. Joseph Hochstetler – Town Of Akan
8. Reports
 - A. Zoning Administrator: Departmental Activities
 - B. County Conservationist: Departmental Activities
 - C. UW-Extension: Departmental Activities
 - D. Lighting Assessment For County Facilities
9. Discussion & Possible Action: Approval Of Future Land Use Maps For The Richland County Comprehensive Plan Recommended By The Township
10. Discussion & Possible Action: Approval Of Short-Term Rental Ordinance
11. Discussion & Possible Action: Approval Of Richland County Farm Lease Agreements
12. Discussion & Possible Action: Wisconsin Land & Water Representatives On The State Land & Water Board
13. Discussion & Possible Action: 2025 Natural Resources Standing Committee Meeting Dates
14. Discussion: Dark Skies Initiative
15. Discussion & Possible Action: Approval To Accept Richland County Campus Foundation Grant
16. Correspondence
17. Future Agenda Items
18. Adjourn

A quorum may be present from other Committees, Boards, or Commissions. No committee, board or commission will exercise any responsibilities, authority or duties except for the Natural Resources Standing Committee.

Derek S. Kalish
County Clerk

Richland County Natural Resources Standing Committee

October 7, 2024

The Richland County Natural Resources Standing Committee convened on Monday, October 7, 2024 in person and virtually at 9:31 AM in the County Boardroom of the Richland County Courthouse.

Call To Order: Committee Chair Carrow called the meeting to order at 9:31 AM.

Roll Call: County Clerk Kalish conducted roll call. Committee members present: Carrow, McKee, Hendricks, Gill, Woodhouse, Fleming, and Brookens. Committee members absent: None.

Verification Of Open Meetings Law Compliance: County Clerk Kalish confirmed the meeting had been properly noticed.

Approval Of Agenda: Motion by Gill second by McKee. Motion carried and agenda declared approved.

Approval Of Minutes From August 26, 2024 Meeting: Motion by McKee second by Brookens to approve minutes of the August 26, 2024 meeting. Motion carried and the minutes of the August 26, 2024 declared approved.

Public Comment: None

Zoning Petitions:

A. William & Amie Twining – Town Of Richland: Zoning Administrator Salewski provided brief background on the petition. Motion by McKee second by Fleming to approve rezoning petition. Motion carried and petition forwarded to County Board for approval.

B. Rowen Wipperfurth – Town Of Orion: Zoning Administrator Salewski provided brief background on the petition. Ray Schmitz, relation to Rowen Wipperfurth, was present during the meeting and noted that midway through the survey the remaining acreage had to be rezoned. Schmitz proceeded to ask why there was an additional charge for the rezone. County Conservationist Cooper stated she was not sure why there was an additional charge and that the Zoning Department has been correcting previous zoning issues once discovered. Committee Chair Carrow noted that it was likely a county error and that the county is in the process of correcting past errors as they become known to current staff. Schmitz stated he felt he should have only been charged with one fee, not two. Discussion continued regarding the charged fees and future steps to address other issues as discovered. Motion by Gill second by Fleming to approve rezoning petition. Motion carried and petition forwarded to County Board for approval.

C. Aaron Wallace – Town Of Forest: Zoning Administrator Salewski provided brief background on the petition. Motion by Fleming second by McKee to approve rezoning petition. Motion carried and petition forwarded to County Board for approval.

D. Gary Manning – Town Of Dayton: Zoning Administrator Salewski provided brief background on the petition. Motion by Fleming second by McKee to approve rezoning petition. Discussion continued. Supervisor Fleming questioned whether or not the rezoning petition should be under Gary Manning's name. Discussion followed regarding the name(s) that should appear on the

Richland County Natural Resources Standing Committee

petition submitted for review and approval. Zoning Administrator Salewski stated that the name of the property owner should be listed on the petition. Motion for approval carried with the petition being amended to include both property owners' names and signatures and the petition forwarded to County Board for approval.

E. Aaron Halverson / Wild Hills Real Estate – Town Of Orion: Zoning Administrator Salewski provided brief background on the petition and noted that this item will need to be moved to the next agenda. No action taken on this item at meeting.

F. Melvin Mischler – Town Of Henrietta: Zoning Administrator Salewski provided brief background on the petition. Motion by Gill second by Fleming to approve the petition with the rezoning of two parcels (one with 2 acres and the other with 33 acres) on one petition for one fee. Motion carried and the petition forwarded to County Board for approval.

G. Nathan Perkins Conditional Use Permit – Town Of Willow: Zoning Administrator Salewski provided brief background on the petition and noted that this item will need to be moved to the next agenda. No action taken on this item at meeting.

H. Triple Moore Farms, LLC Livestock Siting Permit – Town Of Buena Vista: County Conservationist Cooper briefly reviewed the livestock siting permit and application requirements and noted that the applicant has met all of the application requirements. Supervisor Carrow stated he felt the application was incomplete and County Conservationist Cooper stated all application materials have been submitted for the application to be considered complete. Review of various sections of application followed. Motion by McKee second by Gill to open Public Hearing regarding the livestock siting permit for Triple Moore Farms, LLC. Motion carried and Public Hearing opened. Supervisor Carrow called for opponents three times from those present at the Public Hearing and none came forward. Supervisor Carrow called for proponents three times from those present at the Public Hearing and none came forward. An attendee of the Public Hearing asked if the permit was for an expansion or improvement. County Conservationist Cooper noted the applicant was expanding their herd and building a shed for additional animals. Motion by McKee second by Gill to close Public Hearing. Motion carried and Public Hearing closed. Motion by McKee second by Fleming to approve livestock siting permit for Triple Moore Farms, LLC. Motion carried and livestock siting permit declared approved.

I. John Herbst – Town Of Ithaca: Zoning Administrator Salewski provided brief background on the petition. Motion by McKee second by Hendricks to approve rezoning petition. Motion carried and petition forwarded to County Board for approval.

J. Robert McConkey – Town Of Richland: Zoning Administrator Salewski provided brief background on the petition. Motion by Fleming second by McKee to approve rezoning petition. Motion carried and petition forwarded to County Board for approval.

Reports:

A. Zoning Administrator – Departmental Activities: Zoning Administrator Salewski reported that minutes from Dayton Township regarding the Cooke property have been received and provided brief update on the removal of campers. Zoning Administrator Salewski also noted that the land use permit application is being revised and a checklist for the process is being created.

Richland County Natural Resources Standing Committee

B. County Conservationist – Departmental Activities: County Conservationist Cooper reviewed upcoming certification tests and the classes various staff are or will be taking. County Conservationist Cooper also noted that self-compliance forms for farmland preservation and the annual fee notices for non-metallic mining have been sent, the tree sale is being organized, and the Land Information Plan for 2025 – 2027 is being updated.

C. UW-Extension – Departmental Activities: Extension Director Hady reported that an agricultural newsletter featuring soil and livestock content for Richland County was being developed, the Money Matters training is underway, and that Food Wise classes are lined up for the fall. Extension Director Hady briefly review 4-H fair activities and noted that 4-H week is in October.

Discussion & Possible Action - Approval Of Short-Term Rental Ordinance: No action taken on this item at meeting. Item moved to November agenda.

Discussion & Possible Action - Future Land Use Maps For The Richland County Comprehensive Plan Recommended By The Townships: No action taken on this item at meeting. Item moved to November agenda.

Discussion & Possible Action – 2025 Wildlife Damage Budget: Motion by Woodhouse second by Fleming to approve 2025 Wildlife Damage budget. Motion carried and 2025 Wildlife Damage budget declared approved.

Discussion & Possible Action – Resolution For The 2025 Lake Monitoring And Protection Network Grant Application: Motion by Hendricks second by Fleming to approve resolution for the 2025 Lake Monitoring and Protection Network Grant application. Motion carried and resolution forwarded to County Board for approval.

Discussion & Possible Action – Resolution For Setting The Fee For Certain Rezoning Requests: Zoning Administrator Katrina Salewski provided brief background on fess charged and proposed fee of \$125.00 for a standard rezoning. Discussion continued regarding the types of transactions and associated fees. Supervisor Carrow noted fees should be consistent and fair. Motion by Fleming second by McKee to approve resolution establishing a fee of \$125.00 for the rezoning of parcels that are not new land division. Motion carried and the resolution forwarded to County Board for approval.

Discussion & Possible Action - Addressing Of Complaints From Landowners On Returned Septic Maintenance Forms: Zoning Administrator Salewski noted several concerns received regarding septic systems being properly inspected and/or pumped. Zoning Administrator Salewski noted she spoke with other counties whom have stated that said concerns are not a government issue and the county does not need to be involved. Zoning Administrator Salewski noted she was seeking the opinion of the committee in determining the county's involvement in addressing received complaints. Administrator Pesch questioned whether or not the county is obligated to list septic pumpers/inspectors as a provider and noted that the county cannot regulate issues between a land owner and business. Zoning Administrator Salewski noted that she has not contacted individuals whom have expressed concerns and has mentioned to pumpers that they may want to obtain signatures on the forms. David Huth of Richland Septic noted that as a service provider, the property owner is not always there to get a signature from. Discussion regarding pumping activity followed. Committee Chair Carrow noted that a rewording of the language on the pumping form may be beneficial. Supervisor Fleming asked if all

Richland County Natural Resources Standing Committee

pumpers are turning in the forms. Discussion regarding paperwork submission and deadlines followed. Supervisor Fleming stated that requiring a signature from the homeowner may be burdensome. Supervisor McKee stated that he doesn't understand why the county is listing any provider. Discussion regarding maintaining and publishing a list of providers followed. Administrator Pesch stated that said issues are between the business and landowner, not the county. No action taken on this item at meeting.

Discussion & Possible Action - Amendment(s) To The Richland County Zoning Ordinance No. 5 Concerning The Number Of Houses Allowed In Ag/Forestry District: Zoning Administrator Salewski and County Conservationist Cooper reviewed the proposed zoning amendment and provided brief background on subject. Committee Chair asked what other counties did and Supervisor Gill asked if there was a minimum average requirement. Zoning Administrator Salewski stated that 2 acres is common for residential but a landowner could request a variance. Committee Chair Carrow asked if amending the ordinance now is necessary give the rewrite that is in progress and Zoning Administrator Salewski stated it is a recurring problem. Motion by McKee second by Woodhouse to approve amendment of Section II.C.1.b(3) to include up to two farm residences to Richland County Zoning Ordinance 5. Motion carried and ordinance amendment forwarded to County Board for approval.

Correspondence: None

Future Agenda Items:

Zoning Petition: Aaron Halverson / Wild Hills Real Estate – Town of Orion

Nathan Perkins: Conditional Use Permit – Town of Willow

Discussion & Possible Action: Future Land Use Maps For The Richland County Comprehensive Plan Recommended By The Township

Discussion & Possible Action: Approval Of Short-Term Rental Ordinance

Discussion & Possible Action: Farmland Preservation Certificate Of Completion

Adjourn: Motion by Fleming second by McKee to adjourn. Motion carried and meeting adjourned at 11:57 AM.



Derek S. Kalish
Richland County Clerk

Richland County Committee

Agenda Item Cover

Agenda Item Name: Zoning Petition: Mark & Julie Luther-Town of Forest

Department	Zoning	Presented By:	Katrina Salewski
Date of Meeting:	11/04/2024	Action Needed:	Approval of Petition
Disclosure:		Authority:	Zoning Ordinance
Date submitted:	10/25/2024	Referred by:	
Action needed by no later than (date)		Resolution	

Recommendation and/or action language:

Background:

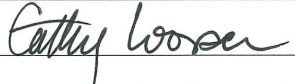
.Rezoning 5.8 acres in Forest Township from Ag/Forestry to Ag/Residential. Parcels to be zoned Ag/Forestry need to be at least 35 acres. Their existing parcels are only a total of 5.8 acres. Parcels need to be rezoned to Ag/Residential to comply with Zoning Ordinance

Attachments and References: Zoning petition, Town of Forest meeting minutes, Aerial map, List of neighbors sent letters

Financial Review:

(please check one)

<input type="checkbox"/>	In adopted budget	Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apportionment needed	Requested Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other funding Source		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No financial impact		



Department Head

Cathy Cooper

Administrator, Candace Pesch

RECEIVED
SEP 24 2024

ck 5288

Customer #

Petition #

By

COUNTY OF RICHLAND ZONING COMMITTEE
NOTICE OF PETITION

Original Owner:

(I) (We) First Name(s) Julie Last Name Luther Phone 414-687 7607

Address 589 E Ranchy Rd City Oak Creek State WI Zip 53154

First Name(s) Mark Last Name Luther Phone

Address 589 E Ranchy Rd City Oak Creek State WI Zip 53154

hereby petition the Richland County Zoning Committee for a:

Mail Report

☒ Rezone from Ag / Forest Rezone to Ag / Residential

☐ CUP to permit

☐ SUP to permit

☐ Other

Authorized by Section(s) of the Richland County Zoning Ordinance.

Present description of the property involved in this petition is as follows: Parcel # 012-2041-1000

Qtr NE Qtr SE Section 20 Town 12N Range 2W Township FOR # of acres 5.8

Lot Block Subdivision # of Acres Approved

Present Use Cabin

Present Improvements Adding in well, septic, mudroom, bathroom

Proposed Use Cabin (w/well+septic)

Legal Description

Petition Filed 9/24/24 Petitioner Notified Rezone Decision Ordinance #

Catagory Town Notified CUP Decision CB Date

Fee Amount \$500 ☒ Township Approval CUP Expires CB Decision

Meeting Date 11/4/24 Decision Date SUP Decision Amendment #

Comments Also parcel 012-2132-1000



County Clerk Approval

(Signed) Appellant(s) or Agent(s)

Julie Luther

DRAFT

**Town of Forest
Richland County, WI
Regular Monthly Board Meeting
Tuesday, October 8, 2024**

DRAFT

Chairman John Matthes called the regular monthly board meeting of the Town of Forest to order at 6:00 pm. Also in attendance: Supervisors Jim Carley, John Bronski; Clerk Lynette Owens.

Affirmation of Notice: Clerk affirmed meeting notice was duly posted and emailed to interested parties.

Previous Minutes Approval: Motion by Carley, second by Bronski to approve the minutes of the regular September meeting. Carried with no negative votes.

Treasurer's Report: Treasurer unable to attend.

Public Comment: Chair noted the La Farge Annual Fire & Ambulance meetings will be held on October 24.

Patrolman's Report: Chair reported patrolmen have been mowing. Short discussion regarding the use of old broken concrete to fill the various roadside erosion areas.

Business:

- **WTA Convention:** Chair attended breakout sessions on grants, sustainable funding for Fire/EMS, consolidating area EMS's, and DOR updates.
- **Zoning Request:** Julie Luther requested that two parcels they own be rezoned to be in compliance with Richland County Zoning. Discussion. Matthes motioned to rezone the two parcels of more or less 5.8 acres from Ag-Forest to Ag-Residential. Carley seconded. Carried, no negative votes.
- **Fire Dept Budget:** Chair presented the latest draft of the Viola Fire Department budget. Discussion regarding budget category costs and how payments may be made.
- **EMS Resolution:** Not applicable at this time.

Monthly Bills/Financial Activity: Board reviewed Current Bills for Approval Report prepared by clerk. Matthes moved to pay the bills as presented; second by Bronski. Carried, no negative votes.

Set Next Meeting Date: The next regular town board meeting is Tuesday, November 12, 2024, at 6:00 pm.

Adjourn: Carley moved to adjourn; Bronski seconded. Carried with no negative votes.

Respectfully submitted,
Lynette Owens, Clerk



Name	Title	Address	City	State	Zip
<u>Property</u>					
Mark & Julie Luther		11984 State Hwy 56	Viola	WI	54664
<u>Neighbors</u>					
Charlie & Chelsie Dinges		3150 Pershing Ln SE	Rochester	MN	55904
J&B Holdings I LLC		14437 County Hwy G	Viola	WI	54664
Kenneth D Dunk		12134 State Hwy 56	Viola	WI	54664
Clayton & Teresa Chandler		38647 N Munn Rd	Lake Villa	IL	60046
Lynette Owens	Forest Township Clerk	12725 County Hwy MM	Viola	WI	54664
Steve Carrow	Supervisory District 1	13749 Goose Creek Rd	Viola	WI	54664

Richland County Committee

Agenda Item Cover

Agenda Item Name: Zoning Petition: Joseph Hochsterler Petition-Town of Akan

Department	Zoning	Presented By:	Katrina Salewski
Date of Meeting:	11/04/2024	Action Needed:	Approval of Petition
Disclosure:		Authority:	Zoning Ordinance
Date submitted:	10/25/2024	Referred by:	
Action needed by no later than (date)		Resolution	

Recommendation and/or action language:

Background:

.Rezoning 18 acres in AkanTownship from Illegal Non- Conforming to Ag/Residential. Rezoning of the parcel need to be rezoned to Ag/Residential to comply with Zoning Ordinance.

Attachments and References: Zoning petition, Town of Akan meeting minutes, Aerial map, List of neighbors sent letters

Financial Review:

(please check one)

<input type="checkbox"/>	In adopted budget	Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apportionment needed	Requested Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other funding Source		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No financial impact		



Department Head Cathy Cooper

Administrator, Candace Pesch

RECEIVED
OCT 16 2024

Customer #

Petition #

Original Owner:

COUNTY OF RICHLAND ZONING COMMITTEE
NOTICE OF PETITION

(I) (We) First Name(s) Joseph Last Name Hochstetler Phone

Address 11853 US Hwy 14 City Richland Center State WI Zip 53581

First Name(s) Chris Last Name Borntrager Phone 608-479-2272

Address 22467 Elderberry Dr. City Soldiers Grove State WI Zip 54655

hereby petition the Richland County Zoning Committee for a:

Mail Report

☐ Rezone from illegal None conforming Rezone to Ag - Res.

☐ CUP to permit

☐ SUP to permit

☐ Other

Authorized by Section(s) of the Richland County Zoning Ordinance.

Present description of the property involved in this petition is as follows: Parcel # 06204242000

Qtr SE Qtr NW Section 4 Town IDN Range 2W Township AKN # of acres 18

Lot Block Subdivision # of Acres Approved

Present Use residence + farm

Present Improvements adding ag storage shed + livestock barn

Proposed Use same

Legal Description

Petition Filed 10/16/24 Petitioner Notified

Catagory Town Notified 10/10/24 Rezone Decision

Fee Amount \$500 Township Approval CUP Decision

Meeting Date 11/4/24 Decision Date CUP Expires

Comments SUP Decision Amendment #

County Clerk Approval

(Signed) Appellant(s) or Agent(s)

Joseph Hochstetler
Chris Borntrager

Akan Town Hall Regular Board Meeting
Minutes
October 10, 2024 at 7:00 p.m.

The Town Board meeting was called to order October 10, 2024, at 7:00 pm. at the Akan Town Hall, 12249 State Hwy 171, Blue River, WI 53518

Pledge of Allegiance - was led by Richard Kientopf.

Call to Order - by Kientopf, 2nd by Rossing.

Roll Call – Present: Chairman Richard Kientopf, Supervisor Jon Rossing, Jan Harris, Kathy Maly and Jessica Laeseke

Verify Posting – Road sign and online

Approve the Agenda- Motion by Kientopf and 2nd Maly. All Aye, carried.

Minutes from 9/12/2024 – Motion by Kientopf and 2nd by Rossing. All Aye, carried.

Treasurer's Report - A balance forwarded of \$51917.39 for September. Month ending with a checkbook balance of \$28,976.93. Motion to accept the treasurer's report for October by Kientopf /second by Rossing. Motion carried.

Present and Approve Bills for Payment- Motion by Kientopf to approve the bills. Rossing seconded to approve the bills for payment. Motion carried.

Specific Matters for Discussion: Joseph Hochstetler

- a) Rezoning 22467 Elderberry Drive Soldiers Grove currently is zoned as non-conforming parcel. Motion by Maly to rezone 22467 Elderberry Drive to ag/residential with a second by Rossing. All aye carried.

Under specific matters for discussion-

Roads Report- Dieter Hollow- washout on side of road, ate out the road almost. Kevin said needs an extension and then can fill in around the culvert. May Apple Lane needs some gravel, just breaker run where meets Hill Road and May Apple Lane.

Recycling Report- Township cleanup this year is October 12 and 19 from 9:00 – 2:00 pm

Buildings Report- NA

Ambulance Report- NA

Fire Report- NA

Public Comments- NA

Adjourned at 7:31 pm

▼ 22467 X Q

Show search results for 22467

22467

22510

HOFFBERG RD

22633

14

Name	Title	Address	City	State	Zip
<u>Property</u>					
Joseph & Edna Hochstetler		22467 Elderberry Dr	Soldiers Grove	WI	54655
<u>Neighbors</u>					
John Scott Hoffman		22103 Elderberry Dr	Soldiers Grove	WI	54655
Darrell & Beverly Rossing		12650 County Hwy KK	Soldiers Grove	WI	54655
Michael & Linda Conley		22633 Elderberry Dr	Soldiers Grove	WI	54655
Eric Jon Hoffman		12745 Townline Rd	Richland Center	WI	53581
David & Emma Gingerich		21863 Jim Town Dr	Soldiers Grove	WI	54655
Thomas Jr. and Sally McMahon		22510 Elderberry Dr	Soldiers Grove	WI	54655
Jessica Laeseke	Akan Township Clerk	25089 Five Points Dr	Blue River	WI	53518
Alayne Hendricks	Supervisory District 7	14091 Lyles Ln	Blue River	WI	53518



Pumper Companies

The Richland County Zoning Department does not endorse the activities of third-party companies listed, they are provided to the public for feasible access to contact providers within the County. The Richland County Zoning Department assumes no responsibility for the completeness or adequacy of their services.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

◆ COMPANY NAME	◆ FULL NAME	◆ BUSINESS PHONE	◆ MOBILE PHONE
----------------	-------------	------------------	----------------

AW Septic Pumping Service	Phil Allen	(608) 625-2352	
---------------------------	------------	----------------	--

Boaz Sunrise Septic	Brent Fogo	(608) 647-0058	
---------------------	------------	----------------	--

Boaz Sunrise Septic Service	Ron Fogo	(608) 647-8215	(608) 475-0236
-----------------------------	----------	----------------	----------------

Boscobel Pumping		(608) 375-4221	
------------------	--	----------------	--

CK Septic Service	Chad Mosley	(608) 341-6259	
-------------------	-------------	----------------	--

Dorow's Septic Service	Tom Dorow	(608) 524-3644	
------------------------	-----------	----------------	--

Joe Seep Plumbing & Electric	Joe Seep	(608) 986-2761	(608) 963-8591
------------------------------	----------	----------------	----------------



Richland^{COUNTY}
Zoning & Land Information

Richland County Zoning
181 W Seminary St
Richland Center, WI 53581
608-647-2447

Land Use Application Steps:

- ☐ Received Township or Highway Department approval for driveway
- ☐ Applied for and set up County Address Sign
- ☐ Contacted a Certified Soil Tester for a soil test to file with the Zoning Office
- ☐ Contacted a licensed Plumber
- ☐ Submitted a Sanitary Permit Application to the Zoning Office
- ☐ Obtained a Building Permit from the local Uniform Dwelling Code Inspector
- ☐ Rezoned the parcel into compliance:
 - ☐ Township approval
 - ☐ Submitted rezone application to the Zoning Office
 - ☐ Attended Committee meeting
- ☐ Received Board of Adjustments approval on a variance:
 - ☐ Township approval
 - ☐ Submitted appeal application to the Zoning Office
 - ☐ Attended BOA meeting
- ☐ Submitted Land Use Application to the Zoning Office
- ☐ All necessary fees have been submitted to the Richland County Zoning Department

Landowner signature: _____ **Date:** _____

(By signing this document you agree to follow all applicable steps when applying for a Land Use Permit required by the Richland County Zoning Ordinance. The Richland County Zoning Department cannot guarantee efficient timing throughout this process. In some cases, it may take up to 2 months for Zoning Authority approval.)

SECTION 14 MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

- A. All privately owned wastewater treatment systems shall be maintained in accordance with Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapters DSPS 383 and 384 and this ordinance so as not to create a health hazard.
- B. All maintenance agreements shall be binding upon the owner, their heirs, assignees and future owners of the privately owned wastewater treatment system.
- C. Failure to comply with the provisions of a maintenance agreement shall be a violation of this ordinance.
- D. The owner of a privately owned wastewater treatment system with a maintenance agreement and or servicing contract shall:
 - 1. Submit a new or revised document to the Department when there is a change to the document.
 - 2. Submit a new maintenance agreement or servicing contract to the Department prior to expiration of any existing agreement or contract.
- E. All privately owned wastewater treatment systems using in situ soil and on record in the Richland County Zoning Office shall be inspected at an interval of every 3 years from date of permit issuance or installation. That inspection shall include the following:
 - 1. Visual inspection of the anaerobic treatment tank for:
 - a) Sludge and scum volume greater than 1/3 of the volume of the tank. If greater than 1/3 the tank shall be pumped.
 - b) Condition of baffles and filters and servicing required and completed.
 - c) Condition of locking and security devices on exposed tank covers.
 - d) Conditions indicating tank is not operating or maintained properly.
 - e) Presence of required inspection and access openings.
 - 2. Visual inspection of the soil absorption component for:
 - a) Wastewater or effluent from the privately owned wastewater treatment system ponding on the surface of the ground.
 - 3. Determination of whether or not the privately owned wastewater treatment system is:
 - a) In proper operating condition

- b) Being used for its intended design purpose
- c) Signatures of owner and inspector

Agriculture

A training for beef producers, where they obtained Beef Quality Assurance certification to help encourage best management practices and create a trusting relationship with consumers. Total Reach: 33 beef producers (**Beth McIlquham**, Bill Halfman)

To best understand the needs of stakeholders in Sauk, Juneau, and Richland Counties, I am conducting a needs assessment by speaking with various individuals by directly reaching out, attending events, and attending group meetings. The goal is to develop partnerships with local groups and organizations to deliver meaningful Extension programming directly related to the needs of the region. Total Reach: 19 direct contact inquiries, 35+ farmers through event attendance, 32 readers through Richland County newsletter, 65 industry and agency professionals through event attendance (**Anastasia Kurth**)

- The region in which I serve is geographically and agriculturally diverse. To better understand the specific needs of producers, community members, and agricultural professionals in the area, I conducted a needs assessment through networking to determine the root cause of the issues in this region. In order to determine the needs of my region, I met with a variety of stakeholders including farmers, community members, industry leaders, watershed groups, and nonprofit organizations. I attended events hosted by these groups to better understand their needs and goals. I am gathering the ideas that I have collected through these interactions to build my local Extension work and programming. By understanding the needs, I can work toward providing meaningful programming to help solve the problems of the producers in my region.

An in-person field day for new and established beef producers to provide educational information about starting a beef business. Topics covered during this event were biosecurity, marketing weaned and finished animals, handling facilities and chute side beef quality assurance, body condition scoring, testing and reading a hay test, and reproductive decisions for now and the future. Total Reach: 22 Total Attendees (Adam Hartfiel, **Beth McIlquham**, Bill Halfman, Kimberly Kester, Ryan Sterry, Sandy Stuttgen)

- Beef production in Wisconsin has seen an increase over the last decade. Some farmers are transitioning out of an old agriculture practice and are trying to establish themselves in the beef industry, while others are starting brand new. Through both processes, many questions arise from both new producers and established beef producers. This field day was designed to give new and established beef producers an on-farm experience to gain insight on how a beef operation could be ran. It gave attendees an opportunity to visually see the operation, listen to presenters, and ask questions from the presenters and owner on how their operation is successful. Participants were given an evaluation form that contained two scales per topic on what they knew before versus what they knew after based on a 1-5 scale. 1 being the least and 5 having the most knowledge. Every topic discussed at the field day had a knowledge increase by the end of the day. Biosecurity, taught by Stuttgen: 39% knowledge increase Facilities/Chute Side BQA, taught by Stuttgen: 26% knowledge increase Body Condition Scoring: 34% knowledge increase Testing Hay/Reading a Hay Test: 105% knowledge increase Reproductive Decisions: 37% knowledge increase

An on-farm research project investigating use of winter camelina as a cover crop option after soybeans to reduce nitrate leaching and mitigate the yield drag seen in corn following winter cereal cover crops, the only other overwintering cover crop choice in Wisconsin post-soybean harvest. Results from this study will help farmers decide if winter camelina is a

viable cover crop for their operation and engage farmers in thinking more critically about nitrogen loss pathways. In October, lysimeters were installed and farmers planted winter rye and winter camelina. These lysimeters will be dug up in the spring to quantify nitrate leaching potential. (Will Fulwider, **Anastasia Kurth**, Chelsea Zegler, Sam Bibby, Steven Hall)

Planning to coordinate Extension educators statewide to ensure uniform data collection related to corn silage harvest management. The goal is to share whole plant moisture with forage growers in each region and aggregate additional silage data including planting date, relative maturity, corn hybrid, fungicide use, grain stage and previous crop. This data would be utilized to inform future corn silage harvest recommendations. (Liz Gartman, Aerica Bjurstrom, **Anastasia Kurth**, Angie Ulness, Bethany Canales, Christine Clark, Jordyn Sattler, Kevin Jarek, Melissa Ohlrich, Scott Newell)

Human Development and Relationships

Planning for programs within the Richland County Community by meeting with various community partners to establish relationships with partners as well as planning programming that aligns with the goals of partners and Extension. The goal is to learn about the needs of Richland County residents and establish community partners so that programming aligns with the needs of the community and programs serve the residents of the county. Total Reach: Met with 17 community partners to discuss and plan potential financial programming. (**Sarah Kubiak**)

- In Richland County 13% of households are in poverty with 26% of households living under the ALICE threshold. The financial hardship in the county makes it difficult for residents to pay for day-to-day expenses as well as plan for their financial futures. In order to have effective programming that Richland County residents are interested in attending and that serves their needs it was crucial to meet with important organizations that serve the community. These organizations offered information on resident needs in our meetings. Meetings with these organizations also helped to develop working partnerships to help deliver programming to marginalized groups in the community that these organizations serve. Needs of the community have been assessed and program planning has begun in partnership with community-based organizations. These programs will provide skills in financial capability to residents of Richland County and help empower them to make successful financial choices for their situation.

An on-demand lesson on topics such as budgeting, credit/debt, record keeping, saving on groceries, goal setting, preventing fraud and scams, and finding affordable housing for groups such as residents at a homeless shelter, recent immigrants, a group of young parents, etc. where they learn effective strategies to manage their money. Through this, participants set and create a plan for achieving their financial goals, can create a spending plan that allows them to manage their monthly income and expenses, and can make a plan to become debt-free. Total Reach: 4 workshop participants from the Passages Domestic violence shelter (**Sarah Kubiak**)

- Data from the FINRA Financial Capability survey shows that 17% of WI residents spent more than their income in the past year. Wisconsin residents answered questions on the basic financial literacy quiz correctly just 49% of the time. 15% of WI residents used a short-term “payday” loan at least one time during the previous 12 months. 12% of WI residents used an auto title loan at least one time during that same period. Furthermore, many Wisconsin residents participate in programs offered by nonprofits and social service organizations that may include incentives or requirements to engage in financial education offered through partners such as UW-Madison Extension. Participants in these programs need to complete Extension’s financial education before receiving specific services provided by the social service organization (e.g. zero-interest auto loans). These lessons are to support educators’ ability to meet requests from local partners for one-time financial education

classes and to provide educators with a menu of lessons they can proactively suggest to them. Increase and/or maintain partnerships with local organizations through structured, research-based financial education classes that provide just-in-time information on topics like record keeping, saving on groceries, and preventing identity theft. Through these classes participants improve their ability to make financial decisions, achieve their goals, and effectively manage their money.

A newsletter series (Money \$mart in Head Start) for parents of young children where they learn skills such as using credit wisely, keeping their money safe, savings strategies, organizing their financial records, and making choices about health insurance. Through this program parents can create more financial stability for their families. Total Reach: A newsletter series (Money \$mart in Head Start) for parents of young children where they learn skills such as using credit wisely, keeping their money safe, savings strategies, organizing their financial records, and making choices about health insurance. Through this program parents can create more financial stability for their families. Newsletters have been shared with 316 families in the 2024 - 2025 school year. 41 of which were Spanish speakers. 194 in Grant County, 63 in Richland County. 28 in Iowa County. 31 in Lafayette County. (Beverly Doll, Bridget Mouchon, **Sarah Kubiak**)

Positive Youth Development

Planning for community outreach to introduce 4-H program to new families. This effort is being planned in collaboration with 4-H volunteers and youth leaders. The goal of the event is that families will have a greater understanding of what 4-H offers and that additional youth will join 4-H. (Karleen Craddock)

- The event will be held during National 4-H Week and is part of a greater effort to reach new audiences. As we continue to expand the 4-H program in Richland County, there is a need to reach new families.

FoodWise

Team Nutrition Grant: Ithaca and Kickapoo Elementary Schools

- Planning and Delivery: Currently planning the implementation of nutrition education sessions at Ithaca and Kickapoo elementary schools through the Team Nutrition Grant. These sessions will promote healthy eating habits among students and align with USDA guidelines.
- Goal: Ensure a smooth rollout by aligning activities with school needs and coordinating with school staff.
- Status: Programming is in the development phase and will continue through early 2025.

Re-establishing Collaboration with Food Service Directors

- Progress: We have resumed contact with food service directors across the district to coordinate and continue delivering helpful sessions.
- Goal: Strengthen these partnerships to offer seamless, impactful programming that supports students and families.
- Impact: This re-engagement ensures continuity in our nutrition education efforts within schools.

Planning for 2024: Weston School Sessions

- Progress: Developing a schedule for regular nutrition sessions at Weston School for the 2024-2025 school year.
- Goal: Deliver consistent nutrition education, aligned with community needs and our program goals.

An EEO/AA employer, University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title VI, Title IX, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act requirements.

- Impact: Enhance student engagement and foster healthier eating habits.

Senior Program Collaboration with Human Development & Relationships and ADRC

- Collaboration: Working closely with the Human Development and Relationships department and Tanya Webster, ADRC Nutrition Coordinator, to design a new senior education program.
- Focus:
 - Eat Smart, Spend Smart sessions
 - Financial education covering budgeting, grocery savings, and financial goal-setting.
- Goal: Support seniors by empowering them to make better financial and nutrition choices, improving their well-being and financial stability.

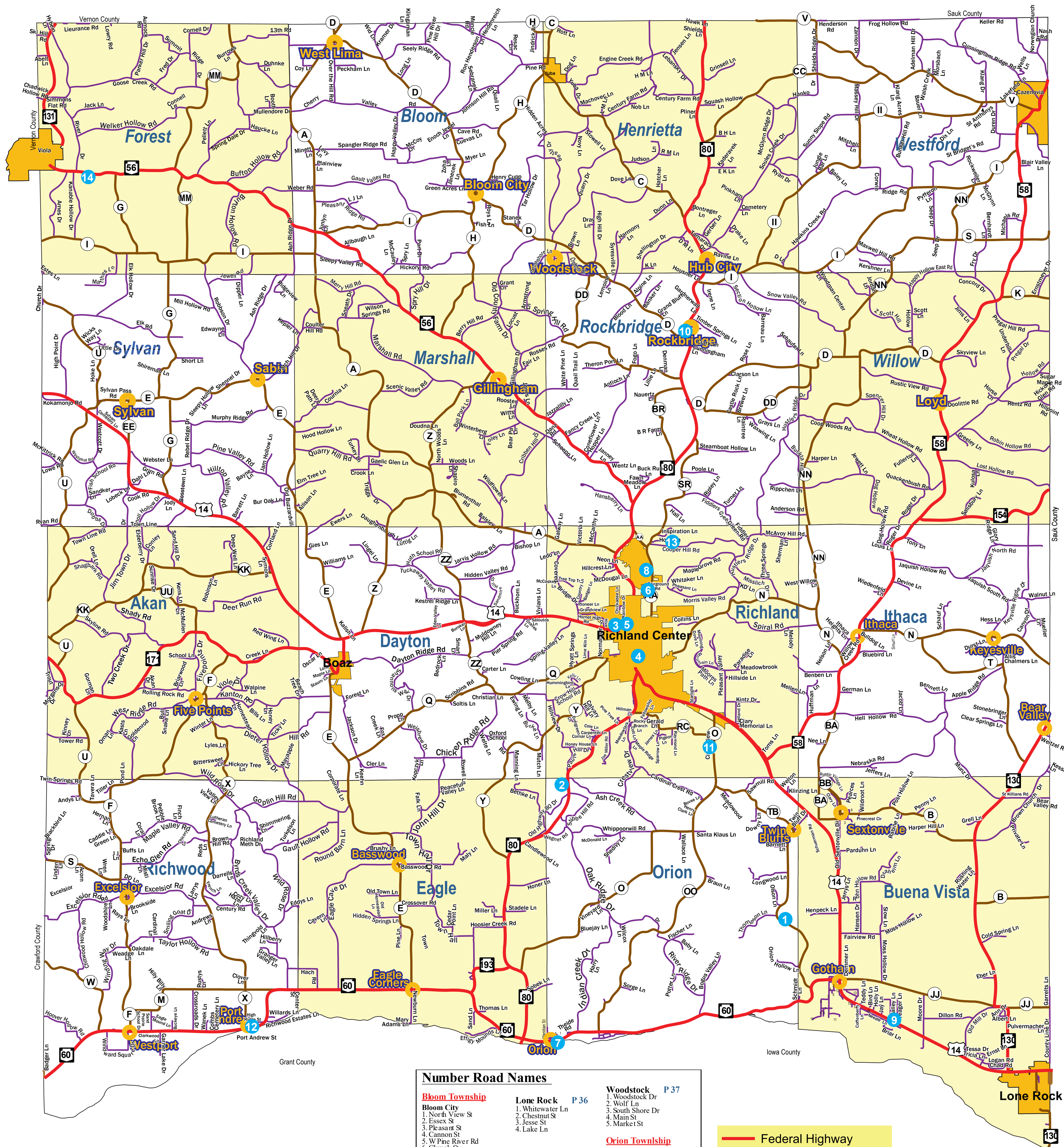
Next Steps

- Finalize Team Nutrition sessions for Ithaca and Kickapoo Elementary Schools.
- Complete 2025-2027 agreements once the new coordinator is hired.
- Continue engaging food service directors for upcoming programs.
- Plan and implement Weston School activities for 2024.
- Launch senior education programs with Human Development and ADRC partners.

Richland County Buildings and Sites

1. Akey School (Museum) South of Richland Center.
1.8 miles south of Hwy 14 on County Rd O. Turn left on County Rd TB and go 500 feet. Museum on the right side of TB.
2. Ash Creek Forest
No lights, no enlarged photo
3. Campus
1000, 1100, 1200 and 1250 US Hwy 14
Multiple buildings and a wide assortment of fixture types, light sources and ages.
4. Courthouse and HHS
221 W Seminary St and 181 W Seminary Street
5. Ambulance
1027 N Jefferson St
6. Fairgrounds
23630 County Hwy AA
Multiple buildings as well as streetlights, grandstands, and race track lighting
7. Port Andrews boat landing
No lights, no enlarged photo
8. Highway Shop
120 Bowen Circle Dr
9. Highway 14 Wayside
Buena Vista Township 30392 US Hwy 14
10. Pier Park
State Hwy 80
11. Pine Valley Healthcare
25951 Circle View Lane
12. Wayside next to boat landing
No lights, no enlarged photo
13. Rifle Range
24820 Cooper Hill Road
14. Viola Park
11229 State Hwy 56

Richland County Wisconsin



The information herein is intended to be an accurate representation of existing records. Richland County Zoning assumes no liability for errors and omissions. All information contained herein is **ADVISORY ONLY**. The County is NOT responsible for the improper use of the data contained herein.

Akey School (Museum)



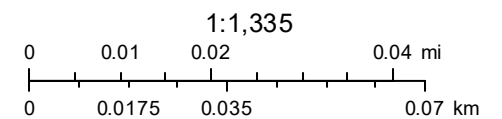
3/7/2023, 8:08:09 AM

Roads

County Highway
Municipalities

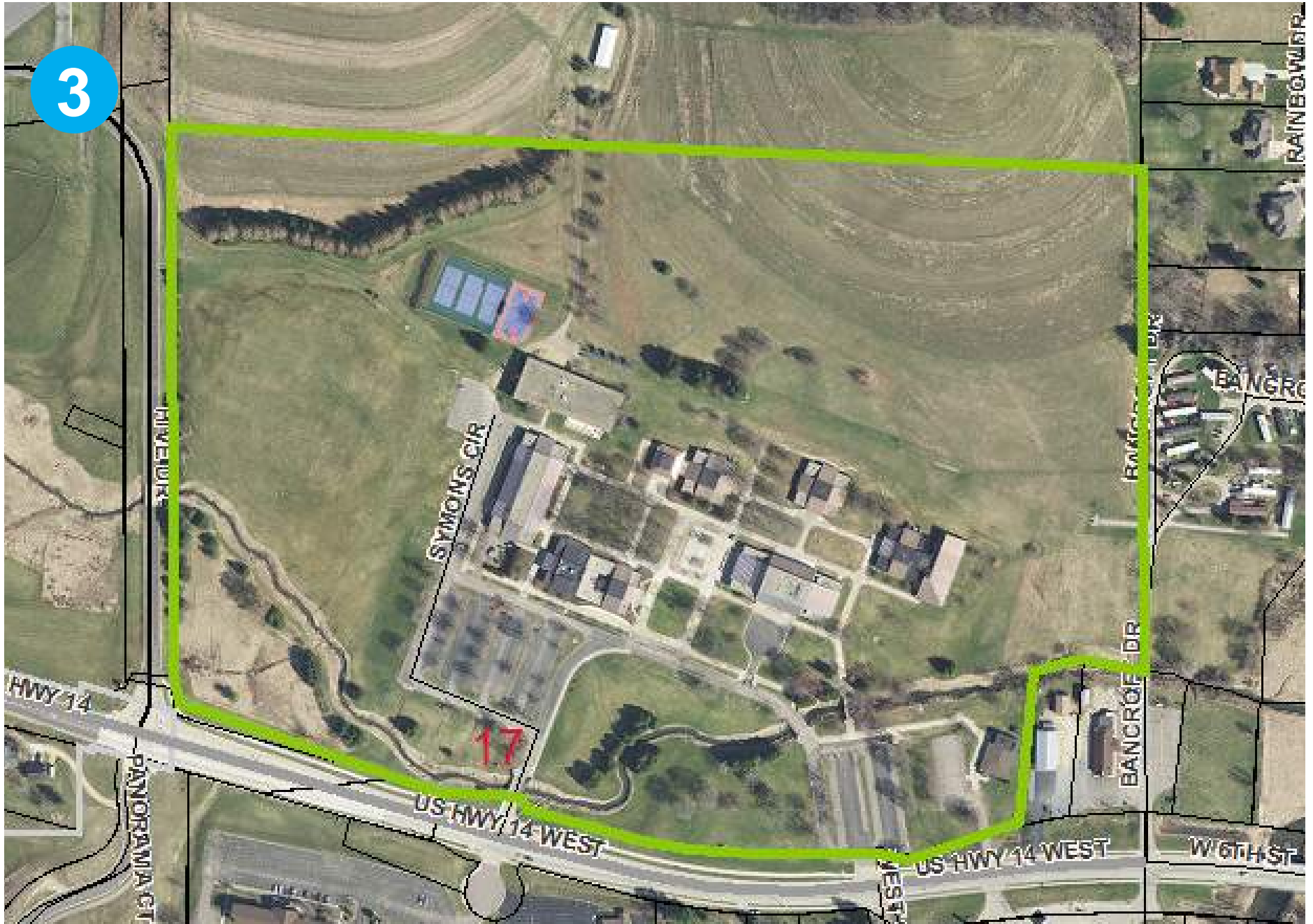
Sections

Address Points
Parcel Lines



Richland County, WI

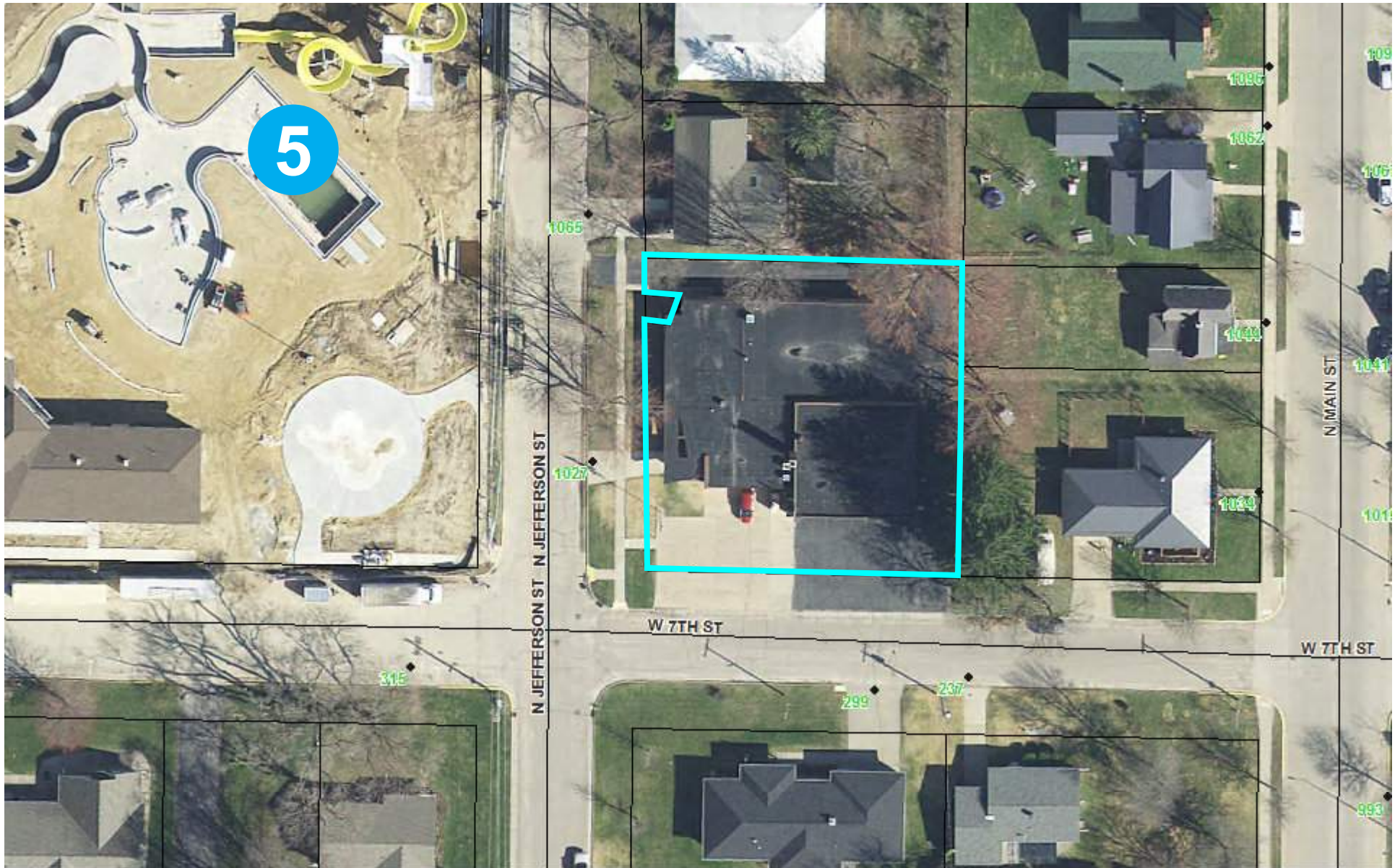
Campus
1000, 1100, 1200 & 1250 US Hwy 14



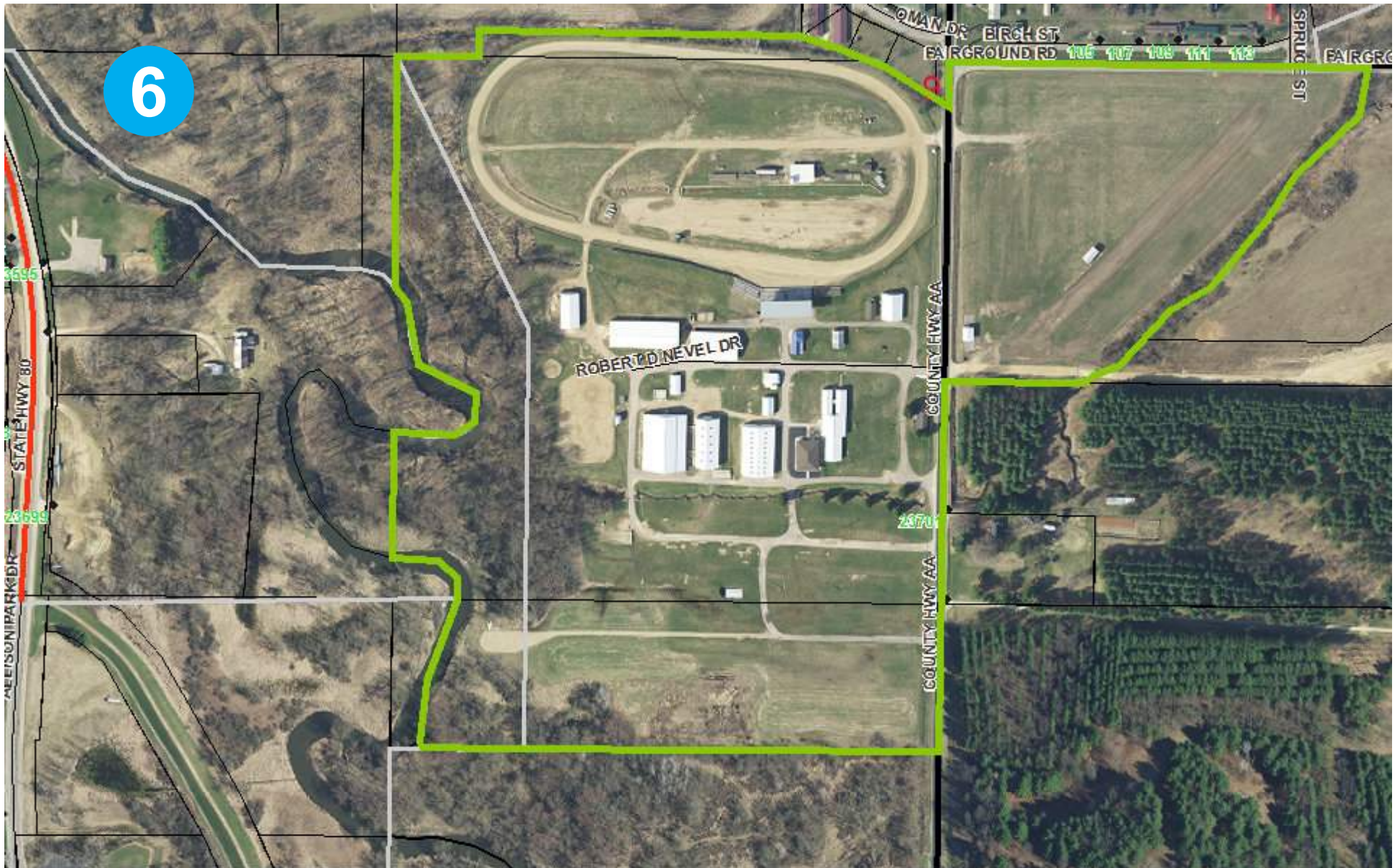
Health & Human Services & Courthouse
221 W Seminary St & 181 W Seminary St



Ambulance Building
1027 N Jefferson St



Fairgrounds
23630 County Hwy AA



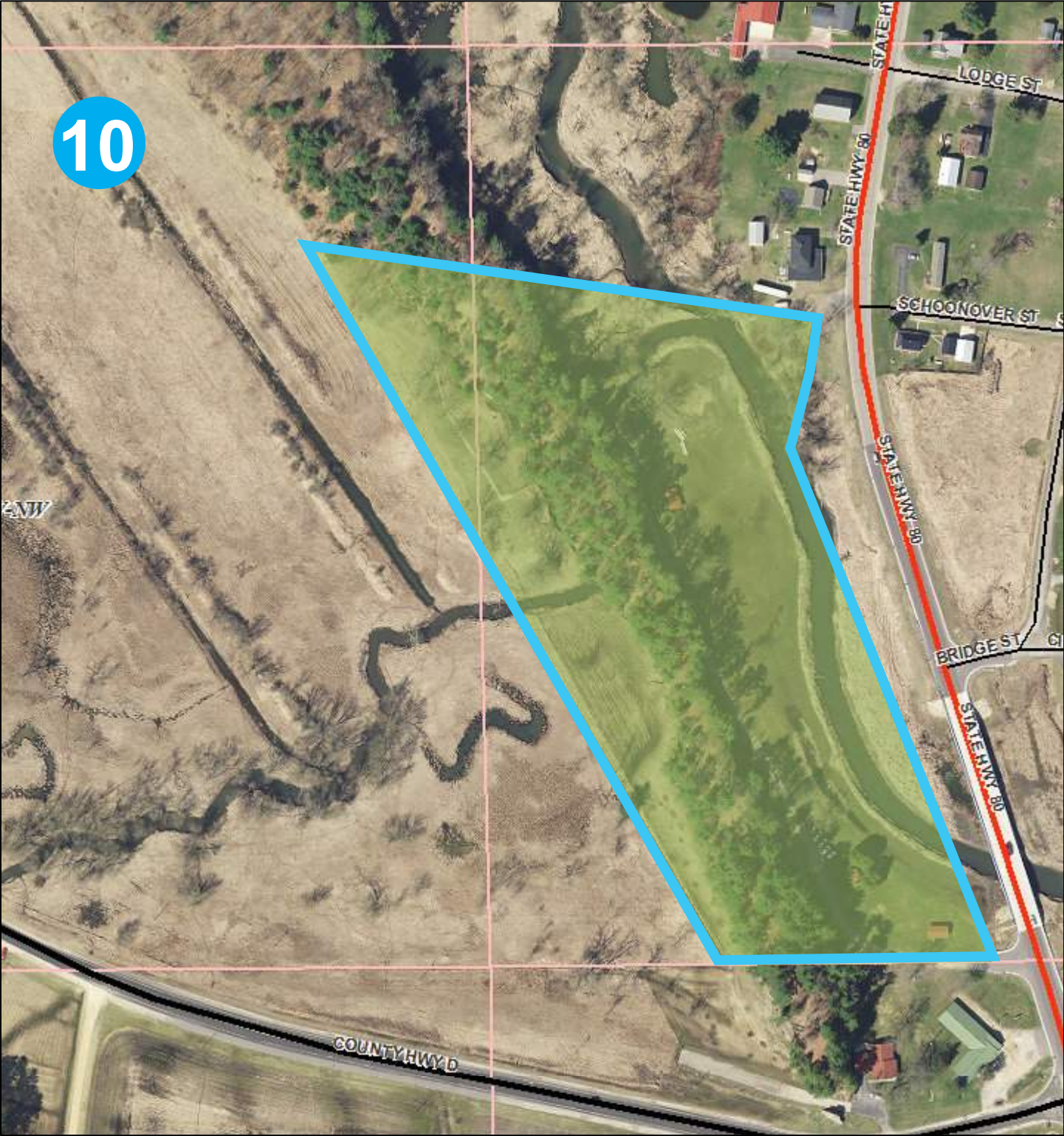
Highway Shop
120 Bowen Circle Dr



Highway 14 Wayside
Buena Vista Township - 30392 US Hwy 14

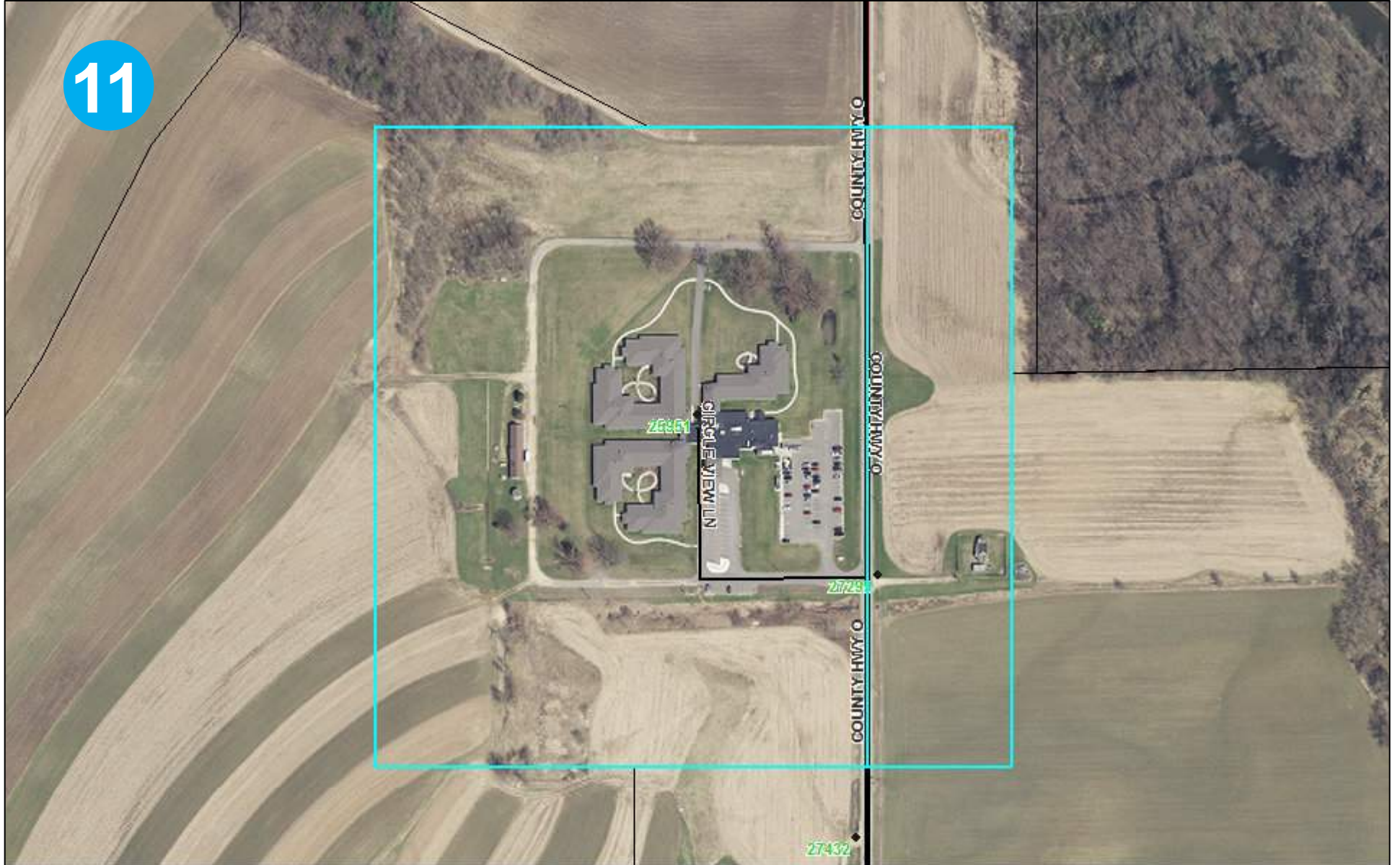


Pier Park
Stae Hwy 80

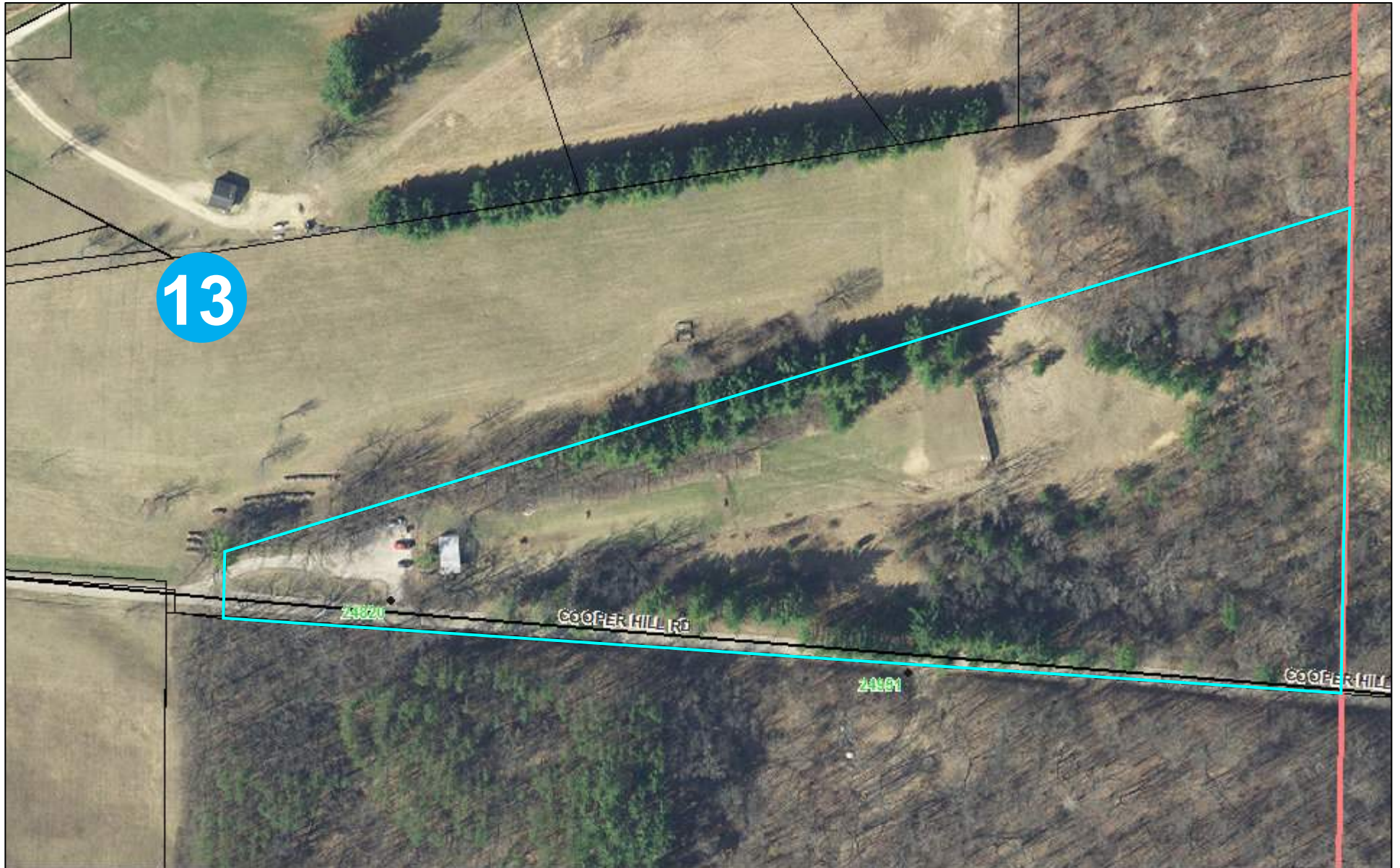


Pine Valley Health Care
25951 Circle View Ln

11



Rifle Range
24820 Cooper Hill Rd





Viola Park
11229 State Hwy 56



Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
1	1	Akey School	No Operable Lights	1	Gas Station Style	None		
	2	Ash Creek Forest	No Lights	0				
2	3	Campus	Parking Lot	16	Pole Mounted Angled Floods	LED, Integrated		
3	3	Campus	Science Hall	1	Can Light	Unknown		
4	3	Campus	Science Hall	1	wal pak	LED, Integrated		
5	3	Campus	Science Hall	6	wal pak	LED, Integrated		
6	3	Campus	Melvill Hall	8	wal pak	LED, Integrated		
7	3	Campus	Melvill Hall	9	Soffit Surface			

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
8	3	Campus	Melvill Hall	2	Pole Mount Cylinders	Unknown		
9	3	Campus	Classroom Building	4	wal pak	LED		
10	3	Campus	Classroom Building	4	Soffit Surface	LED, Integrated		
11	3	Campus	Classroom Building	1	Pole Mount Cylinders			
12	3	Campus	Gym	1	wal pak			
13	3	Campus	Gym	4	Wal Pak	LED, Integrated		
14	3	Campus	Gym	1	Wall Mounted Area Light	HID		
15	3	Campus	Gym	2	Pole Mount Cylinders			

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
16	3	Campus	Gym	1	Bollard			
17	3	Campus	Walker Student Center	8	Wal Pak			
18	3	Campus	Walker Student Center	5	Surface Soffit			
19	3	Campus	Walker Student Center	2	Pole Mounted Cylinder			
20	3	Campus	Walker Student Center	1	Bollard	HID		
21	3	Campus	Library	3	Wal Pak			
22	3	Campus	Library	5	Surface Soffit			
23	3	Campus	Library	2	Pole Mounted Cylinder			

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
24	3	Campus	Basketball and Tennis Court	16	Pole Mounted Angled Floods	HID		
25	3	Campus	East Hall	3	Wal Pak			
26	3	Campus	East Hall	1	Pole Mounted Angled Flood	LED, Integrated		
27	3	Campus	East Hall	2	Wall Mount Jelly Jar			
28	3	Campus	East Hall	4	Pole Mount Cylinders			
29	4	Courthouse	Parking Lot and Drive	8	Goose Neck Poles	LED		
30	4	Courthouse	Courthouse	8	Surface Cylinder	BR Lamps		
31	4	Courthouse	Courthouse	1	Chain Hung Carriage Light			

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
32	4	Courthouse	Courthouse	2	Wall Cone Floods			
33	4	Courthouse	Courthouse	1	Surface Soffit			
34	4	Courthouse	Courthouse	2	Wall Step Lights			
35	4	Courthouse	Courthouse	1	Uplight Flood on Flag 1			
36	4	Courthouse	Courthouse	1	Pole Mounted Angled Flood on Flag 2			
37	4	HHS	Parking Lot	1	Pole Mounted Tall Shoebox			
38	4	HHS	Parking Lot	2	Pole Mounted Short Shoebox (County?)			
39	4	HHS	HHS	8	wal pak 1			









Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
40	4	HHS	HHS	3	wal pak 2			
41	4	HHS	HHS	1	Recessed Soffit			
42	5	Ambulance	Ambulance	3	Recessed Soffit			
43	5	Ambulance	Parking Lot	1	Pole Mounted Cobrahead			
44	5	Ambulance	Ambulance	1	wal pak 1			
45	5	Ambulance	Ambulance	1	wal pak 2			
46	5	Ambulance	Ambulance	3	Wall Sconce			
47	5	Ambulance	Ambulance	1	Wall Mount EM Egress			




Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
48	6	Fairgrounds	Streetlights along main drive areas	12	Pole Mounted - flat lens cutoff type	LED		
49	6	Fairgrounds	Streetlights in overflow parking	10	Pole Mounted - unshielded yard light type	HID		
50	6	Fairgrounds	Show Ring	7	Pole Mounted - unshielded yard light type	HID		
51	6	Fairgrounds	Show Ring	2	Pole Mounted Floods			
52	6	Fairgrounds	Track	30	Pole Mounted Floods			
53	6	Fairgrounds	Building 1	1	Yard Light	HID		
54	6	Fairgrounds	Building 2	15	Wall Sconce	Varies		
55	6	Fairgrounds	Building 3	1	Wall Mounted Yard Light			

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
56	6	Fairgrounds	Building 4	3	wal pak			
57	6	Fairgrounds	Building 4	1	Yard Light			
58	6	Fairgrounds	Building 5	1	Wall Mount flat lens	LED		
59	6	Fairgrounds	Building 5	1	Wall Mount flat lens Flood angled	LED, Integrated		
60	6	Fairgrounds	Building 6	None				
61	6	Fairgrounds	Building 7	None				
62	6	Fairgrounds	Building 8	1	Wall Mounted Yard Light			
	6	Fairgrounds	Building 9	Not Documented				














Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
63	6	Fairgrounds	Building 10	1	Wall Mounted Yard Light			
64	6	Fairgrounds	Building 11	4	Fluorescent Strips - no lens	Fluorescent 96W T12		
	6	Fairgrounds	Building 12	None				
65	6	Fairgrounds	Building 13	8	Wall porcelain lamp holder	empty		
66	6	Fairgrounds	Building 14	1	Yard Light			
	6	Fairgrounds	Building 15 - Not documented					
67	6	Fairgrounds	Building 16	1	Wall Mount Flood			
	6	Fairgrounds	Building 17	None				

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
68	6	Fairgrounds	Grandstand	4	Pole Mounted Floods at angle	LED		
	7	Port Andrews	No Lights					
69	8	Highway Shop Complex	Staff Parking	3	Pole Mounted Angled Floods	LED Corn Cob		
70	8	Highway Shop Complex	Main Bldg	9	Wal Pak	LED Corn Cob		
71	8	Highway Shop Complex	Fuel Depot	3	Pole Mounted Angled Floods	LED Corn Cob		
72	8	Highway Shop Complex	Shop building to north	7	Wal Pak	LED Corn Cob		
73	8	Highway Shop Complex	Salt Shed	1	Flood	HID		
74	8	Highway Shop Complex	Dome	2	Pole Mounted Angled Floods	Unknown		







Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
75	9	Highway 14 Wayside BV Twnshp	Restrooms	2	Surface Ceiling			
76	9	Highway 14 Wayside BV Twnshp	Shelter	2	Jelly Jar	CFL		
77	9	Highway 14 Wayside BV Twnshp	Parking Lot	2	Pole Mounted	LED		
78	10	Pier Park Highway 80	Parking	2	Pole Mounted	LED		
79	11	Pine Valley	Parking Lot	8	Pole Mounted	LED, integrated		
80	11	Pine Valley	Sidewalk	9	Bollard	LED, integrated		
81	11	Pine Valley	Building Canopy	4	Can Lights	LED, integrated		
82	11	Pine Valley	Building Canopy	2	Wall Sconce	LED, integrated		

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
83	11	Pine Valley	Flag	1	Ground Mounted Flood	LED, integrated		
84	11	Pine Valley	Building Small Canopy	1	Surface Mounted	LED, integrated		
85	11	Pine Valley	Building	3	wal pak	LED, integrated		
	12	Wayside by boat landing	None					
	13	Rifle Range	None					
86	14	Viola Park	Site	1	Pole Mounted, fully shielded	LED, integrated		
			Total # of Fixtures	329				

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
1	1	Akey School	No Operable Lights	1	Gas Station Style	None		
	2	Ash Creek Forest	No Lights	0				
2	3	Campus	Parking Lot	16	Pole Mounted Angled Floods	LED, Integrated		
3	3	Campus	Science Hall	1	Can Light	Unknown		
4	3	Campus	Science Hall	1	wal pak	LED, Integrated		
5	3	Campus	Science Hall	6	wal pak	LED, Integrated		
6	3	Campus	Melvill Hall	8	wal pak	LED, Integrated		
7	3	Campus	Melvill Hall	9	Soffit Surface			

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
8	3	Campus	Melvill Hall	2	Pole Mount Cylinders	Unknown		
9	3	Campus	Classroom Building	4	wal pak	LED		
10	3	Campus	Classroom Building	4	Soffit Surface	LED, Integrated		
11	3	Campus	Classroom Building	1	Pole Mount Cylinders			
12	3	Campus	Gym	1	wal pak			
13	3	Campus	Gym	4	Wal Pak	LED, Integrated		
14	3	Campus	Gym	1	Wall Mounted Area Light	HID		
15	3	Campus	Gym	2	Pole Mount Cylinders			

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
16	3	Campus	Gym	1	Bollard			
17	3	Campus	Walker Student Center	8	Wal Pak			
18	3	Campus	Walker Student Center	5	Surface Soffit			
19	3	Campus	Walker Student Center	2	Pole Mounted Cylinder			
20	3	Campus	Walker Student Center	1	Bollard	HID		
21	3	Campus	Library	3	Wal Pak			
22	3	Campus	Library	5	Surface Soffit			
23	3	Campus	Library	2	Pole Mounted Cylinder			

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
24	3	Campus	Basketball and Tennis Court	16	Pole Mounted Angled Floods	HID		
25	3	Campus	East Hall	3	Wal Pak			
26	3	Campus	East Hall	1	Pole Mounted Angled Flood	LED, Integrated		
27	3	Campus	East Hall	2	Wall Mount Jelly Jar			
28	3	Campus	East Hall	4	Pole Mount Cylinders			
29	4	Courthouse	Parking Lot and Drive	8	Goose Neck Poles	LED		
30	4	Courthouse	Courthouse	8	Surface Cylinder	BR Lamps		
31	4	Courthouse	Courthouse	1	Chain Hung Carriage Light			

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
32	4	Courthouse	Courthouse	2	Wall Cone Floods			
33	4	Courthouse	Courthouse	1	Surface Soffit			
34	4	Courthouse	Courthouse	2	Wall Step Lights			
35	4	Courthouse	Courthouse	1	Uplight Flood on Flag 1			
36	4	Courthouse	Courthouse	1	Pole Mounted Angled Flood on Flag 2			
37	4	HHS	Parking Lot	1	Pole Mounted Tall Shoebox			
38	4	HHS	Parking Lot	2	Pole Mounted Short Shoebox (County?)			
39	4	HHS	HHS	8	wal pak 1			

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
40	4	HHS	HHS	3	wal pak 2			
41	4	HHS	HHS	1	Recessed Soffit			
42	5	Ambulance	Ambulance	3	Recessed Soffit			
43	5	Ambulance	Parking Lot	1	Pole Mounted Cobrahead			
44	5	Ambulance	Ambulance	1	wal pak 1			
45	5	Ambulance	Ambulance	1	wal pak 2			
46	5	Ambulance	Ambulance	3	Wall Sconce			
47	5	Ambulance	Ambulance	1	Wall Mount EM Egress			

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
48	6	Fairgrounds	Streetlights along main drive areas	12	Pole Mounted - flat lens cutoff type	LED		
49	6	Fairgrounds	Streetlights in overflow parking	10	Pole Mounted - unshielded yard light type	HID		
50	6	Fairgrounds	Show Ring	7	Pole Mounted - unshielded yard light type	HID		
51	6	Fairgrounds	Show Ring	2	Pole Mounted Floods			
52	6	Fairgrounds	Track	30	Pole Mounted Floods			
53	6	Fairgrounds	Building 1	1	Yard Light	HID		
54	6	Fairgrounds	Building 2	15	Wall Sconce	Varies		
55	6	Fairgrounds	Building 3	1	Wall Mounted Yard Light			

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
56	6	Fairgrounds	Building 4	3	wal pak			
57	6	Fairgrounds	Building 4	1	Yard Light			
58	6	Fairgrounds	Building 5	1	Wall Mount flat lens	LED		
59	6	Fairgrounds	Building 5	1	Wall Mount flat lens Flood angled	LED, Integrated		
60	6	Fairgrounds	Building 6	None				
61	6	Fairgrounds	Building 7	None				
62	6	Fairgrounds	Building 8	1	Wall Mounted Yard Light			
	6	Fairgrounds	Building 9	Not Documented				

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
63	6	Fairgrounds	Building 10	1	Wall Mounted Yard Light			
64	6	Fairgrounds	Building 11	4	Fluorescent Strips - no lens	Fluorescent 96W T12		
	6	Fairgrounds	Building 12	None				
65	6	Fairgrounds	Building 13	8	Wall porcelain lamp holder	empty		
66	6	Fairgrounds	Building 14	1	Yard Light			
	6	Fairgrounds	Building 15 - Not documented					
67	6	Fairgrounds	Building 16	1	Wall Mount Flood			
	6	Fairgrounds	Building 17	None				

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
68	6	Fairgrounds	Grandstand	4	Pole Mounted Floods at angle	LED		
	7	Port Andrews	No Lights					
69	8	Highway Shop Complex	Staff Parking	3	Pole Mounted Angled Floods	LED Corn Cob		
70	8	Highway Shop Complex	Main Bldg	9	Wal Pak	LED Corn Cob		
71	8	Highway Shop Complex	Fuel Depot	3	Pole Mounted Angled Floods	LED Corn Cob		
72	8	Highway Shop Complex	Shop building to north	7	Wal Pak	LED Corn Cob		
73	8	Highway Shop Complex	Salt Shed	1	Flood	HID		
74	8	Highway Shop Complex	Dome	2	Pole Mounted Angled Floods	Unknown		

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context		Picture Closeup	
75	9	Highway 14 Wayside BV Twnshp	Restrooms	2	Surface Ceiling					
76	9	Highway 14 Wayside BV Twnshp	Shelter	2	Jelly Jar	CFL				
77	9	Highway 14 Wayside BV Twnshp	Parking Lot	2	Pole Mounted	LED				
78	10	Pier Park Highway 80	Parking	2	Pole Mounted	LED				
79	11	Pine Valley	Parking Lot	8	Pole Mounted	LED, integrated				
80	11	Pine Valley	Sidewalk	9	Bollard	LED, integrated				
81	11	Pine Valley	Building Canopy	4	Can Lights	LED, integrated				
82	11	Pine Valley	Building Canopy	2	Wall Sconce	LED, integrated				

Richland County Lighting Inventory

Fixture ID	Site #	Site	Building	Number of Fixtures	Fixture Type	Lamp Type	Picture Context	Picture Closeup
83	11	Pine Valley	Flag	1	Ground Mounted Flood	LED, integrated		
84	11	Pine Valley	Building Small Canopy	1	Surface Mounted	LED, integrated		
85	11	Pine Valley	Building	3	wal pak	LED, integrated		
	12	Wayside by boat landing	None					
	13	Rifle Range	None					
86	14	Viola Park	Site	1	Pole Mounted, fully shielded	LED, integrated		
			Total # of Fixtures	329				

Outdoor Lighting Assessment – Final Draft 10/27/24

Prepared for Richland County, Wisconsin

Outdoor lighting has significant impacts on public safety, energy use and the environment. For the past decade there has been an ongoing rapid transformation from High-Intensity Discharge (HID) and other less efficient light sources to Light Emitting Diode (LED) lighting. It is in the best interest of public entities to evaluate existing lighting installations before purchasing replacement light fixtures and lamps to take advantage of the benefits while minimizing negative impacts caused by some LED installations. Light pollution is increasing at an annual rate of roughly 10% every year. By selecting appropriate fixtures and controls for new and replacement fixtures this trend can be reversed.

Outdoor Lighting Assessment – Final Draft 10/27/24

Scott Lind, PE

WI Master Electrician (1322511–ME)

WI Commercial Electrical Inspector (1322511–CEI)

WI Electrical Contractor (1558131-EC)

Contents

Executive Summary	2
Introduction	3
Glossary	5
Individual Site Evaluations	10
Appendix A – Location Map and Site Aerial Photos	
Appendix B – Lighting Inventory	
Appendix C – Additional Resources	

Impacts of Outdoor Lighting

Outdoor lighting has significant impacts on public safety, energy use and the environment. For the past decade there has been an ongoing rapid transformation from High-Intensity Discharge (HID) and other less efficient light sources to Light Emitting Diode (LED) lighting. It is in the best interest of public entities to evaluate existing lighting installations before purchasing replacement light fixtures and lamps to take advantage of the benefits while minimizing negative impacts caused by some LED installations. Light pollution is increasing at an annual rate of roughly 10% every year. By selecting appropriate fixtures and controls for new and replacement fixtures this trend can be reversed.

Executive Summary

Outdoor lighting owned by Richland County is highly variable in type, age, condition and appropriateness from site to site and within sites. Every location has recommendations for improvements but there are very clear priorities for improvements. The three highest priorities are:

1. Courthouse
2. Highway Shops
3. Campus

The improvements recommended all have benefit with regard to light trespass and light pollution but there are equally significant benefits in reduced glare, public safety, energy use and maintenance costs. Many of the recommended changes can be carried out by tradespersons or facility maintenance staff without professional involvement. The professional analysis needed for some of the recommended changes is available at no cost from lighting distributors and manufacturers when purchasing products and also as a professional service independent of a fixture purchase, for a fee, from lighting designers and electrical engineers.

The four key elements to all of the recommendations are:

1. Shielding
2. Orientation of fixtures
3. Color temperature
4. Light output
5. Controls

All of the lighting needs can be accomplished using fully shielded fixtures. All future purchases and replacement only fully shielded fixtures should be used.

New LED fixtures are available with many distribution patterns capable of projecting light far in front of a fixture oriented parallel with the ground. Existing fixtures that are tipped up act as floodlights and cause unnecessary glare and light pollution. All future installations and retrofits should avoid any tilting up.

Correlated color temperature (CCT) also known simply as color temperature, plays a large role in the amount of sky glow that results from light at night. As shown in the resources section of this report, choosing the lowest available CCT fixtures such as 2200K will greatly reduce the light pollution impact of LED lighting. In no case should fixtures above 3000K be installed new or as a retrofit.

Light output needs to be selected to match the purpose for the light being installed. For example, parking areas remote from an entrance require different light levels than pickup and drop off areas. Areas with specific tasks like refueling may need more light. Lighting for pedestrian areas, such as sidewalks, should be set to levels appropriate only for pedestrians, which are different than those for cars traveling at speed. Streetlighting needs in low traffic residential areas are different than those needed for intersections at highway speeds, and so on. Underlighting makes it difficult to perform the intended task. Overlighting wastes energy and produces unnecessary light trespass and pollution.

Controls have the ability to dramatically limit energy use and light pollution. When only on-off photocells are used, outdoor lights are on at full brightness regardless of the need. The Wisconsin Energy Code has for many years required timers and/or motion sensors to outdoor lights. By using these additional controls, large percentages of lighting energy can be saved while simultaneously reducing light pollution impacts. Control retrofits should be incorporated whenever possible and are required for any future additions or new building projects.

Introduction

At the March 6, 2023 Land and Zoning Committee meeting a request was made by the committee chair to have an assessment of county-owned outdoor lighting completed and Scott Lind agreed to perform the assessment at no cost to the county. This report is the result of that request. Maps and aerial photos of county-owned locations were provided by Cheryl Dull. Of the 14 sites 3 were identified by Cheryl as having no outdoor lighting. Those sites are Ash Creek Forest, Port Andrews boat landing and a wayside adjacent to a second boat landing.

Of the remaining locations, eight were visited by John Heasley and/or Scott Lind on March 27 and 28, 2023. An inventory was conducted at these sites using photographs to establish types and quantities of existing outdoor lighting. Those eight sites contain 30 buildings as well as parking lots, tennis/basketball courts, a show ring, and a race track. Approximately 300 fixtures of varying age, style and light source were identified. The final three sites, encompassing 6 additional buildings and 23 fixtures were visited and inventoried by Scott Lind in the pre-dawn hours and following sunrise on October 24, 2024.

An inventory of the fixtures was entered into Excel with known data. No fixtures were opened to gain more information and all observations were made from the ground without ladders.

The sites were revisited in darkness to determine which fixtures were operational and to observe visual impacts like glare. In some locations light level readings were made.

The following is an overview of outdoor lighting at each location with recommendations for changes. The three highest priority sites for changes are 3, 4A and 8. Site 8, the Highway Shops are simpler than the other two sites and the recommended upgrades there can make tremendous improvements.

Site 4A, the Courthouse would be the next easiest to tackle. Reducing the glare and non-uniformity would benefit the public as much as County employees. It would serve as a very accessible example of dramatic improvements for those reasons as well as the positive impact on the problem of light pollution. It is potentially more involved than site 8 due to the design of the poles that light the drive aisles and parking lot.

Site 3, the Campus would require more significant effort and money to fully adopt the recommended changes but there are also some very simple fixture adjustments that could be made to reduce light pollution and energy use – especially if the facility, or portions of it, are seeing little use.

Glossary

Ballast

The device used in fluorescent in HID lighting that provides enough voltage to initially start the lamp and then regulate the current to the lamp after starting.

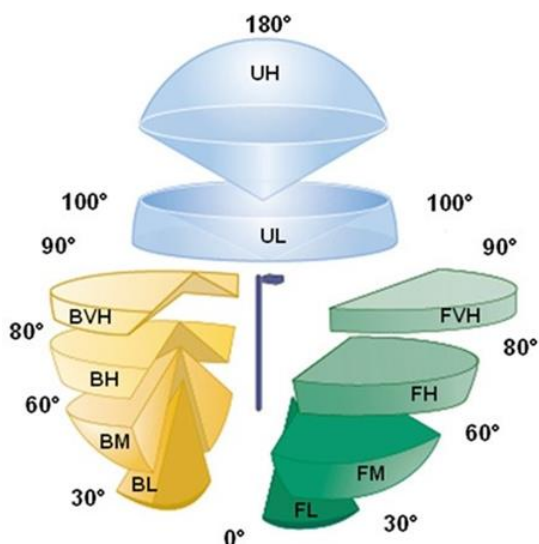
BUG Ratings

BUG rating are defined by the Illuminating Engineering Society technical manual for each light fixture based on the design of the luminaire, its aiming, and lumen output. The three components of BUG ratings as shown in the figure below, are:

Backlight (B), which creates light trespass onto adjacent sites. The B rating takes into account the amount of light in the BL, BM, BH and BVH zones, which are in the direction of the luminaire OPPOSITE from the area intended to be lighted.

Uplight (U), which causes artificial sky glow and wasted energy. The U rating defines the amount of light traveling into the upper hemisphere with greater concern for the light at or near the horizontal angles (UL).

Glare (G), which can be annoying or visually disabling. The G rating takes into account the amount of frontlight in the FH and FVH zones as well as BH and BVH zones.



Key: UH=Uplight High, UL=Uplight Low, BVH=Backlight Very High, BH=Backlight High, BM=Backlight Medium, BL=Backlight Low, FVH=Forward Light Very High, FH=Forward Light High, FM=Forward Light Medium, FL=Forward Light Low.

CCT - Correlated Color Temperature

Correlated Color Temperature is the number that describes the color spectrum of a light source. It is measured in degrees Kelvin (K) on a scale from 1,000 to 10,000. The color temperature is assigned based on resemblance to the heating of a piece of metal that appears black at room temperature. When this metal is heated it will glow. Depending on the Kelvin temperature that the metal object is being heated to, the glow will be various colors, such as orange, yellow or blue. The color temperature of light fixture lamps (bulbs) is meant to replicate the Kelvin temperature of the glowing metal object. That's why light sources with more blue have a higher color temperature rating. It can be confusing because the industry standard has long been to refer to a light that has a more red or yellow spectrum as "warm" and those with bluer spectrum as "cool". But in terms of Kelvin rating the "cooler" blue light is a higher color temperature.

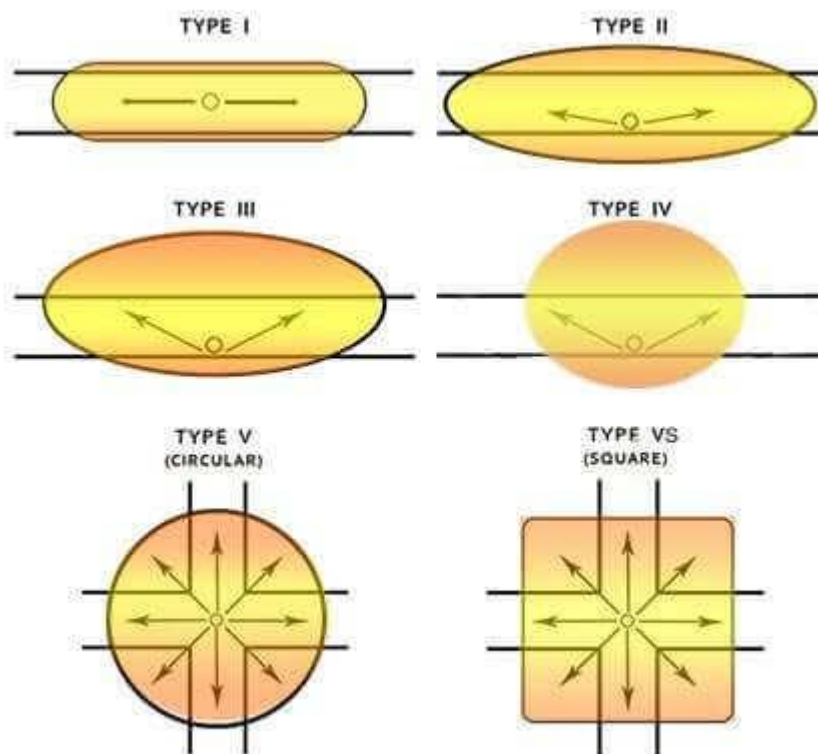


Cut off and Full Cutoff (or Fully Shielded)

These are terms that were used before BUG ratings were established and are still used as shorthand to generally describe the uplight portion of light from the fixture. Cutoff fixtures still emit significant uplight. Full-cutoff and Fully-shielded fixtures are essentially equivalent to a fixture with a U-zero BUG rating.

Distribution patterns

Fixtures vary greatly in where the light created goes. Because we generally consider how far and what direction the light travels at the ground level the patterns are generally defined by the pattern of light on the ground as shown below. There are additional variations available depending on the fixture type. Choosing the right distribution type maximizes light going where needed and minimizes light trespass.



Driver

The LED driver is the power supply that converts alternating current (AC) to direct current (DC) for LED lights. They also regulate the power to the LED to prevent overheating, flickering, and color changes. They perform similar functions as a ballast, but for LEDs.

fc – Footcandle

A unit of measurement for the amount of light seen at a surface. A foot-candle equals one lumen per square foot. This is a British measurement.

The metric system uses lux as the unit for this measurement; measured in lumens per square meter.

Thus, 1 foot-candle (fc) is equivalent to approximately 10 lux.

Fixture head

For pole-mounted lights this is the housing that contains the lamp and is mounted to the pole.

Glare

Visual condition of excessive contrast or incorrect distribution of light that disturbs the observer or limits the ability to distinguish details and objects

HID - High Intensity Discharge

Gas-discharge arc lamps which create light by sending an electrical discharge between two electrodes through an ionized gas. This gas serves as an easy way to classify the major types of HID lamps: Mercury, sodium, and metal halide. The most common left in use today is high pressure sodium.

K - Kelvin

A measure of temperature. For the purposes of lighting it is the unit of Correlated Color Temperature – See CCT above

Lamp

A light bulb or the portion of a light fixture that creates the light

LED - Light Emitting Diode

An electronic device that emits light when current flows through it.

White light is obtained by a phosphor coating that produces yellow light through fluorescence. The combination of that yellow with remaining blue light appears white to the eye. Using different phosphors produces green and red light through fluorescence. The resulting mixture of red, green and blue is perceived as white light, with improved color rendering.

L - Lumen

A measure of light output. The total quantity of visible light emitted by a source per unit of time

Light Trespass

Light trespass is the unwanted light that spills beyond its intended area, affecting neighboring properties or violating local regulations. It's a type of light pollution.

Lumen output

This is the total lumens created by the fixture – both useful and wasted

Photometric analysis

A photometric analysis is a computer model of a building and surroundings that shows how light will appear and allow evaluation of whether the lighting functionally correct and whether you need more or less light at any point of interest. It provides key details such as light intensity and distribution, ensuring your design meets the space's needs.

Sconce

A wall mounted fixture, often with an arm mount, that is decorative but also can be functional

Wal Pak

A simple wall mounted light fixture without an arm mount that is not decorative.

Individual Site Evaluations

Site 1 Akey School

There is only one building and one outdoor light fixture at this site. That fixture has no lamp and the socket is taped over. It is a vintage “gas station” style fixture which has a top shade with a medium base socket that would normally contain a bare lamp below. It is assumed there is no need or intention to re-lamp this fixture. If it ever were to be reactivated and the existing shade retained, a 2700K or 2200K color temperature, medium base, short neck par lamp of roughly 800 lumens would be most appropriate. If the entire fixture is ever replaced a full cutoff, dimmable, LED fixture of the same color temperature and lumen output as described previously, with an integral motion sensor should be installed.

Site 2 Ash Creek Forest

No lighting

Site 3 Campus 1000, 1100, 1200 and 1250 US Hwy 14

This site has seven buildings as well as parking areas and athletic courts. This site has the highest density of year-round outdoor lighting making it one the priority sites for improvements.

PARKING LOTS

The parking lot lighting consists of LED flat lens fixtures that are intended to be full cutoff but many, if not most, are adjustable and set at angles that defeat the flat lens feature. See Figure 1. The optical distribution of these fixtures is unknown but all flat lens LED fixtures have some forward throw component and it is possible that these fixtures could be set to a level orientation and still provide adequate light levels in the parking areas. Doing so would also dramatically reduce the glare caused by having these high lumen fixtures tilted upward. The tilting exposes pedestrians and drivers to direct viewing of the LED lamping. This creates extreme contrast and reduces safety in addition to causing light pollution.



FIGURE 1 - PARKING LOT LIGHT AT CAMPUS SITE(NOTE ANGLED ORIENTATION)

SIDEWALKS

Sidewalks in most areas are bordered by 7-foot poles topped with translucent cylinder fixtures that are completely unshielded. See Figure 2. For multiple reasons these fixtures are the priority candidates at this site for replacement. These unshielded fixtures produce glare which decreases pedestrian safety and the complete lack of light directionality is a tremendous waste of energy. A photometric analysis should be done to determine the best fixture mounting heights, distribution patterns and lumen output. Given the number of locations it is likely that more than one distribution pattern will be needed. When the fixtures are replaced, the ideal color temperature (CCT) would be 2200K with 2700K as the second choice. Fixtures should be full-cutoff LEDs with dimmable drivers. Controls with integral timer and dimmer would be the best solution to meet the newest energy code requirements for reduced lighting levels after hours. In the short term, it should be determined if lights need to burn overnight or if time controls can be added to the existing branch circuits to shut off these lights in the middle of the night.



FIGURE 2 WALKWAY LIGHTING AT CAMPUS SITE (NOTE COMPLETE LACK OF SHIELDING)

ATHLETIC COURTS

The athletic court lighting is pole-mounted high intensity discharge (HID) type flood lighting, most likely using metal halide lamping. See Figure 3. These lights are low priority because they are on a timer system and likely rarely on when not needed. Ironically, one of the poles has been overtaken by a tree such that when the tree is leafed out the 4 fixture heads are within the canopy and not performing as expected. As a first step to energy savings replacing the existing HID lamps and ballast with appropriate LED lamps should be considered. Depending on the service voltage to the fixtures LED lamps may be available to be directly wired to the source using the existing socket by bypassing the ballast used to power the HID lamp. Because of their use for a special purpose, and the timed system, which should be retained, the fixtures here can also be unique in performance and installation. When replaced with new fixtures the color temperature, lumen output and distribution should be designed following standards for athletic lighting. Good resources are available to design excellent quality sports lighting that will also minimize light pollution.



FIGURE 3 ATHLETIC COURT LIGHTING AT CAMPUS SITE

PEDESTRIAN COURTYARDS

The pedestrian areas near the gym and the Walker Student center have bollard style lights. See Figure 4. These are HID type only have a partial top shield. Again, for reduced glare and energy savings these could be replaced with full cutoff bollards with integral dimming controls. In the shorter term they could likely be re-lamped with LED lamps of 2700K or 2200K color temperature to get the energy savings and like the other pedestrian lighting a timer could be installed to reduce the number of hours these burn overnight.



FIGURE 4 BOLLARD LIGHT AT CAMPUS SITE

Outdoor Lighting Assessment – Final Draft 10/27/24

15

MELVILL HALL, CLASSROOM BUILDING, MILLER LIBRARY AND WALKER STUDENT CENTER

The exterior lighting on Melvill Hall, the Classroom Building, Miller Library and Walker Student Center consists of RAB brand LED wal paks and surface mounted soffit LED fixtures. The wal paks are unshielded. The soffit fixtures have a drop lens that produces some glare but as they are located under a soffit there is no direct uplight. When the RAB wal paks are replaced only full cutoff, dimmable, 2700K or 2200K LEDs should be used and integral dimmers/motion sensors should be included to meet the newest energy code requirements. Replacements of 1200 lumens or less are likely appropriate for a full cutoff fixture at these mounting heights because all the light will be directed where needed. As an initial step at energy savings and reduced night sky impact a number of the fixtures should be examined to determine if they are needed at all as they are located on parts of the building without sidewalks or doors.

THE GYM BUILDING

The Gym Building has three fixture variations. Two styles of wal paks and one wall mounted shoebox style area light. The RAB wal paks are the same variation used on the other buildings. Another single wal pak is likely an HID source and also unshielded. The shoebox style fixture has a flat lens and is full cutoff. When the RAB wal paks are replaced only full cutoff, dimmable, 2700K or 2200K LEDs should be used and integral dimmers/motion sensors should be included to meet the newest energy code requirements. Replacements of 1200 lumens or less are likely appropriate for a full cutoff fixture at these mounting heights because all the light will be directed where needed. The other wal pak should be considered first for replacement on this building with an LED fixture of the type described above. The shoe box area light is a candidate for LED lamp retrofit similar to the suggestions made for the athletic court lights.

EAST HALL

Building mounted lighting consists of two wall sconces with medium based sockets and two jelly jar type fixtures. None are shielded. One sconce is missing a shade. These should be considered for replacement with fixtures similar to described for

other building wall packs. In the short term, strictly for energy savings, the lighting can be changed to 2700K or 2200K LED A-lamps of roughly 800 lumens.

Site 4A Courthouse

The most problematic lighting at the courthouse is the parking lot/drive lane lights. These consist of gooseneck poles with clear globes. These lights are a source of tremendous glare, similar to the cylinders at the campus site. Given the importance of the courthouse site these fixtures should be priority number one overall for replacement. The glare produced decreases pedestrian safety and the complete lack of light directionality is a tremendous waste of energy. In order to get recommendations for replacement a photometric analysis should be done to determine fixture mounting heights, distribution patterns and lumen output. It is likely that given the number of locations that fixtures of more than one distribution pattern are most appropriate. In any case, when the fixtures are replaced, the color temperature should be either 2700K or 2200K with the lower number preferable. Fixtures should be full-cutoff LEDs with dimmable drivers. Controls with integral dimmer would be the best solution to meet the newest energy code requirements and to allow adjustment based on operational experience. When the photometric analysis is done the surrounding streetlight must be included in the model to avoid over lighting. The streetlights provide a significant contribution including improving uniformity. Trying to achieve recommended uniformity levels while ignoring the streetlights will have the opposite of the intended effect by producing hot spots where streetlights are present. See Figure 6.



FIGURE 6 PARKING LOT LIGHTS AT COURTHOUSE

Flag lighting is the next obvious spot for improvement at this location to reduce night sky impact and energy use. The existing flood lights can be replaced with pole-top mounted LED flag lights. There are versions available for virtually every flag pole type. This type of conversion was recently completed at Wildcat Mountain state park to light the flag but produce zero uplight.

The majority of the remaining lights have minimal wasted light. Unless they are not meeting operational needs they can remain as is. The only recommendation would be to ensure that any re-lamping that is done use LEDs of either 2700K or 2200K color temperature. If fixture replacement is required the same recommendation listed for campus building wal paks generally applies but lumens may need to be adjusted upward somewhat depending on mounting heights.

Site 4B – HHS Building

This building has parking lot lighting consisting of either one or three pole mounted shoebox area lights depending on ownership of the southwest parking lot. Regardless the fixtures appear to be cutoff type although full cutoff can't be assumed with a shoebox but they are acceptable as is. To achieve energy savings removal of the existing HID lamping and ballast should be considered. The existing lamp lumen output appears to be excessive. Depending on the service voltage to the fixtures LED lamps are available to be directly wired to the source using the existing socket by bypassing the ballast used to power the HID lamp. 2700K or 2200K LEDs should be used and the lumens should be matched to the pole height and area coverage. If catalog numbers can be obtained for the existing fixtures a photometric analysis would demonstrate expected light levels on the parking surface. The tendency to simply purchase the brightest possible replacement lamp should be avoided both to maximize energy savings and minimize night sky impact from reflected light. These lights appear to also be good candidates for middle of night shutdown or at least dimming because of available light from adjacent streetlights and adding those controls should be considered for the same reasons.

Building mounted lights consist of a variety of wal pak types and one soffit light. When observed at night only two of the eleven wal paks were operational with no obvious detrimental effect on safe navigation around the building. This is largely due to contributions from adjacent streetlights and what appears to be the excessively

bright parking lot. See Figure 7. Based on that observation it's very possible the existing wal paks are not needed or that only some subset is needed if the parking lot lights are shut off mid-night or lumen output reduced. The main takeaway again is that adjacent streetlighting is a significant contributor to the lighting around this building and must be considered in any analysis. If wal paks are re-lamped or replaced all of the same recommendations listed for buildings at other sites applies with adjustments to lumen levels for fixture height.



FIGURE 7 PARKING LOT AT HHS BUILDING SITE

Site 5 Ambulance Building

This site, while it appears it was recently renovated is an example of poor outdoor lighting. The wal pak on the back side of the building appears to serve no purpose for present building use and is creating light trespass on the neighboring home. The new sconces at the garage doors provide very little light on the pavement in front of the garage doors but high vertical foot candles that produce discomfort glare and waste energy. There is pole mounted light immediately adjacent to the building that is lighting much of the roof because of the location. The recommendation is to consider removing the pole light or at least re-orient it so it is not lighting the roof. See Figure 8. The wall sconces should be replaced with full cutoff wall lights as recommended for other sites when they reach end of life. In the meantime, if the

LED drivers are dimmable controls that can reduce the light output should be considered. The wal pak on the rear of the building can likely be removed.



FIGURE 8 POLE MOUNTED FIXTURE AT AMBULANCE BUILDING SITE

Site 6 Fairgrounds

The Fairgrounds site consists of many buildings, parking areas, internal streets, a show ring, grandstand and race track. It appears that the vast majority of the lighting is only used seasonally. When observed at night only the streetlights and two buildings had lighting that was operating. As a result, while there are many fixtures that can be improved and should be replaced with better fixtures there are very few priority fixture replacements at this site. The streetlights appear to be flat lens, full cutoff LEDs. The footcandle levels are reasonable. Color temperature is unknown but appeared to be 4000K. Any future pole mounted light replacements should consider using 2200K lights to minimize sky glow but if the lights are only used seasonally this is one location where using a color temperature to match the existing streetlights would be acceptable to provide color consistency throughout the site. Ideally all

lighting at the site would eventually be set at 2700K or 2200K. One way to achieve this over the long term is to buy any new fixtures with selectable color temperature so that eventually all can be switched to the lower color temperature. These selectable color fixtures are readily available and more are becoming available each month that are adjustable at the lower CCT range – some as low as 1800K.

The streetlights in what appears to be an overflow parking area (or perhaps a midway?) are the old utility style unshielded type. When these are replaced full cutoff LED fixtures should be used.

The pole mounted floodlights at the track and show ring appear to be HID sources. The same recommendations made for other sites in terms of LED retrofits to these apply. The seasonal nature of use means the energy payback will be longer but avoiding labor used to replace HID lamps will contribute the savings. What should be avoided in any of the floodlight retrofits is choosing LED sources with too high a brightness. The flat panel LEDs mounted to the grandstand roof and shining to track are an example of where this can be a problem. Because very high lumen LED flat panels are available it's very easy to over light in that application and create very bright point source glare. In other words, use the lumens actually needed, don't just go as bright as possible otherwise the large contrast from dark to light areas on the track can be detrimental.

Buildings 1, 3, 4, 8, 10 and 14 have wall mounted yard lights. See Figure 9. These should be replaced with full cutoff fixtures to minimize glare and sky glow. Again, for energy savings these could be retrofit as suggested for HID source pole lights. The concept is the same.



FIGURE 9 TYPICAL WALL MOUNTED YARD LIGHT AT FAIRGROUNDS SITE

Building 2 has an extraordinary fifteen wall sconces and most of these were on when observed. These are partially shielded. Some are in poor condition. See Figure 10. The glare is detrimental and the number of fixtures is likely excessive unless the traffic at that building is significantly higher than elsewhere on site. These fixtures can be replaced with perhaps 800 lumen full cutoff wal paks to save energy and reduce glare. As an interim step the medium-base lamps could be replaced with low lumen LED lamps.



FIGURE 10 DAMAGED SCONCE ON BUILDING 2 AT FAIRGROUNDS SITE

Building 5 has a wall mounted flat lens LED fixture set at a steep angle. I recommend adjusting this fixture to a level orientation to reduce glare and wasted light unless it is demonstrated that having it set at such an angle is necessary for some unseen reason.

Building 11 has multiple industrial fluorescent strip lights using 96W T12 lamps. These types are rapidly becoming obsolete. For this application an LED tube retrofit is probably the easiest solution given the mounting location and limited seasonal use.

Building 13 has an array of porcelain lampholders that were empty when observed. Assuming these are used during the fair they are candidates for low wattage LED medium base lamps. The best would be to replace them with full cutoff wal paks but if only used seasonally this is probably cost prohibitive.

Building 16 has a wall mounted flood light that would seem to provide little to no benefit at that mounting location and could likely be removed if still operational.

Site 7 Port Andrews Boat landing

No Lighting.

Site 8 Highway Shop

This site is a complex of several buildings and has a combination of pole and building mounted lights. All of the fixtures that were functioning on the day of my visit of both types have been converted using “corn cob” LED lamps of unknown color temperature and lumens. There were no spare lamps on hand to check. Staff reported that the LED lamps frequently fail and it appears that failed gasketing on some fixtures may be a contributing factor. It may also be that the lamps are overheating in the existing enclosures even without the bugs which block the air circulation around the lamp. The wal paks are all “glare bomb” fixtures, meaning essentially unshielded and producing a lot of wasted light and glare while doing a relatively poor job of putting the light in the right amount where it is really needed. See Figure 11.



FIGURE 11 TYPICAL WAL PAK AT THE HIGHWAY SHOP SITE

The existing wall locations should be looked at case-by-case to determine if the any of them are candidates for complete removal. Some weren't working the day of my visit either due to failure or intentionally not lamped.

Fully shielded, new LED wall mounted fixtures with proper light distribution at 2700K or 2200K CCT for the locations should then be used to replace the existing wal paks where needed.

The only existing light on the salt shed is still HID and non-functional and staff reported no need to replace it because the loaders used have plenty of light.

All of the pole-mounted fixtures are set at angles – thus functioning as flood lights , several at very high angles producing discomfort glare and light pollution. See Figure 12.



FIGURE 12 TYPICAL POLE MOUNTED ANGLED FLOOD AT THE HIGHWAY SHOP SITE

There is a pole with two fixture heads at the south end of the salt shed that is non-functional but would serve no purpose if it were because it would light only the wall and over the roof of the dome building to west if turned on. Staff were unaware the pole lights were there and saw no need for them.

There are two poles at the fueling station. Only one pole light was working on the morning of my visit. Better retrofits using 2700K or 2200K CCT could be a possible solution but the best answer is replacing the entire fixture heads with fully shielded new LED fixtures set parallel with the ground at 2700K or 2200K CCT with appropriate distribution and light levels for the need.

The parking lot for staff has a single pole with three fixtures on it. These should be considered for replacement with fully shielded new LED fixtures set parallel with the ground at 2700K or 2200K CCT with appropriate distribution and light levels for the need but were functioning on the day I visited.

Site 9 Buena Vista wayside – Hwy 14

This site's parking lighting consists of two pole mounted flat lens LED fixtures. The color temperature and lumen output is unknown.

The toilet building has two surface mounted fixtures mounted at the end of the eaves. The lamping is unknown but the lenses are very yellowed from UV degradation. If HID sources these could be re-lamped with LEDs as described previously for other HID fixtures. If the entire fixture is replaced then full cutoff very low lumen 2200K color temperature wall packs would be appropriate.

The shelter has two jelly jar type fixtures that are under the roof peak. These should be replaced with medium base LED lamps of 2200K or 2700K rated for fully enclosed fixtures.

Site 10 Pier Park State Hwy 80

This site has two pole mounted flat lens LED fixtures. The fixtures need to be reset to level the bottom lens and reduce glare. One of the lights is currently lighting the rock face instead of being focused on the parking area. These may also be candidate fixtures to turn off or dim during the middle of the night to reduce energy use and night sky impact. If so, there are controls available that directly plug in to standard utility photocell receptacles that make the control addition very cost effective. When these LEDs fail they should be replaced with warmer 2200K CCT.

Site 11 Pine Valley Healthcare

This site is practically new and needs nothing in the short term. The lumen levels and lighting design are very well done. Only the ground mounted flag floodlight is a problem and is a candidate for replacement with a warmer CCT even now to reduce sky glow. Ideally this would be converted in the future to a pole-top flag light. The site operation and maintenance manuals show that all of the LED lights are a 4000K color temperature except the flag light which is 5000K. This was frankly a big surprise because when onsite the parking lot lights and the wall paks appeared to be 2700K maximum and perhaps even 2200K. I have no explanation for this perception.

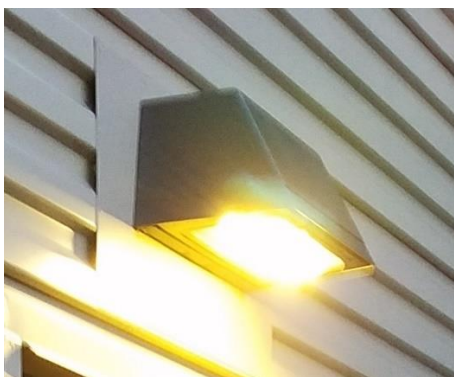


FIGURE 13 FULLY SHIELDED WAL PAK AT PINE VALLEY

Site 12 Wayside next to boat landing

No lights.

Site 13 Rifle Range Cooper Hill Road

No lights at this site.

Site 14 Viola Park State Hwy 56

This site has one pole-mounted LED light. On the morning I drove by well before sunrise the light was not on so performance is unknown. It is LED and is fully shielded. I did not pull off the road to see if it is motion activated but did not see a motion sensor when I returned during daylight.



FIGURE 14 POLE MOUNTED LIGHT AT VIOLA PARK SITE

Appendix A – Location Map and Site Aerial Photos

See PDF Titled “Appendix A Richland County Buildings – all”

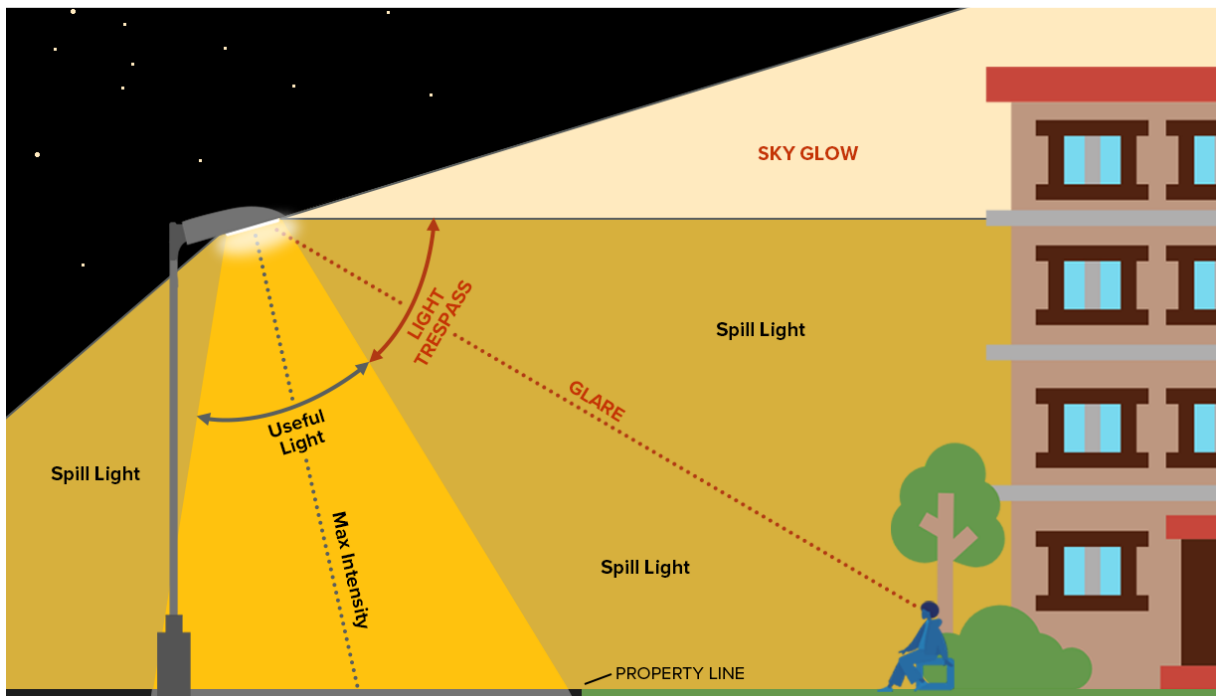
Appendix B – Lighting Inventory

See PDFs Titled:

“Appendix B1 Lighting Inventory 8x11 as of 10/27/2024”, and

“Appendix B2 Lighting Inventory 11x17 as of 10/27/2024”

Appendix C – Reference Material



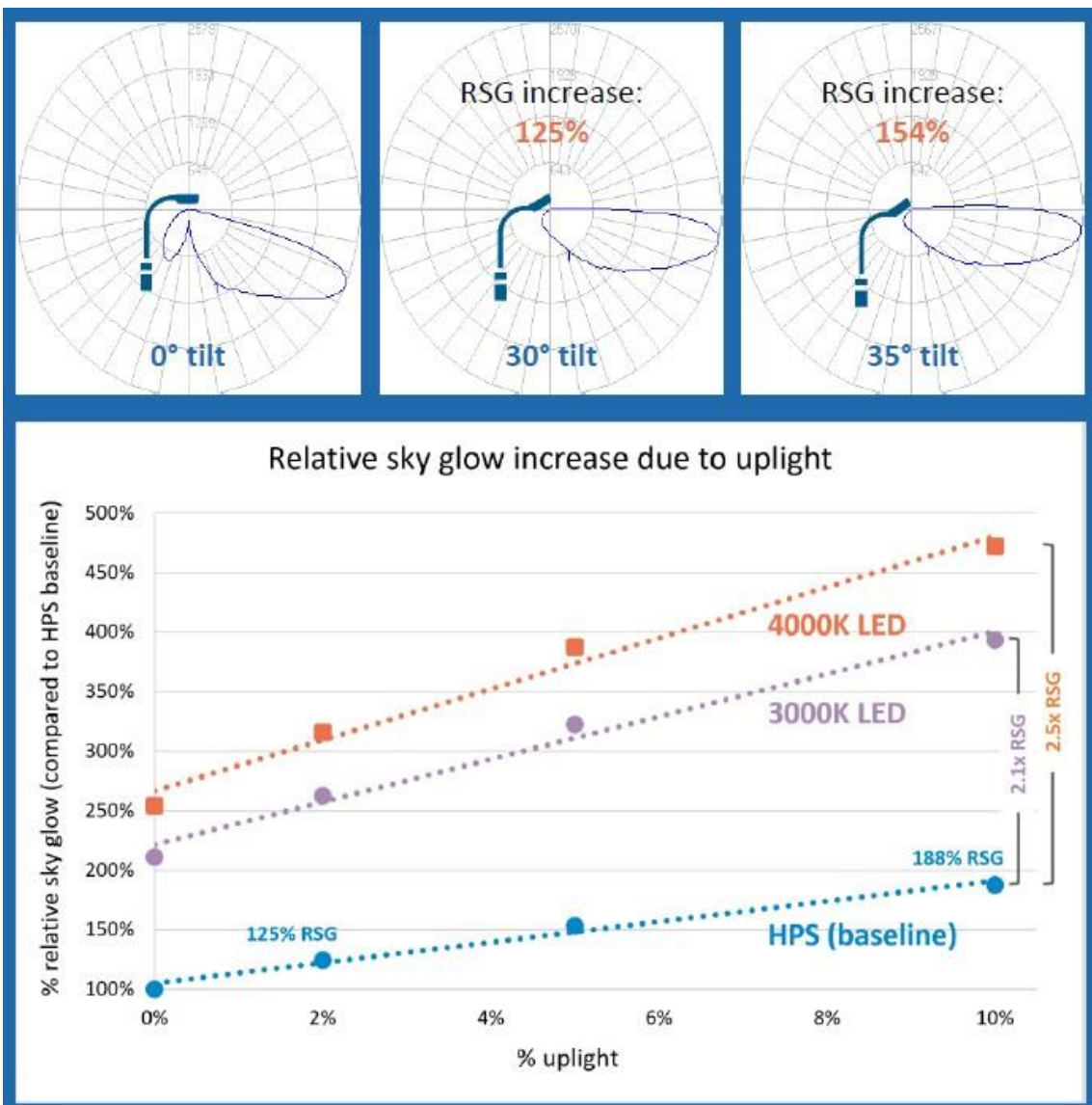
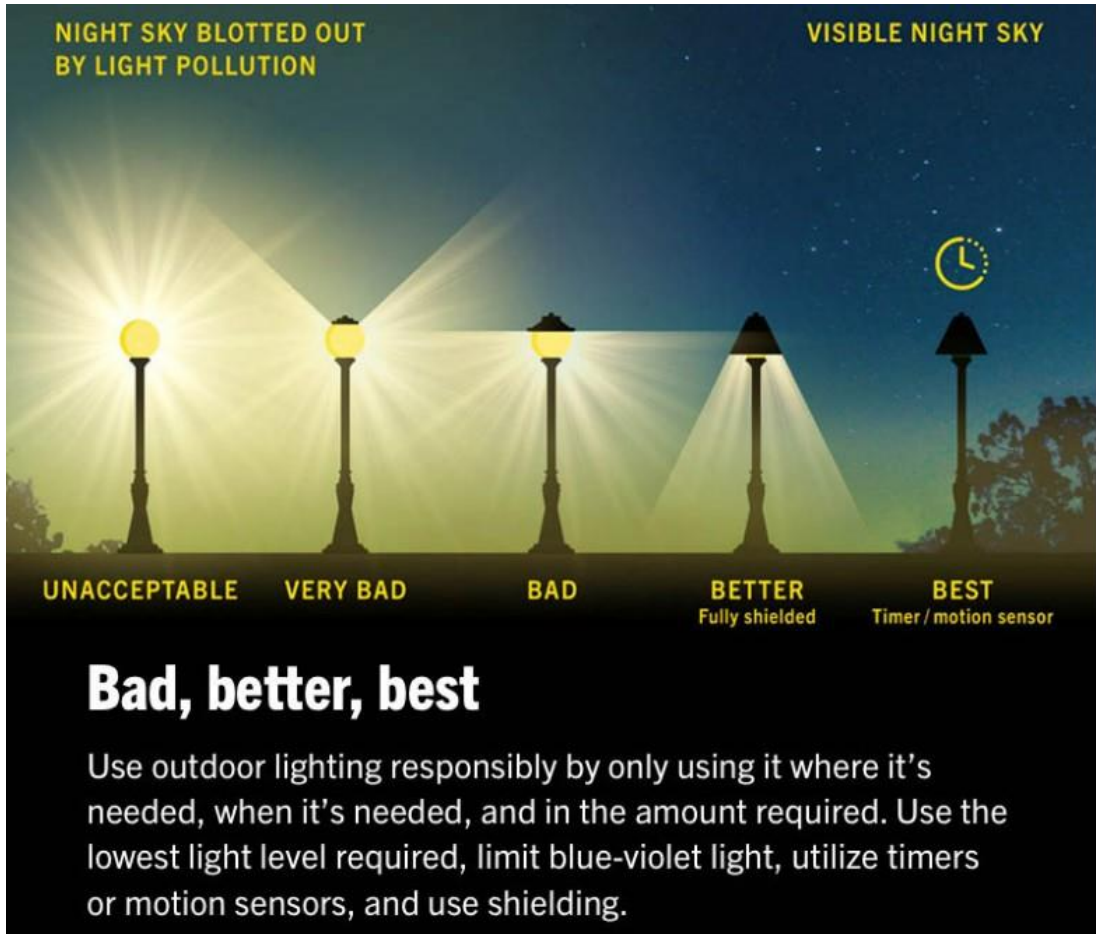


Figure 3: An illustration of two scenarios where uplight increases light pollution.

The distributions in the top three plots (A) show that a 30-degree tilt increases relative sky glow by 125% compared to a non-tilted luminaire. Tilting the luminaire an additional five degrees (to 35 degrees) increases the relative sky glow to 154% compared to the non-tilted luminaire.

The bottom graph (B) shows that additional uplight increases relative sky glow by a much higher rate than the increase in uplight, and the effect is heightened with higher CCTs (e.g., with more violet and blue radiation). For example, compared to an HPS luminaire with 0% uplight, HPS luminaires with 2% and 10% uplight increase relative sky glow by 125% and 188%, respectively. Compared to an HPS luminaire with 10% uplight, 3000K and 4000K LED luminaires with equal uplight produce a relative sky glow that is 2.1 and 2.5 times higher, respectively. LUNA V1.0 limits CCT to a maximum of 3000K to mitigate this effect.

Light Pollution Impact by Color Temperature and CRI (full cutoff fixtures and equal lumens)						
Source	CCT	CRI	S/P	Sky Glow	Compared to HPS	Compared to 2200K LED
HPS	2100	20-40	0.63	1.00	100%	-
LED	2200	70	0.97	1.57	157%	-
LED	3000	70	1.23	2.12	212%	136%
LED	4000	70	1.59	2.90	290%	185%
LED	5000	70	1.76	3.26	326%	208%
Notes						
1. Sample of S/P ratios from Acuity and Cooper product lines						
2. Relative sky glow is equal to $2.15 \times (\text{S/P ratio}) - 0.52$ for LED sources						



Richland County Committee

Agenda Item Cover

Agenda Item Name: Discussion & Possible Action: Approval of Future Land Use Maps for the Richland County Comprehensive Plan Recommended by the Townships

Department	Southwest Regional	Presented By:	Dan Hauck
Date of Meeting:	11/04/2024	Action Needed:	Approval of Maps
Disclosure:		Authority:	
Date submitted:	10/25/2024	Referred by:	
Action needed by no later than (date)		Resolution	

Recommendation and/or action language:

Background:

Southwest Regional Planning Commission has been working with townships and county departments to update Richland Counties Comprehensive plan. Part of this process includes Future land use maps that the townships recommend

Attachments and References: Various maps

Financial Review:

(please check one)

<input type="checkbox"/>	In adopted budget	Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apportionment needed	Requested Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other funding Source		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No financial impact		

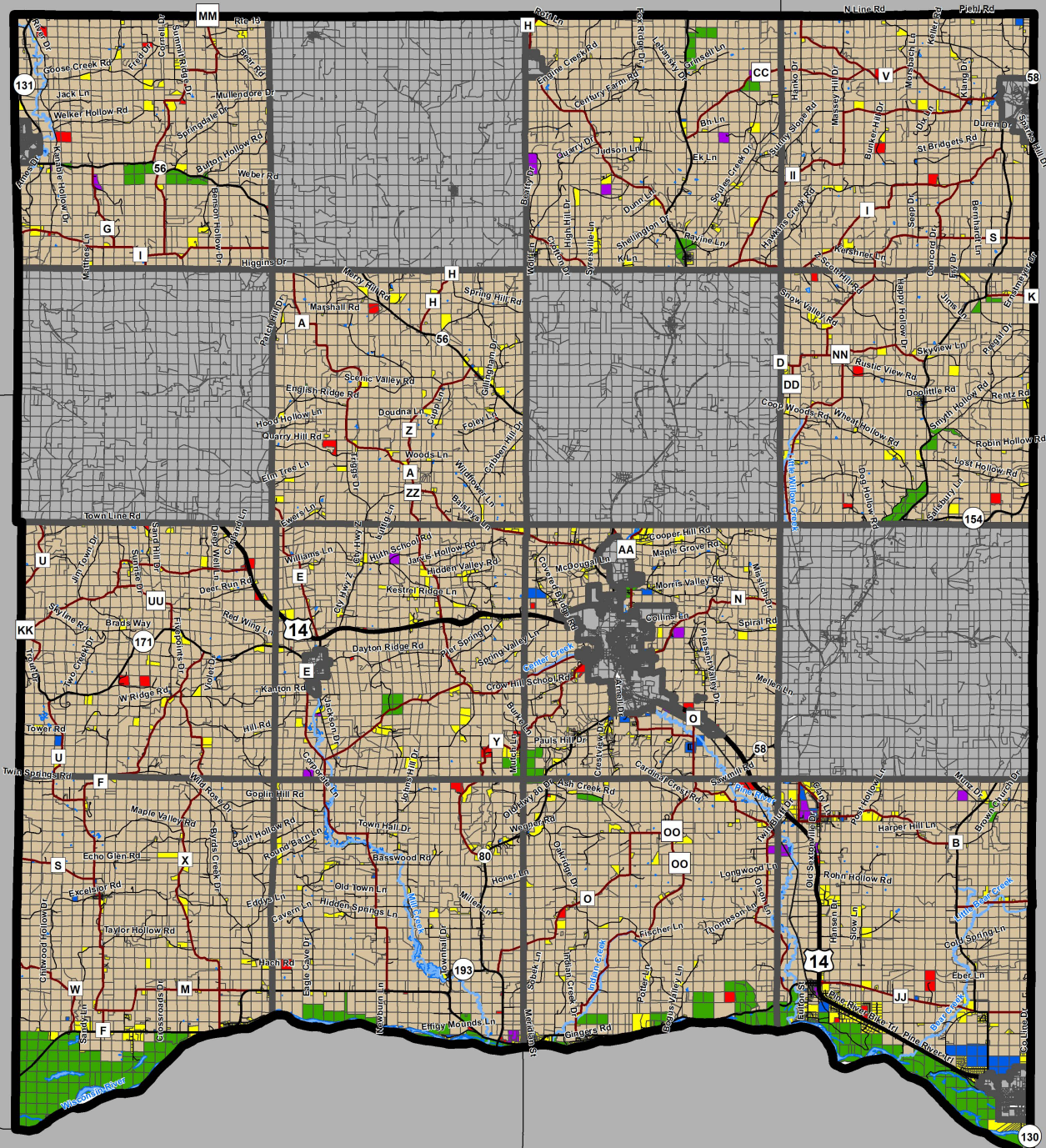


Department Head

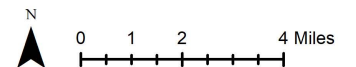
Cathy Cooper

Administrator, Candace Pesch

Richland County, WI Existing Land Use Map

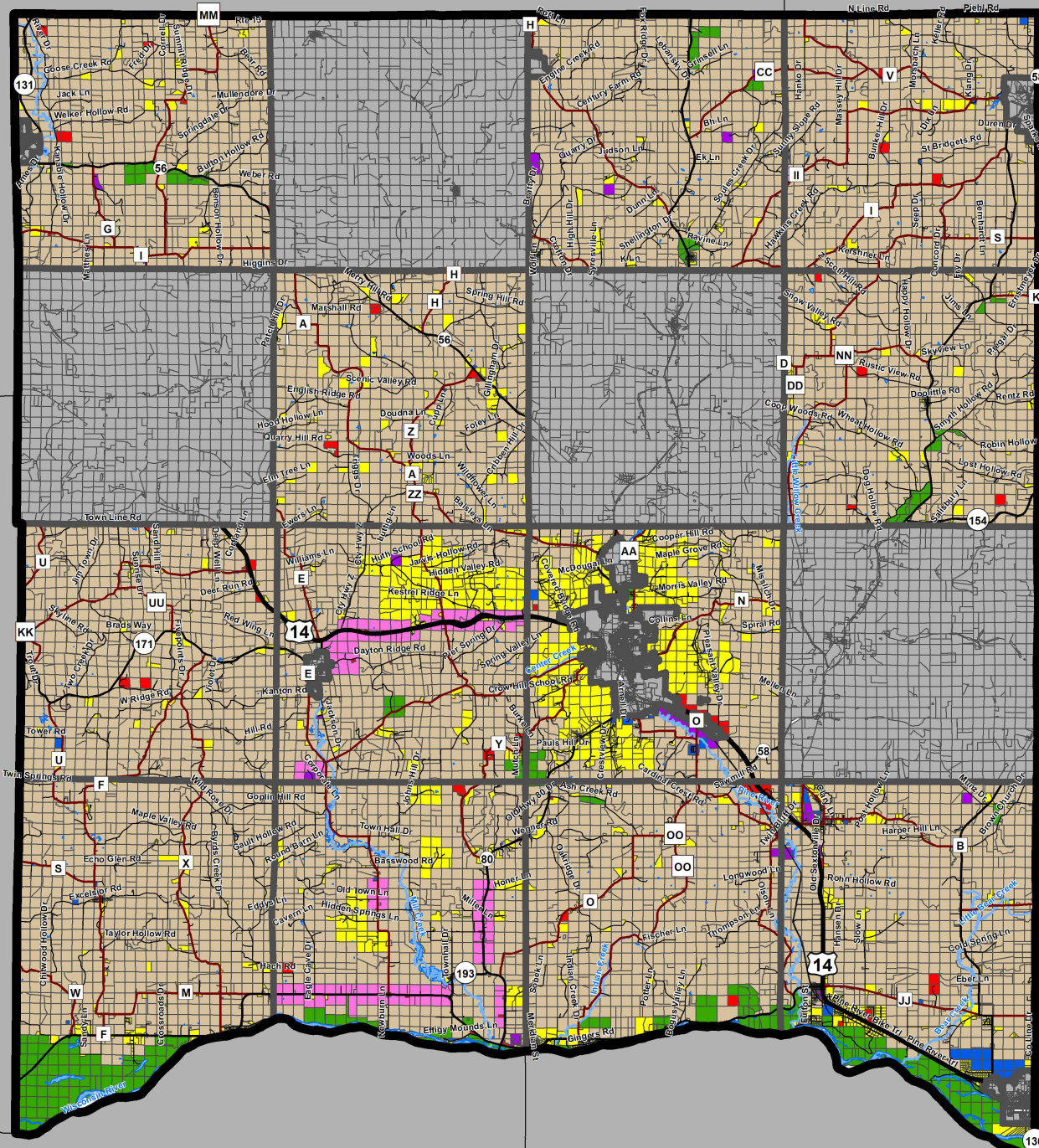


- Richland County Boundary
- Municipalities Not Zoned by County/Other Counties
- US Highways
- State Roads
- County Roads
- Local Roads
- Streams and Rivers
- Open Water and Lakes
- Land Uses**
 - Agricultural
 - Commercial
 - Commercial/Industrial Corridor
 - Industrial
 - Institutional
 - Recreational
 - Residential
 - ROW
 - Outside Scope

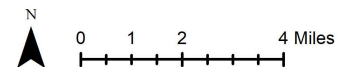


Date: September 30, 2024

Richland County, WI Future Land Use Map




- Richland County Boundary
- Municipalities Not Zoned by County/Other Counties
- US Highways
- State Roads
- County Roads
- Local Roads
- Streams and Rivers
- Open Water and Lakes
- Land Uses**
 - Agricultural
 - Commercial
 - Commercial/Industrial Corridor
 - Industrial
 - Institutional
 - Recreational
 - Residential
 - ROW
 - Outside Scope





Date: September 30, 2024

Town on Akan Future Land Use Map

 Richland County Boundary

 Municipalities Not Zoned by County/Other Counties

 US Highways

 State Roads

 County Roads

 Local Roads


 Streams and Rivers


 Open Water and Lakes

Land Uses


 Agricultural


 Commercial


 Commercial/Industrial Corridor


 Industrial

 Institutional

 Recreational

 Residential


 ROW

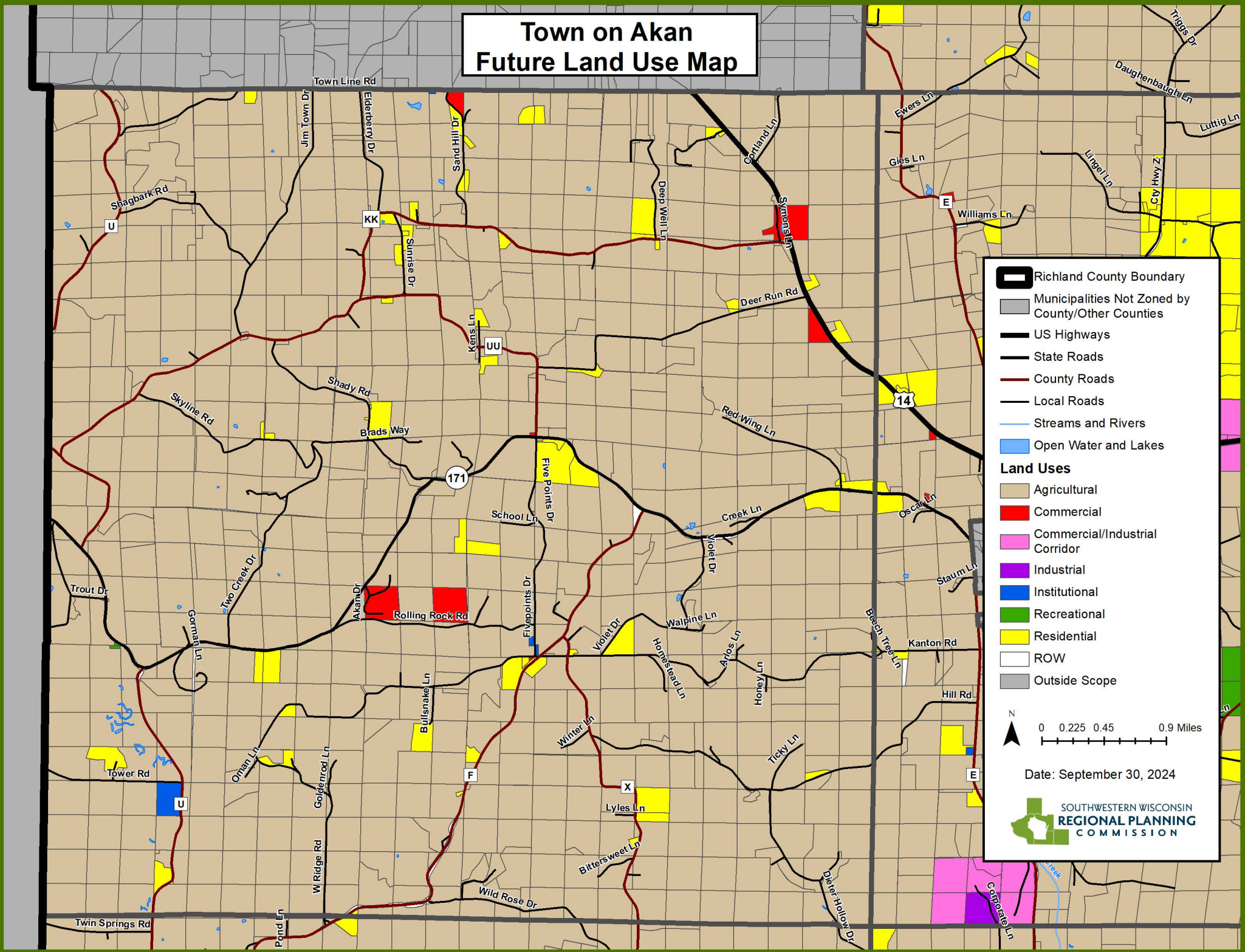
 Outside Scope

 N

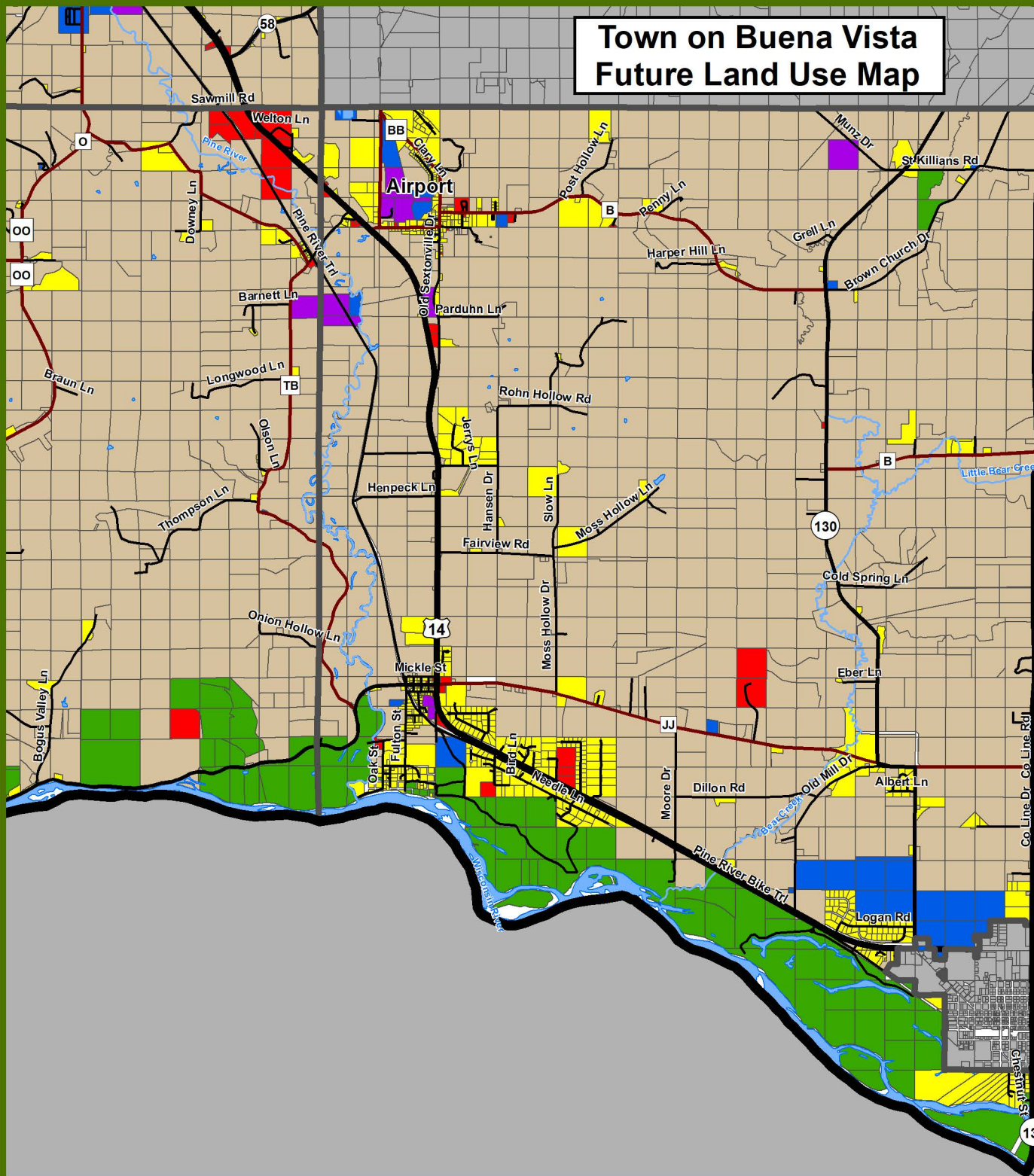
 0 0.225 0.45 0.9 Miles

Date: September 30, 2024

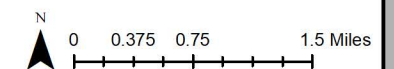
 SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN
REGIONAL PLANNING
COMMISSION



Town on Buena Vista Future Land Use Map

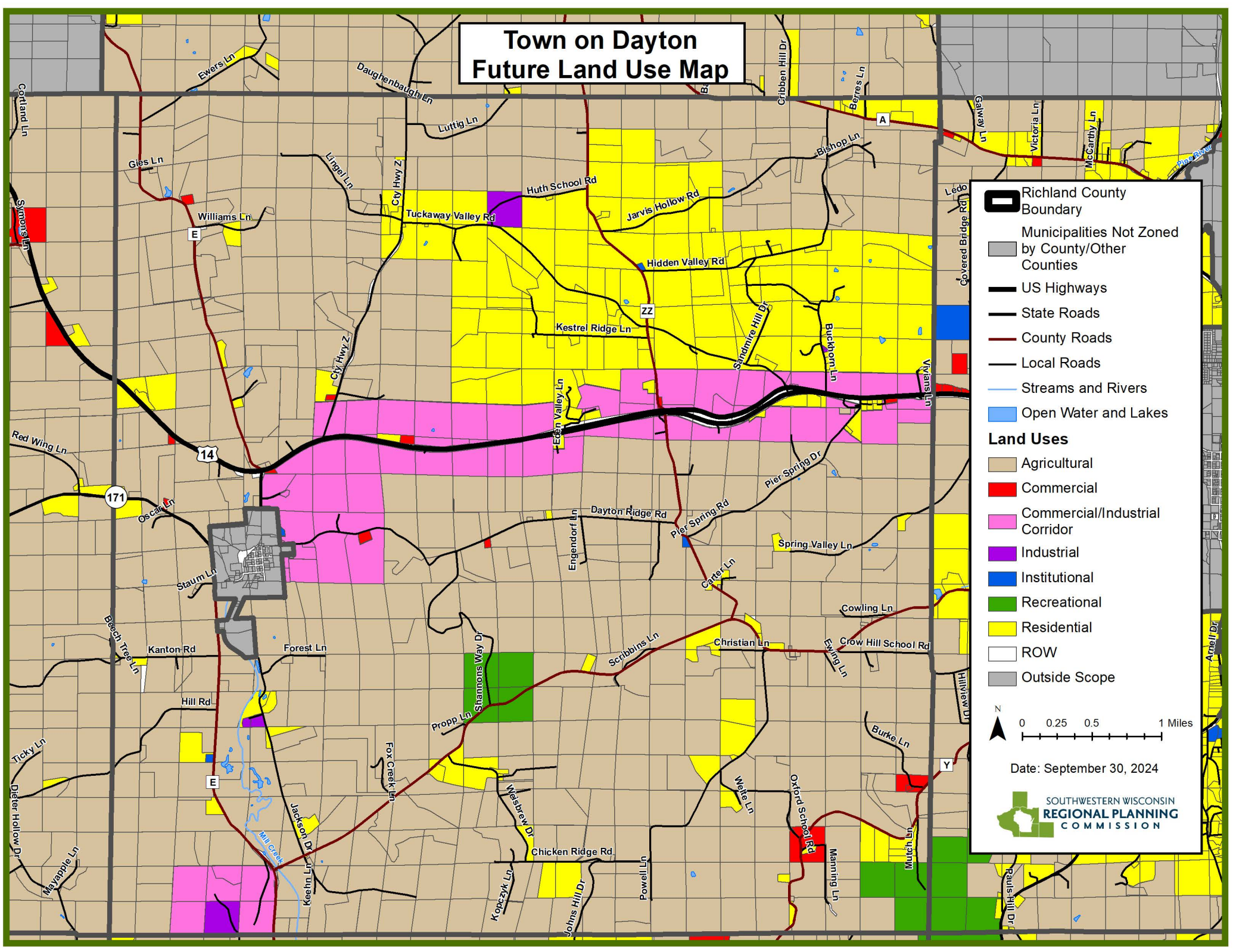


- Richland County Boundary
- Municipalities Not Zoned by County/Other Counties
- US Highways
- State Roads
- County Roads
- Local Roads
- Streams and Rivers
- Open Water and Lakes
- Land Uses**
 - Agricultural
 - Commercial
 - Commercial/Industrial Corridor
 - Industrial
 - Institutional
 - Recreational
 - Residential
 - ROW
 - Outside Scope



Date: September 30, 2024

Town on Dayton Future Land Use Map



Richland County Boundary

Municipalities Not Zoned by County/Other Counties

US Highways

State Roads

County Roads

Local Roads

Streams and Rivers

Open Water and Lakes

Land Uses

Agricultural

Commercial

Commercial/Industrial Corridor

Industrial

Institutional

Recreational

Residential

ROW

Outside Scope

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Date: September 30, 2024

Town on Eagle Future Land Use Map

Richland County Boundary

Municipalities Not Zoned by County/Other Counties

US Highways

State Roads

County Roads

Local Roads

Streams and Rivers

Open Water and Lakes

Land Uses

Agricultural

Commercial

Commercial/Industrial Corridor

Industrial

Institutional

Recreational

Residential

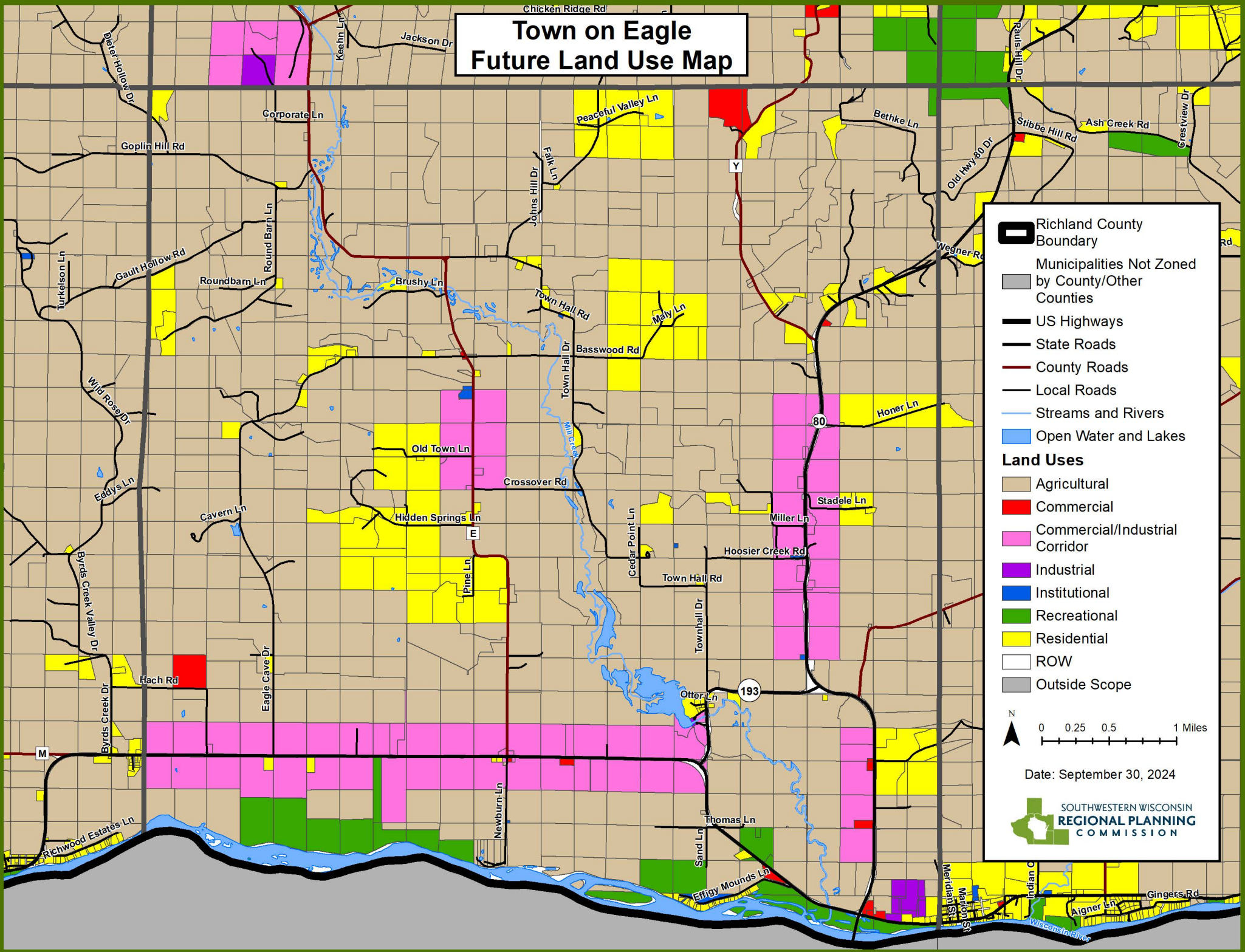
ROW

Outside Scope

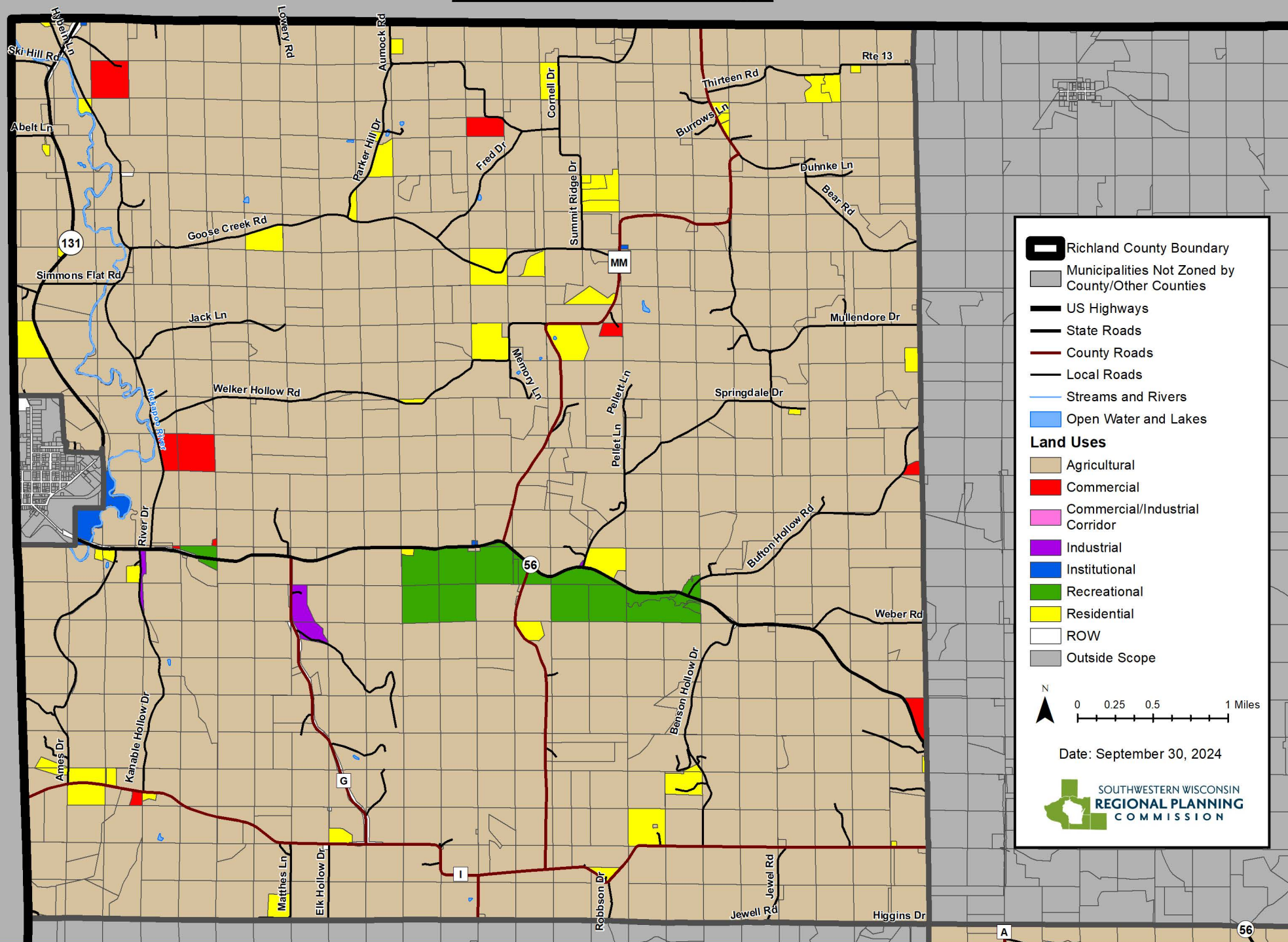
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Date: September 30, 2024

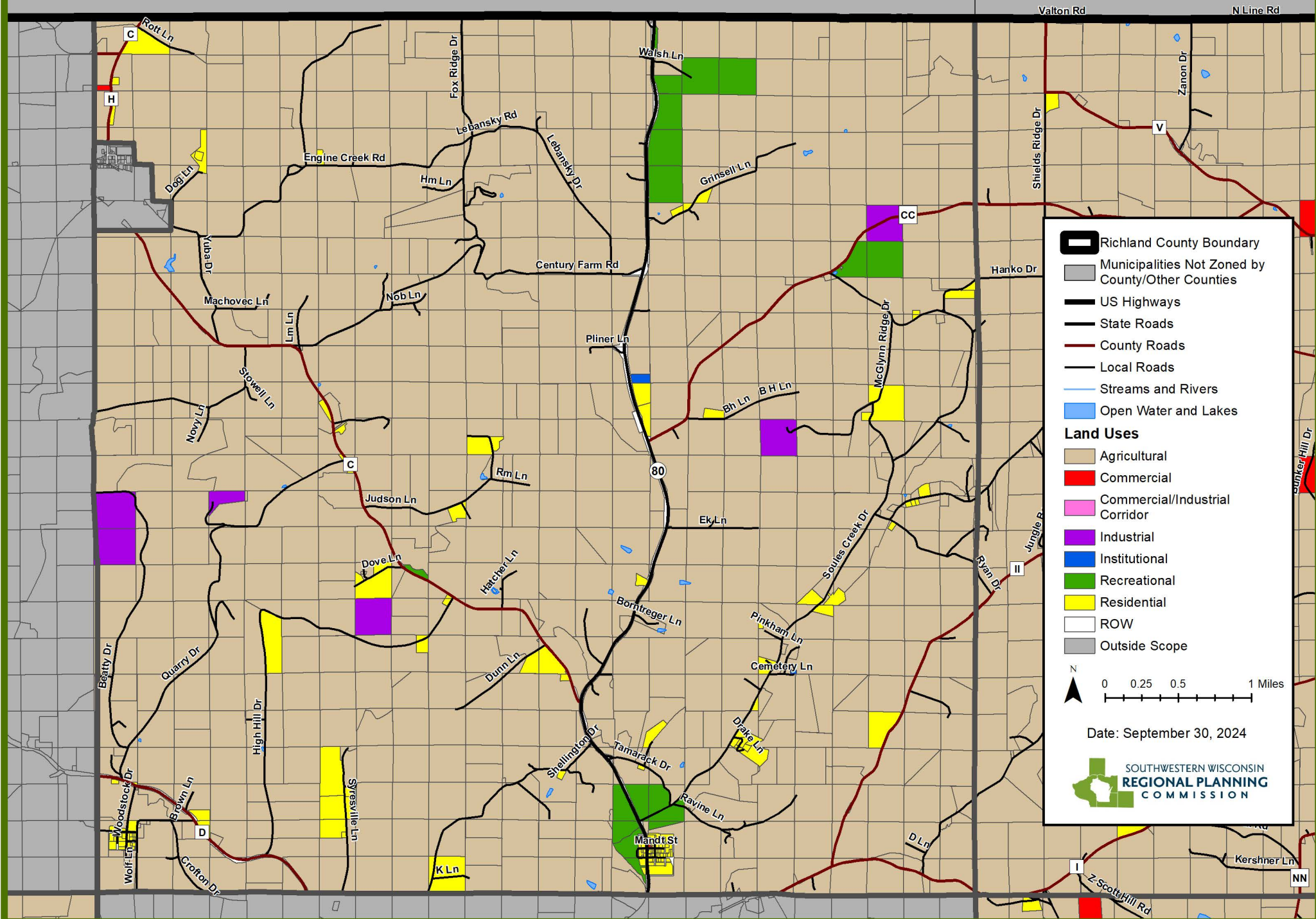
SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN
REGIONAL PLANNING
 COMMISSION



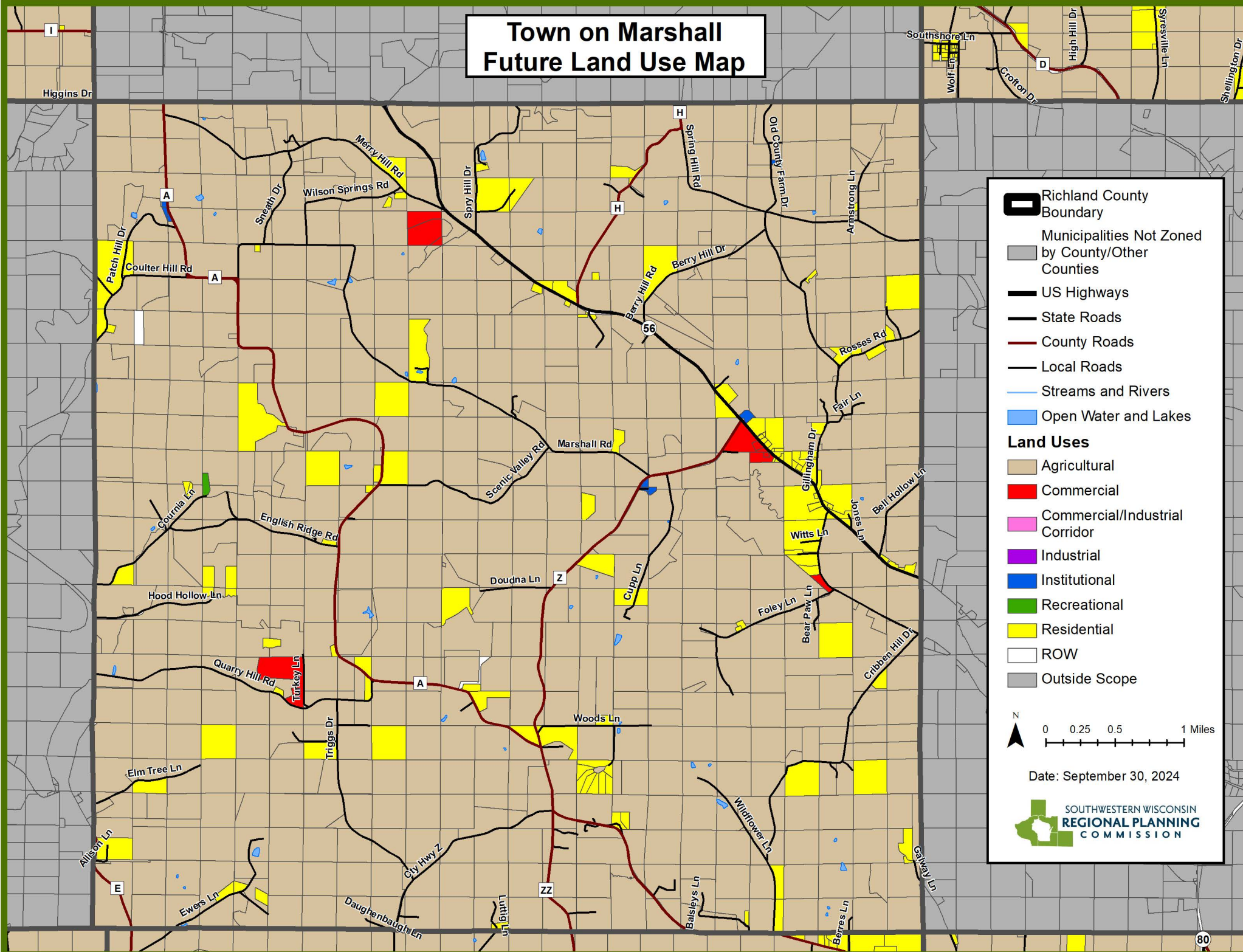
Town on Forest Future Land Use Map



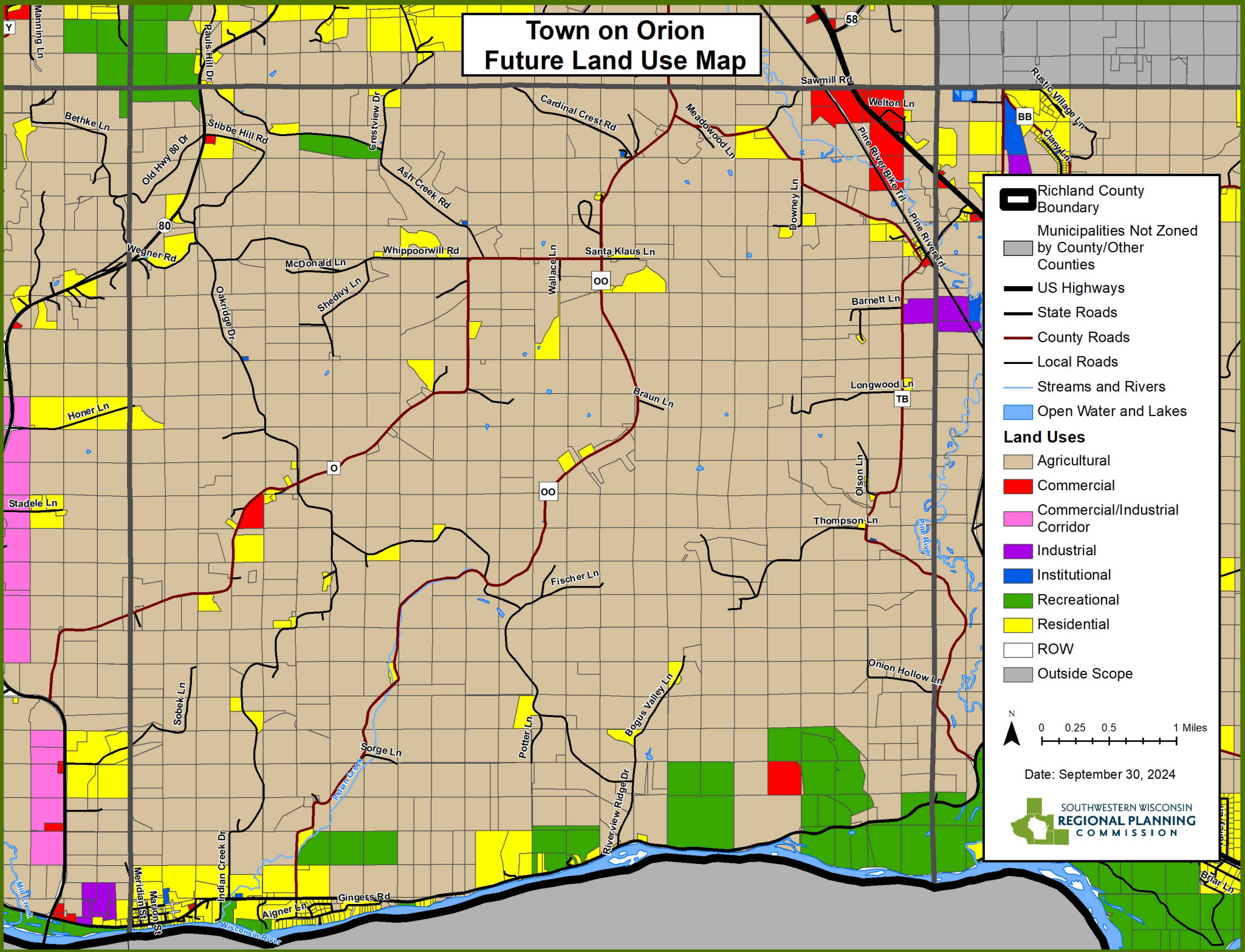
Town on Henrietta Future Land Use Map



Town on Marshall Future Land Use Map



Town on Orion Future Land Use Map



Richland County Boundary

Grey box symbol

Municipalities Not Zoned by County/Other Counties

Thick black line symbol

US Highways

Thin black line symbol

State Roads

Red line symbol

County Roads

Thin black line symbol

Local Roads

Light blue line symbol

Streams and Rivers

Dark blue box symbol

Open Water and Lakes

Land Uses

Tan box symbol

Agricultural

Red box symbol

Commercial

Pink box symbol

Commercial/Industrial Corridor

Purple box symbol

Industrial

Blue box symbol

Institutional

Green box symbol

Recreational

Yellow box symbol

Residential

White box symbol

ROW

Grey box symbol

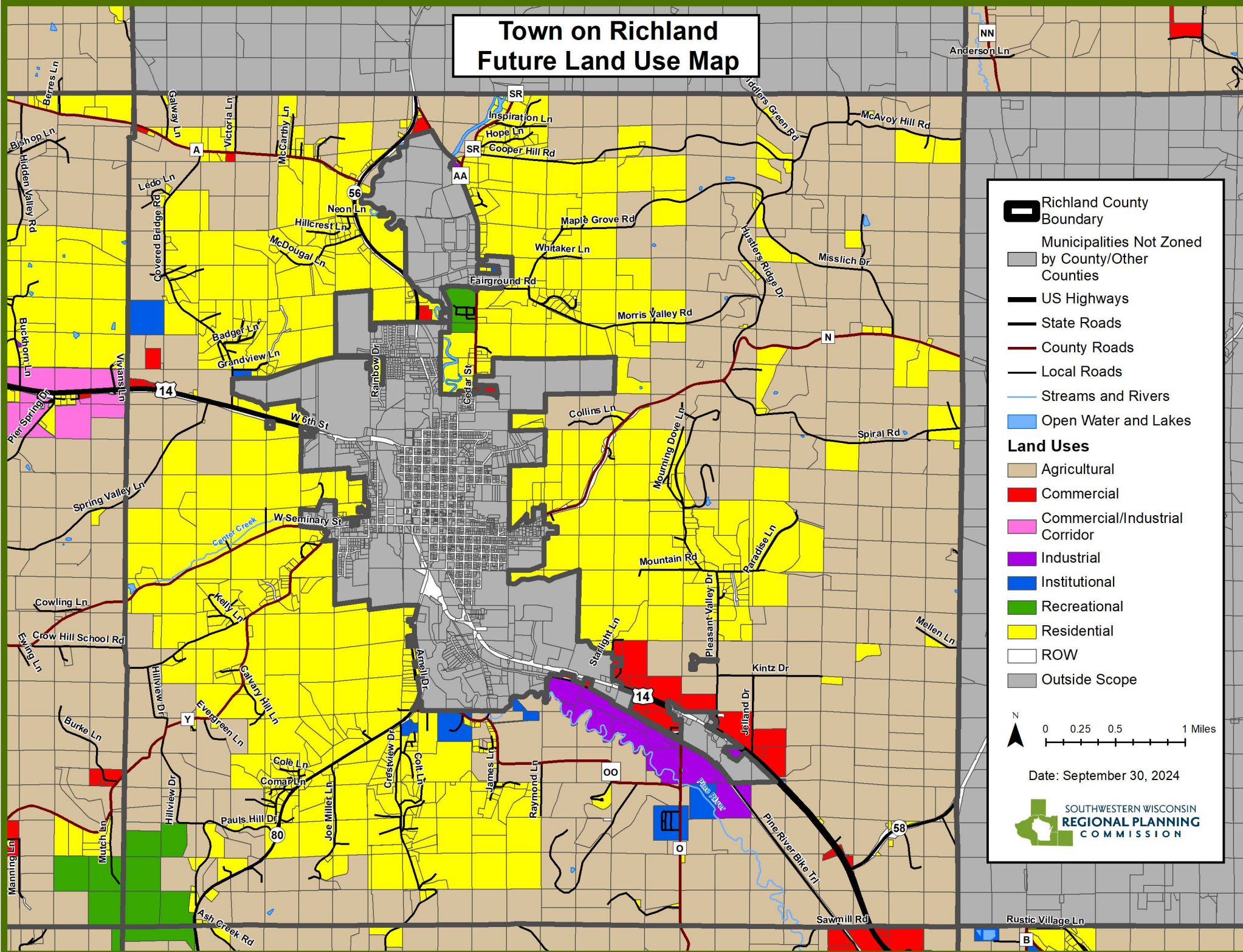
Outside Scope

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

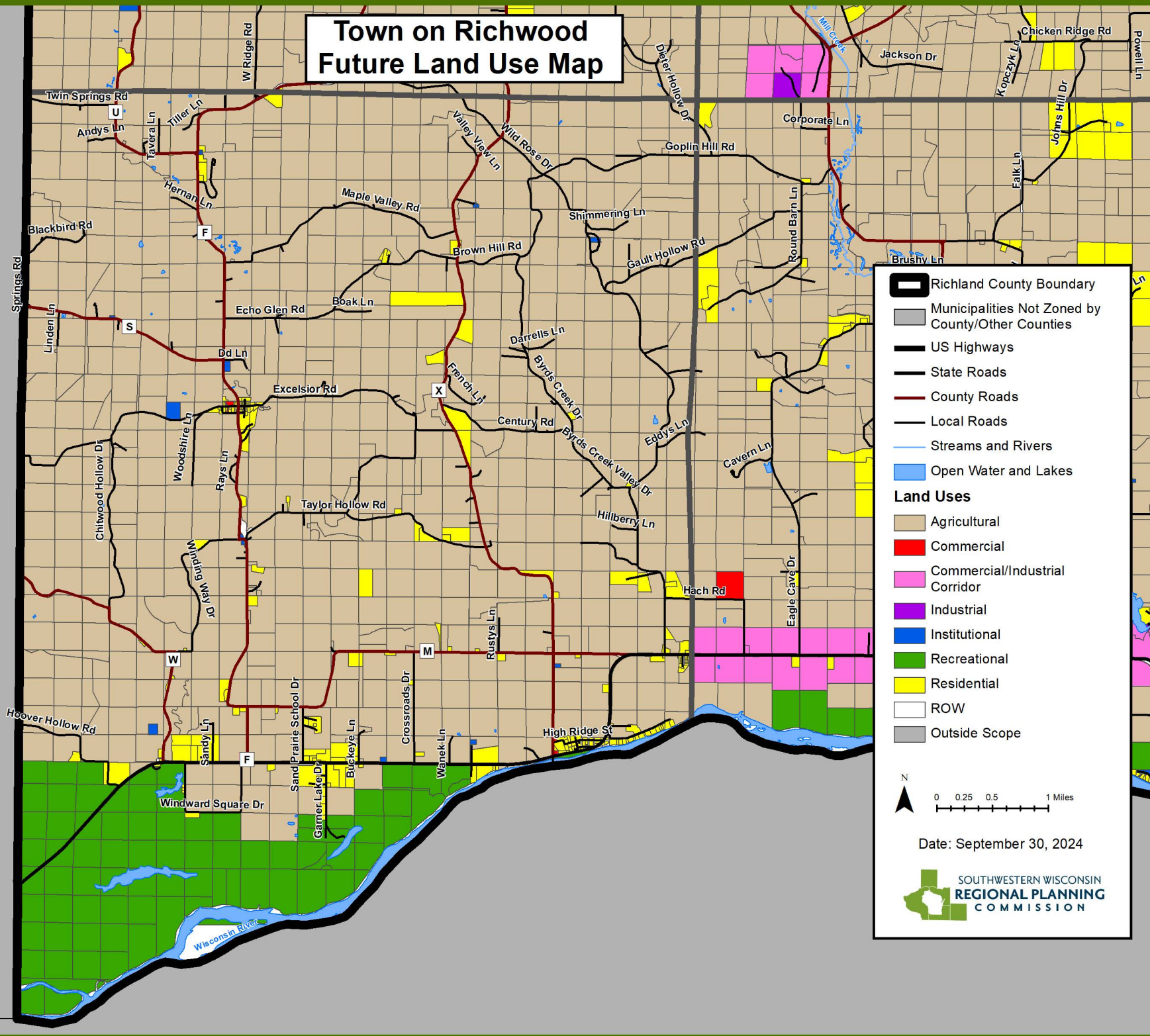
Date: September 30, 2024

SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN
REGIONAL PLANNING
COMMISSION

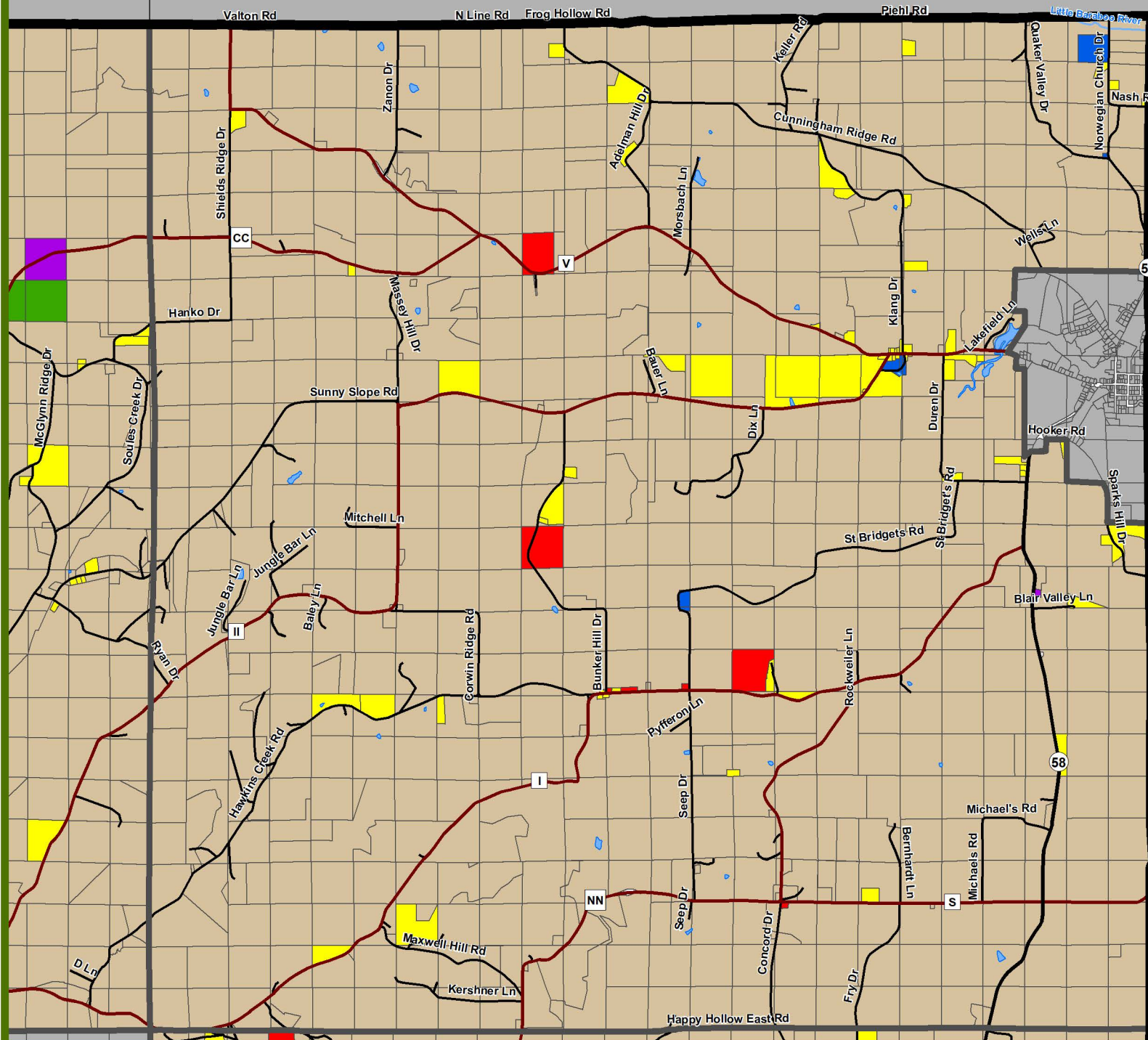
Town on Richland Future Land Use Map



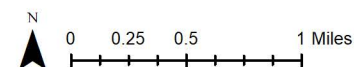
Town on Richwood Future Land Use Map



Town on Westford Future Land Use Map



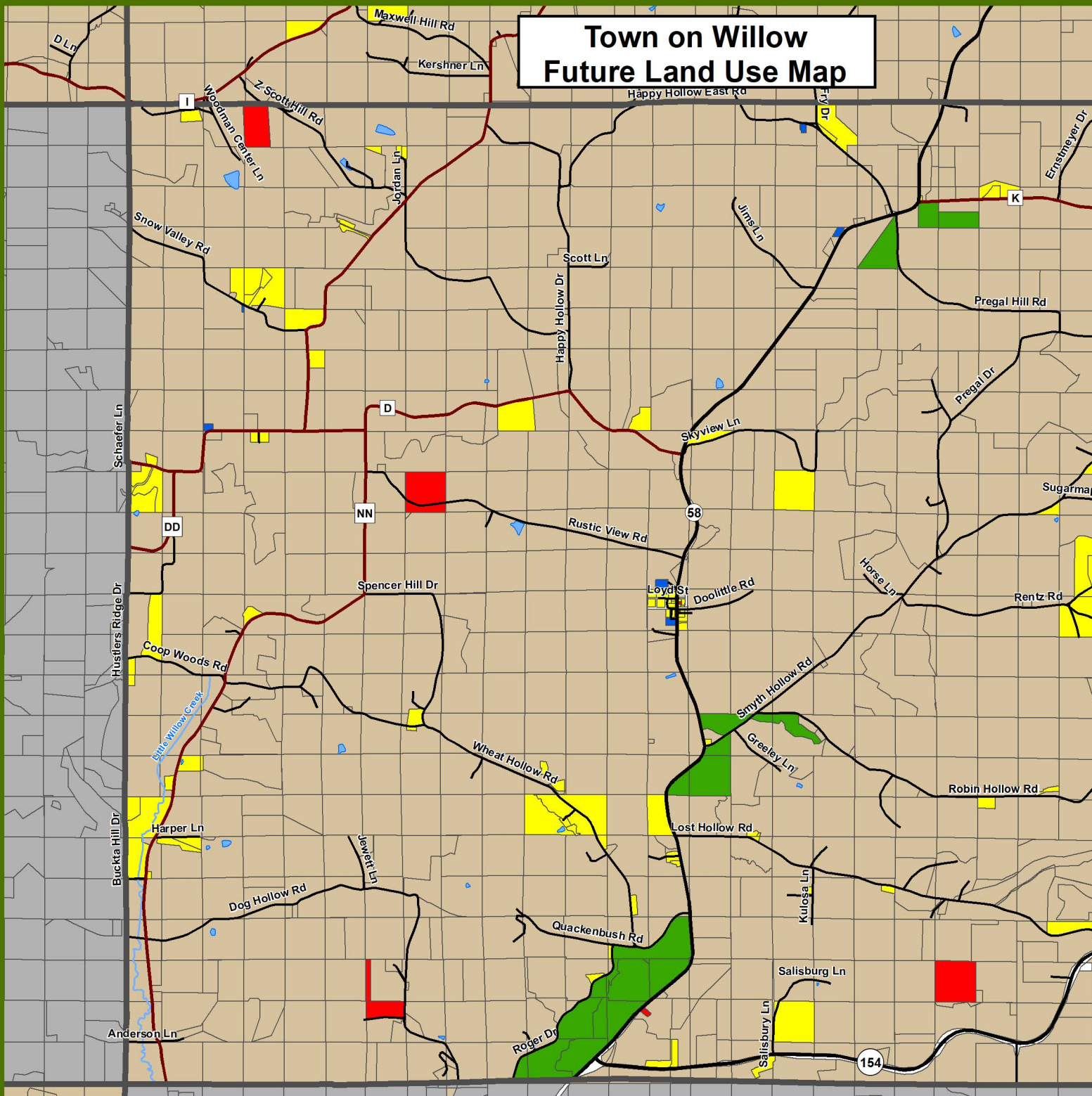
- Richland County Boundary
- Municipalities Not Zoned by County/Other Counties
- US Highways
- State Roads
- County Roads
- Local Roads
- Streams and Rivers
- Open Water and Lakes
- Land Uses**
 - Agricultural
 - Commercial
 - Commercial/Industrial Corridor
 - Industrial
 - Institutional
 - Recreational
 - Residential
 - ROW
 - Outside Scope



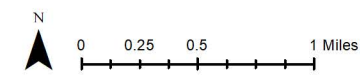
Date: September 30, 2024



Town on Willow Future Land Use Map



- Richland County Boundary
- Municipalities Not Zoned by County/Other Counties
- US Highways
- State Roads
- County Roads
- Local Roads
- Streams and Rivers
- Open Water and Lakes
- Land Uses**
 - Agricultural
 - Commercial
 - Commercial/Industrial Corridor
 - Industrial
 - Institutional
 - Recreational
 - Residential
 - ROW
 - Outside Scope



Date: September 30, 2024



Richland County Committee

Agenda Item Cover

Agenda Item Name: Discussion & Possible Action: Approval of Short-term Rental Ordinance

Department	Zoning	Presented By:	Katrina Salewski
Date of Meeting:	11/04/2024	Action Needed:	Approval of Ordinance to send to county boards
Disclosure:		Authority:	
Date submitted:	10/25/2024	Referred by:	
Action needed by no later than (date)		Resolution	

Recommendation and/or action language:

Background:

The Natural Resources Committee has been working with the public and Corporation Council, Atty Michael Windle, to develop an ordinance to regulate short-term rentals in the county zoned townships of Richland County

Attachments and References: Short-term rental ordinance

Financial Review:

(please check one)

<input type="checkbox"/>	In adopted budget	Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apportionment needed	Requested Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other funding Source		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No financial impact		



Department Head

Cathy Cooper

Administrator, Candace Pesch

Ordinance **XXX**. Short-Term Rentals

§ XXX-1. Purposes.

The purposes of this ordinance are to ensure that the quality of short-term rentals operating within the County is adequate for protecting public health, safety and general welfare by establishing:

- a. minimum standards of space for human occupancy and parking
- b. adequate level of maintenance
- c. the responsibilities of owners and property managers operating or managing these rental properties for tourists or transient occupants

In addition, it is the intent of this ordinance to determine the responsibility of owners/property managers to expeditiously and personally respond to, stop, mitigate, or prevent the reoccurrence of unreasonable activities on, or conditions, uses or misuses of, these rental properties which adversely impact or substantially annoy, disturb, threaten, harm, offend or interfere with the residential uses, nature or values of other properties in the neighborhoods in which these rental properties operate.

§ XXX-2. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

DWELLING UNIT

One or more rooms designed, occupied, used, or intended to be occupied or used, as separate living quarters, with a food preparation area and sleeping and sanitary facilities provided within such room(s).

ENTITY

A corporation, investment company, limited partnership, limited-liability partnership, limited-liability company, cooperative association, unincorporated cooperative association, common law trust, or any other group or organization licensed to do business in this state.

NATURAL RESOURCE STANDING COMMITTEE

Committee of the Richland County Board of Supervisors with oversight of the Zoning Department and responsible for due process for appeals. Also referred to as Committee.

LICENSE

The short-term rental license issued under § XXX-4 will be valid for 2 years.

2 YEAR LICENSE

License Duration. Each permit shall expire on June 30, except that licenses initially issued during the period beginning April 1 and ending on June 30 shall expire on June 30 twenty-four (2) years later.

OCCUPANT

Any person, over one year of age, living, sleeping, cooking or eating in, or having actual possession of, a dwelling unit.

PERSON

An individual, group of individuals, or an entity.

PROPERTY MANAGER

Any person who is not the property owner and is authorized by the property owner, expressly or impliedly, to act as agent and as the local contact person on behalf of the property owner for one or more short-term rental, and to take remedial action and promptly respond to any violation of this chapter.

PROPERTY OWNER

The owner of a short-term rental.

RENEWAL LICENSE

Any license issued under this Ordinance after the initial 2-year license has expired.

SHORT-TERM RENTAL

The rental of a tourist rooming house for a period of twenty-nine (29) consecutive days or less.

TOURIST ROOMING HOUSE

All lodging places and tourist cabins and cottages, other than hotels and motels, in which sleeping accommodations are offered for pay to tourists or transients. It does not include private boarding or rooming houses not accommodating tourists or transients, or bed and breakfast establishments regulated under Ch. ATCP 73, Wis. Admin. Code.

ZONING DEPARTMENT

Richland County Zoning Department employee or designee that is responsible for issuing licenses and renewals.

§ XXX-3. Operation of short-term rentals. Each short-term rental shall comply with this chapter's requirements and any other applicable state, county or local laws, codes, rules or regulations. Each short-term rental shall comply with the following standards:

- A. No person may maintain, manage or operate a short-term rental more than 10 nights each license year without a short-term rental license. Every short-term rental shall be operated by a property owner or property manager.
- B. Each short-term rental property owner is required to have the following licenses:
 - (1) A state of Wisconsin tourist rooming house license. Information can be found at https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/TouristRoomingHouses.aspx
 - (2) A license from Richland County issued pursuant to this ordinance.
- C. Each short-term rental shall comply with all of the following:
 - (1) The number of occupants in any dwelling unit shall not exceed the limits set forth in Wis. Admin. Code § ATCP 72.14 for hotels, motels, and tourist rooming houses.

- (2) No recreational vehicles (RVs), campers, tents or other temporary lodging arrangements shall be permitted on site as a means of providing additional accommodations for paying guests or other invitees. Exceptions can be made if septic is appropriately sized to handle additional guests.
- (3) If the property owner resides within 60 miles of the short-term rental property, a local property manager is not required to be designated. The property owner shall be available between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. on those days when the property is rented. The property owner must notify the Zoning Department within three business days of any change in the property owner's contact information and submit the revised contact information to the Zoning Department within the same time period.
- (4) Unless the property owner resides within 60 miles of the short-term rental property, a local property manager must be designated for contact purposes and his or her name must be included in the application filed with the Zoning Department. The local property manager must reside within 60 miles of the short-term rental property and shall be available between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. on those days when the property is rented. The property owner must notify the Zoning Department within three business days of any change in the property manager's contact information for the short-term rental and submit the revised contact information to the Zoning Department within the same time period.
- (5) Must have designated parking that abides by all laws.
- (6) Applicant is required to display county license number on any advertising or on-line reservation system.

§ 280-4. Short-term rental license. A license is required for each individual unit of rental

- A. The Zoning Department shall issue a short-term rental license if an applicant demonstrates compliance with the provisions of Richland County Ordinance XXX. A short-term rental license is issued for two years and may be renewed biennially as provided in § XXX-6. The license shall contain the following information:
 - (1) The name of the property owner, with contact information including mailing address and a telephone number at which the property owner is available. If the property owner is also acting as the property manager, then the requirements of Section 3 Subsection C (3) shall apply to the property owner.
 - (2) The name of the property manager, with contact information, including mailing address, physical address (if different from mailing address) and a telephone number at which the property manager shall be available between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. on those days when the property is rented.
 - (3) Description of the property and maximum occupancy allowed.

- (4) The license term.
- (5) The state of Wisconsin tourist rooming house license number.

§ XXX-5. Short-term rental license procedure.

- A. All applications for a short-term rental license shall be filed with the Zoning Department on forms provided by the Department. Applications must be filed by the property owner or the property manager. No license shall be issued unless the completed application form is accompanied by payment of the required application fee, which fee shall be nonrefundable.
- B. Each application shall include the following information and documentation for each short-term rental unit in order to demonstrate compliance with all requirements of this chapter, including, but not limited to, § XXX-8:
 - (1) The name of the property owner, with contact information including mailing address and a telephone number at which the property owner is available. If the property owner is also acting as the property manager, then the application shall include mailing address, physical address (if different from mailing address) and a telephone number at which the property owner shall be available between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. on those days when the property is rented. Including a brief description of the unit and maximum occupancy allowed.
 - (2) A copy of a most recent completed State Lodging Establishment Inspection form.
 - (3) A copy of the state of Wisconsin tourist rooming house license issued under Wis. Stats. § 97.605; or proof that such state license has been applied for, in which event a provisional short-term rental license may be issued under this chapter for a period of 30 days but shall be conditioned upon the Zoning Department's receipt of a copy of such state license from the applicant within said thirty-day period, and if a copy of such state license is not received by the Zoning Department within said period, then such provisional license shall expire and be void at and after the end of said thirty-day period.
 - (4) Designation of a property manager, unless the property owner is acting as the property manager, with contact information, including mailing address, physical address (if different from mailing address) and a telephone number at which the property manager shall be available between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. on those days when the property is rented, and an affirmative statement that the property manager is authorized to act as agent and as the local contact person for the property owner with respect to operation of the short-term rental, including taking remedial action and promptly responding to any violation of this chapter or the County Ordinance relating to the licensed premises, and receiving service of notice of violation of this chapter's provisions.

- (5) Written certification by the property owner that the short-term rental meets the requirements of this chapter and applicable state and county laws, ordinances and regulations.
- C. Unless earlier revoked, each license period shall run from July 1 of one year to June 30 of the second year and may be renewed for additional two-year periods. The application fee shall be paid upon filing of the application. Any application that does not include all of the information and supporting documentation required by this chapter shall not be considered as complete.
- D. When the Zoning Department determines that an application is complete and meets the requirements of this chapter, the Zoning Department shall approve the application and issue a short-term rental license (or, if applicable, a provisional short-term rental license) to the applicant. If the Department determines that the application is incomplete or does not meet the requirements of this chapter, the Department shall deny the application and inform the applicant, in writing, of the reason(s) why the application was denied and what action is needed to obtain approval of the application.
- E. If the short-term rental property has outstanding fees, taxes, special charges or forfeitures owed to Richland County this may be a factor in whether or not the application will be approved. The Zoning Department may refuse to issue or renew a short-term rental license for any property or owner-applicant that has violated this Chapter any time within a period of twelve (12) months prior to the date of the permit application or if the property has had three (3) or more calls for law enforcement services in a twelve (12) month period.
 - (1) No short-term rental license (or, if applicable, a provisional short-term rental license) shall be issued if the applicant or short-term rental property is found to be subject to one of the grounds for revocation as provided in § XXX-8C.
- F. A short-term rental license is nontransferable and shall expire upon a transfer of legal control of the tourist rooming house property. The holder of any permit or license shall promptly notify the Zoning Department in writing of any transfer of the legal control of any property covered by the permit. A transfer of property to an entity or trustee shall not be considered a transfer of legal control as long as the owner(s) continue to have majority control of the entity or are trustees of the trust with control of the property; however, such new form of ownership shall be identified on any permit renewal application after such transfer. No refunds will be issued.

§ XXX-6. Biennial Renewal.

- A. Each application for renewal of a short-term rental license shall include updated information for the documentation on file with the Zoning Department, and payment of the renewal fee. A renewal application must be filed with, and a nonrefundable renewal fee must be paid to, the Zoning Department at least 90 days prior to the license expiration date to allow the Department adequate time to review the application. The Department shall determine whether the information provided in the renewal application is complete and meets the requirements of this chapter. The Department may also request reports from the Building Inspector, the Sheriff's Department and other law enforcement agencies regarding any enforcement actions taken with respect to the short-term rental properties and operations, and their owners, tenants, occupants or visitors.
- B. The Department shall review the renewal application and may approve or deny the application after taking into consideration the number, frequency and/or severity of law violations relating to the short-term rental property and operations, and its owner(s), tenant(s), occupant(s) or visitor(s), and whether such violations substantially harm or adversely impact the predominantly residential uses and nature of the surrounding neighborhood. If after such consideration the Department determines not to renew the license, the Department shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason(s) for such decision, and the applicant's right to appeal the decision to the Richland County Natural Resource Standing Committee as provided in § XXX-8.
- C. No license shall be renewed if the short-term rental property is under an order issued by the Building Inspector or a local health officer, or his or her designee, to bring the premises into compliance with state, county or local laws, codes, rules or regulations.

§ XXX-7. Display of permit.

Each license shall be displayed on the inside of the main entrance door of each short-term rental.

§ XXX-8. Appeal of licensing decisions; license revocation; appeal procedure; judicial review.

- A. The Zoning Department's decision to deny an initial short-term rental license or to deny renewal of a short-term rental license shall specify the reason(s) for such denial, in writing. Prior to the time for the renewal of the license, the Zoning Department shall notify the licensee in writing of the County's intention not to renew the license and notify the licensee of his or her right to an appeal hearing as provided in § XXX-9B.
- B. The Zoning Department's decision to deny an initial license or to deny renewal of a license may be appealed to the Natural Resource Standing Committee by filing a written appeal with the Department within 21 calendar days (excluding legal holidays) after the date of mailing of the written notice of the Zoning Department's decision denying such license or renewal license. The Natural Resource Standing Committee shall conduct a due process hearing and issue a written decision on the appeal within 30 calendar days of the County's receipt of the written appeal, or the license shall be deemed granted. If the appellant appears at the hearing he or she may produce and cross-examine witnesses, present relevant evidence, and be represented by counsel of his or

her choosing, at his or her expense. If the Natural Resource Standing Committee finds the Zoning Department's reason(s) for his or her decision sufficient, the decision shall be affirmed. If the Committee finds the Zoning Department's reason(s) for his or her decision insufficient, the decision shall be reversed, and the license shall be granted and issued. If the appellant does not appear at the hearing and the Committee finds the Zoning Department's reason(s) for his or her decision sufficient, the decision shall be affirmed. The Committee's written decision on the appeal must specify the reason(s) for its determination. The Zoning Department shall give written notice of the Committee's decision to the applicant or licensee. A license may be revoked by the Natural Resource Standing Committee during the term of a license year and following a due process hearing for one or more of the following reasons:

- (1) Failure by the licensee to make payment of delinquent fees, taxes, special charges, forfeitures or other debt owed to the County on the licensed property.
 - (2) Failure to maintain all required local, county and state licensing requirements.
 - (3) Any violation of local, county or state laws or regulations which, based upon their number, frequency and/or severity, and their relation to the short-term rental property, its owner(s), tenant(s), occupant(s) or visitor(s), substantially harm or adversely impact the predominantly residential uses and nature of the surrounding neighborhood.
- C. Revocation. Any resident of or owner of property within Richland County may file a sworn written complaint with the Zoning Department alleging one or more of the reasons set forth in § XXX-9B (1-3) as grounds for revocation of a short-term rental license issued under this chapter. Upon the filing of the complaint, the Natural Resource Standing Committee shall notify the licensee of the complaint by certified mail, return receipt requested and provide the licensee with a copy of the complaint. The notice shall direct the licensee to appear before the Committee on a day, time and place included in the notice, not less than 10 days and not more than 45 days from the date of the notice, and show cause why his or her license should not be revoked. The hearing shall be conducted as provided in § XXX-8B. If a license is revoked, the Zoning Department shall give notice of revocation to the licensee by certified mail, return receipt requested. No part of the fee paid for any license so revoked may be refunded.
- D. Judicial review. The action of the Natural Resource Standing Committee in granting or renewing, refusing to grant or renew, or revoking a license under this chapter may be appealed to the full Richland County Board. Final appeal can be reviewed by the Richland County Circuit Court upon appeal by the applicant, licensee, or a resident of or owner of property within the County. Such appeal shall be filed within 30 days of the date of mailing by the Zoning Department of the notice of the Natural Resource Standing Committee's action granting or renewing, refusing to grant or renew, or revoking a license. The procedure on review shall be the same as in civil actions commenced in the circuit court pursuant to Wis. Stats. Chs. 801 to 807.

§ XXX-9. Penalties.

- A. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be subject upon conviction thereof to a forfeiture of not less than \$250 nor more than \$750 for each offense, together with the costs of prosecution, and in the event of default of payment of such forfeiture and costs shall be

imprisoned in the Richland County Jail until such forfeiture and costs are paid, except that the amount owed is reduced at the rate of \$25 for each day of imprisonment and the maximum period of imprisonment is 30 days. Each violation and each day a violation occurs or continues to exist shall constitute a separate offense.

- B. The penalties set forth in this section shall be addition to all other remedies of injunction, abatement or costs, whether existing under this chapter or otherwise.

§ XXX-10. Fees.

Any person applying for an initial short-term rental license or renewing a license pursuant to this chapter shall be subject to the fees as established by resolution of the Richland County Board.

§ XXX-11. Severability.

Should any portion of this chapter be declared invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of any other provisions of this chapter.

Richland County Committee

Agenda Item Cover

Agenda Item Name: Discussion & Possible Action: Approval Of Richland County Farm Lease Agreements

Department		Presented By:	
Date of Meeting:	November 4, 2024	Action Needed:	Approval of Richland County farm lease agreements
Disclosure:		Authority:	
Date submitted:	October 28, 2024	Referred by:	Executive & Finance Standing Committee
Action needed by no later than (date)		Resolution	N/A

Recommendation and/or action language: Approval Of Richland County Farm Lease Agreements

Background: The Finance & Executive Standing Committee reviewed the farm lease agreements on October 8, 2024 and referred to Natural Resources Standing Committee for further review.

Attachments and References: Farm land lease agreements

Financial Review: N/A

(please check one)

<input type="checkbox"/>	In adopted budget	Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apportionment needed	Requested Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other funding Source		
<input type="checkbox"/>	No financial impact		

Department Head

Administrator, Candace Pesch

Richland County Farm Lease Agreement

This lease agreement entered into this _____ day of _____, 20____, between Richland County, with an address of 181 West Seminary Street, Richland Center, WI 53581 ("Landlord") and _____, of _____ [address] ("Tenant").

I. Property Description

The Landlord hereby leases to Tenant, to occupy and use for agricultural and related purposes, the following described property, referred to herein as the "Farm":

[LEGAL OR OTHER SIMILAR DESCRIPTION]

[A map of the Farm, further identifying the rented land represented in this Agreement, is included as Appendix A.]

II. General Terms

- a. **Term/Time Period.** The provisions of this Agreement shall be in effect commencing on _____, 20____ and _____, 20____.
- b. **Amendments and Alterations.** Amendments and alterations to this Agreement shall be in writing and agreed upon by the parties.
- c. **No Partnership.** A partnership is not intended or implied by this Agreement.
- d. **Right of Entry.** The Landlord, as well as agents and employees of the Landlord, reserve the right to enter the Farm at any reasonable time for any reasonable purpose including to: i) consult with the Tenant; ii) make repairs, improvements, and inspections; and iii) upon notice of termination of lease, perform tillage, seeding, fertilizing, and any other customary seasonal work, none of which is to interfere with the operator in carrying out regular farm operations.
- e. **No Right to Sublease.** The Landlord does not convey to the Tenant the right to lease or sublet any of the Farm or to assign this Agreement to any person or persons.
- f. **Buildings.** This Agreement does not include the use of any buildings on the Farm.

- g. **Binding on Heirs.** The provisions of this Agreement shall be binding upon the heirs, executors, administrators and successors of both parties in like manner as upon the original parties, except as provided by mutual written agreement.

III. Definitions

- a. **Contour Buffer Strips.** Narrow strips of permanent, herbaceous vegetative cover established around the hill slope, and alternated down the slope with wider cropped strips that are farmed on the contour.
- b. **Contour Farming.** Aligning ridges, furrows, and roughness formed by tillage, planting and other operations at a grade near the contour to alter the velocity or the direction of water flow.
- c. **Grassed Waterways.** A shaped or graded channel that is established with suitable vegetation to convey surface water at a nonerosive velocity using a broad and shallow cross section to a stable outlet.

IV. Land Use

a. General Use.

- i. **Best Management Practices.** This Agreement is solely for growing agricultural crops. The land described in Section I and referred to as the Farm will be farmed according to best management practices as defined by the NRCS. The best management practices include, but are not limited to, Contour Farming and Contour Buffer Strips (as further defined herein and NRCS Conservation Practice Standard, Codes 330 and 332, respectively).
 - ii. **Crop Type.** Tenant shall inform Landlord of the crops Tenant intends to plant and obtain Landlord's approval, not to be unreasonably withheld.
 - iii. **Soil Testing.** Tenant shall obtain soil testing through Richland County Land and Water Conservation Department prior to planting each year. The [Tenant] [Landlord] shall assume the costs of said testing.
- b. **Restrictions.** Specific restrictions on land use include the following:

- i. No modification to, spraying, plowing or damaging of prairies, permanent buffers or grass waterways. [See map in Appendix A for further definition]
 - ii. No cutting of live trees.
 - iii. No storing of vehicles, trucks, tractors or other personal property on the Farm without Landlord's prior written consent.
 - iv. [Manure spreading is not expressly permitted herein. Notwithstanding, the Landlord *may* approve the practice of manure spreading at Landlord's sole discretion. Tenant shall provide Landlord with a written request for permission to spread manure on the Farm; said request shall be provided to Landlord at least sixty (60) days' prior to the proposed date of spreading; and Landlord shall provide a written determination to Tenant at least fifteen (15) days' prior to the proposed date of spreading.]
- c. **Noxious Weeds.** Tenant shall use diligence to prevent noxious weeds from going to seed on the Farm. Treatment of noxious weed infestation and cost thereof shall be Tenant's responsibility.
- d. **Addition of Improvements.** Not to: i) erect or permit to be erected on the Farm any unremovable structure or building; ii) incur any expense to the Landlord for such purposes; or iii) add electrical wiring, plumbing, or heating to, or otherwise modify, any building without written consent of the Landlord.
- e. **Conservation.**
 - i. Conservation Plan. In efforts to control soil erosion and otherwise promote best farm management practices, Tenant shall follow a farm conservation plan approved by the Vernon County Land and Water Conservation Department.
 - ii. Nutrient Management Plan. Tenant shall have and comply with the terms of an approved NRCS 590 Nutrient Management Plan.
 - iii. Cropping Techniques. Cropping techniques may be implemented at the discretion of the Tenant; notwithstanding, the cropping techniques must

be shown to have a soil loss tolerance (T) in accordance with the USDA NRCS Standards. The Vernon County Land and Water Conservation Department strongly encourages no-till cropping and cover cropping soil conservation practices.

iv. **Maintenance of Existing Conservation Practices.** Tenant agrees to keep in good repair all terraces, open ditches, and inlets and outlets of the tile drains; to preserve all established watercourse or ditches including permanent buffers and grassed waterways; and to refrain from any operation or practice that may injure such establishments.

f. **Damages.** Tenant shall pay Landlord reasonable compensation for any damages to the Farm for which the Tenant is directly or indirectly responsible. Exceptions are any decrease in value due to ordinary wear and depreciation.

g. **Recreational Use Prohibited.** Use of the Farm is limited to agricultural or agricultural related use only; Landlord does not consent to the use of the Farm for recreational purposes.

V. Mutual Agreements

a. **Not to obligate other party.** Neither party hereto shall pledge the credit of the other party hereto for any purpose whatsoever without the consent of the other party. Neither party shall be responsible for debts or liabilities incurred, or for damages caused by the other party.

b. **Insurance.** Tenant shall obtain and maintain a policy of liability insurance covering liability for Tenant's acts and any loss which may be occasioned to Tenant's crops upon the property subject to this Agreement, and naming Landlord as an additional insured. Tenant acknowledges notice that Landlord does not insure Tenant against such losses. A certificate of insurance will be filed with the County Clerk within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this Agreement.

c. **Indemnity.** Tenant shall indemnify and hold Landlord harmless from any and all claims, of every nature, which may arise from injury to person or property arising

from the use of, or operations upon, the property, except those resulting from Landlord's own negligence.

- d. **Environmental Considerations.** The Tenant shall conduct all operations on the property in a manner consistent with all applicable local, state, and federal environmental codes, regulations, and statutes and shall bear sole responsibility for any violations thereof.

VI. **Rent Payments**

- a. **Annual Rent.** The annual cash rent for the above-described property paid by the Tenant to the Landlord will be \$_____ per acre, equaling the sum of \$_____ annually.
- b. Payments shall be made to Landlord by two (2) installments, occurring on or before April 1 and October 1 [dates] on each year of the Agreement. Prepayment accepted without penalty. Payment may be made in person or by mail to:
Vernon County Clerk, 400 Courthouse Square, Suite 108, Viroqua, WI 54665.

VII. **Governing Law and Dispute Resolution**

The laws of the State of Wisconsin govern; and any disputes arising from this Agreement shall be resolved with agreed venue to be the courts of jurisdiction for Vernon County, Wisconsin.

VIII. **Termination**

- a. **Termination Date.** This Agreement terminates on the ending date stated in Section I without any notice from either party.
- b. **Early Termination.** Notwithstanding the Termination Date as defined herein above, Landlord shall have the absolute right to terminate this Agreement by written notice in the event the Landlord sells this property, or a portion thereof, and gives Tenant written notice by September 1 that the Agreement will end in the completion of the current crop year, or current calendar year, whichever occurs earlier.
- c. **Material Breach and Right to Cure.** A violation by Tenant of Sections II through V of this Agreement shall be considered a material breach. If Tenant materially

breaches this Agreement, then the Landlord will notify Tenant in breach of that fact in writing, and the Tenant in breach will be afforded thirty (30) days to cure the breach.

If the Tenant fails to cure a material breach, then the Landlord may terminate this Agreement immediately. If Landlord terminates this Agreement as a result of Tenant's failure to cure a material breach, then (i) Tenant shall vacate the Farm immediately; (ii) Tenant shall remit any remaining Annual Rent due for the year in which the Material Breach arises; (iii) Tenant shall remit Annual Rent(s) for any subsequent year(s) remaining in the term if and until Landlord is able to lease the Farm to another tenant, which Landlord agrees to make a good faith effort to so lease; and, (iv) Landlord shall have the exclusive right to occupy the Farm and take control of any crops remaining and all profit thereof.

Landlord's failure to exercise rights in this section, in response to a material breach, do not constitute a waiver of Landlord's ability to so exercise such rights in response to subsequent breaches.

This Agreement will continue beyond the ending date stated in Section 1 only by mutual written agreement.

LEASE AGREEMENT

This Lease Agreement is between Richland County, a quasi-municipal corporation of the State of Wisconsin, 181 West Seminary Street, Richland Center, WI 53581 ("THE COUNTY") and Allen Unbehaun, 29081 County Highway TB, Richland Center, WI 53581 ("UNBEHAUNS"), which parties agree as follows:

1. The subject of this Lease Agreement is the tilled portion, consisting of 15 acres, of Tax Parcel # 022-3411-3000 which is highlighted by black arrows on attached Exhibit A (hereinafter "the land").

2. THE COUNTY will lease the land to UNBEHAUNS for agricultural purposes only for an annual rental of \$1,800.00 (\$120.00 per acre for 15 acres) which UNBEHAUNS shall pay by not later than April 15th of each year. Payment shall be by check payable to "Richland County" and delivered to the office of the County Clerk in one lump sum payment for each year's rent.

3. This Lease Agreement shall commence on January 1, 2023 and shall run for 3 years, expiring on December 31, 2026.

4. Either party may cancel this Lease Agreement without cause but only according to the following terms and conditions: Written cancellation notice shall be given to the other party only during the months of January, February, March and April.

5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Lease Agreement, THE COUNTY reserves the right to reduce the acreage which is subject to this Lease Agreement by giving at least 90 days' notice to UNBEHAUNS. Such notice will specify as clearly as possible which acres are to be withdrawn from the Lease Agreement and, furthermore, the 90 days' notice shall be extended by such time as necessary for UNBEHAUNS to remove planted crops from the land which were planted before the 90 days' notice was given. In the event of such a withdrawal by THE COUNTY, the rent shall be reduced on a pro rata basis, with the rent considered to be \$120.00 per month.

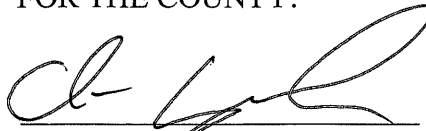
6. UNBEHAUNS shall receive all Federal agricultural payments, if any, accruing to the land during the term of this Lease Agreement.

7. UNBEHAUNS shall not spread liquid manure on the land on any Friday, Saturday,

Sunday or any legal holiday as defined in Wisconsin Statutes § 230.35(4)(a)..

8. This Lease Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties.

FOR THE COUNTY:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Clinton Langreck', written over a horizontal line.

Clinton Langreck

Richland County Administrator

FOR UNBEHAUNS:

Unbehau Acres Inc. by

Name: David Unbeh

Title: President

Richland County Committee

Agenda Item Cover

Agenda Item Name: Discussion & Possible Action: WI Land + Water representatives on the state Land & Water Board

Department	Land Conservation	Presented By:	Cathy Cooper
Date of Meeting:	11/04/2024	Action Needed:	Selecting Candidates
Disclosure:		Authority:	
Date submitted:	10/25/2024	Referred by:	
Action needed by no later than (date)		Resolution	

Recommendation and/or action language:

Background:

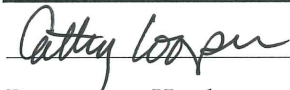
Every even year, 3 County Land Conservation committee members from around the state are selected by the counties to represent them on the State Land and Water Board. Each county is allowed one vote. The vote must be done by December 13, 2024

Attachments and References: List of Candidates

Financial Review:

(please check one)

<input type="checkbox"/>	In adopted budget	Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apportionment needed	Requested Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other funding Source		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No financial impact		



Department Head

Cathy Cooper

Administrator, Candace Pesch

Rebecca Clarke

[Read Rebecca's Bio --->](#)

I am pleased to have been nominated for a second term on the Land and Water Conservation Board. I have thoroughly enjoyed my first two years on the board, especially meeting and working with all the amazing professional staff on LWCB, as well as my fellow board members. Everyone was very welcoming and encouraging.

Also, it is a wonderful benefit to learn from all the amazing work being done around the state. Listening to and learning from all the counties' various land and water management plans is not only helpful to me with my county planning committee, but it is a wonderful reminder of all the hard work being done every day, on the ground, to protect WI's amazing natural resources.

I am serving my 3rd term on the Sheboygan County Board. Currently, I am chair of our Planning, Resources, Agriculture and Extension Committee. Because of my background in natural resources, I obviously enjoy the committee's work and hope to continue to serve as long as I am on the board. I have my undergraduate and master's degrees from UW-Stevens Point in Natural Resource Management and worked in Environmental Education for over 20 years with various organizations including the DNR, UWEX and the UW system.

I am also on our county's Health and Human Services Committee, which I believe is a nice combination as many issues can overlap with things like environmental health, air quality, water quality, etc.

I am also chair of the City of Sheboygan's Sustainability Task Force, I serve on the City's Marina, Parks and Forestry Commission, and I have been a long time member of Sheboygan County's Deer Advisory Council. All of these activities as well as my career experience have given me a background to help meet the challenges facing our natural resources while keeping things non-partisan.

I know there are always going to be challenges, and not just environmental issues like water quality, PFAS, and climate change mitigation, but every county faces the challenges of funding. It can feel hard to know how to prioritize with the funding you have. I like to think the LWCB is the "shot in the arm" for

county soil and conservation staff, to know they are appreciated and that we understand and advocate to correct those challenges we all face.

I hope I win the chance to serve on the LWCB for another two years. And let me also strongly encourage others to think about running for a term. The information you receive, and the connections you make are invaluable to anyone serving on your county planning and conservation committee and beyond.

Thank you.

Yogesh Chawla

[Read Yogesh's Bio --->](#)

My name is Yogesh Chawla and I am the Dane County Board Supervisor for District 6 representing the near east side of Madison, WI. During my tenure on the Dane County Board, I have chaired the Land Conservation Committee and currently chair the Environment, Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee. I also serve on the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Board.

My passion through these roles is to increase resilience to climate change while directly supporting our rural and farming communities. My district has the most waterfront on the County Board and I have worked diligently to reduce phosphorous pollution while providing beneficial programs to producers. I have supported increases in funding for programs including cover crops, harvestable buffer strips, and nutrient management plans.

In 2018, Dane County had catastrophic flooding. I served on the Flooding Task Force and drafted recommendations for flood resilience including sediment removal to move water through the Yahara watershed faster. I also increased funding for a special flooding fund that focused on identifying land in the watershed for wetlands development to keep rain where it falls.

PFAS pollution is an emerging statewide issue. During my tenure as EANR chair, I worked to publish all PFAS test results to the public, remove PFAS from firefighting operations at the airport and clarified an agreement with the Air National Guard to limit the scope of indemnification clauses.

Many of the issues we face locally as municipalities are the same challenges our neighbors face across the state. My passion is to work collaboratively on the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Board to protect our environment and develop solutions that are mutually beneficially to everyone in our ecosystem.

Monte Osterman

[Read Monte's Bio --->](#)

To our valued Association members,

I would like to announce my intention to seek another term as your representative on the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Board. Hearing and responding to your ideas and concerns, knowing open communication is the key to strengthening our organization, is my top priority. I appreciate your past support and take very seriously the trust you place in me. A few of my past and current relevant experiences which compliment the position are as follows:

- Past County Board Supervisor, Racine County
- Economic Development and Land Use, Planning. Zoning Committee
- Land Conservation Committee Chair; authored and passed numerous environmental related resolutions
- Public Works Committee
- County Ambassador to State Legislature, Wisconsin Counties Association appointment
- Racine Zoo Board – Operational Oversight; secured funding for major Zoo conservation projects
- Founding Chairman – Youth In Governance Committee, Racine County Youth Advocate Award
- WLWCA (Wisconsin Land+Water Conservation Association) Outstanding Supervisor of the Year
- WLWCA Legislative Committee
- WLWCA Executive Committee
- WLWCA Board of Directors Chair; leading organizational growth and strengthening financial management, Southeast Area LCC member
- Led successful effort to restore state conservation funding
- Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Board, Vice-Chair, UW Committee on Research and

Education

- NACD (National Association of Conservation Districts) Wisconsin Representative, National Outreach Chair, Urban and Community Conservation and Agriculture Committee, Vice-Chairman, Coastal Resources Committee, Water and Climate Committee, Secured 2025 NACD Summer meeting in Wisconsin
- Root River Watershed Restoration Plan committee; 200 sq. mile watershed initiative; 9-point EPA plan
- Led initiative to create PACE (Property Assessed Clean Energy) funding tool for green development, Appointed state PACE Commissioner
- Self-employed in numerous disciplines for over 30 years; created several professional training curriculums
- Land and Water Conservation Board member, carried resolution forward to support developing communities, supported efforts to include 9 key element plans, testified before Speakers task Force on Water Quality, leading bylaws change to recognize WLWCA members

My interest in environmental stewardship started over 40 years ago when I worked at a summer camp s a counselor for developmentally and physically disabled youth. Those campers and I worked together in a stream restoration effort on the grounds with that project winning a statewide conservation award. That experience motivated a passion for conservation which has lasted a lifetime. My wife Mary and I live in Racine next to Lake Michigan, raised children there, and have two beautiful grandchildren. It is my intention to leave a legacy of environmental stewardship that our family, Association and state can be proud of. I have been self-employed my entire adult life. Using those experiences to blend business concerns with environmental initiatives and my unique background around development programs I hope will help inform this Board through valuable perspective. I am proud of helping move the Land and Water Conservation Board in the direction of addressing climate resilience, urban conservation efforts, and proactive approaches to resource management. I hope to continue this work with your support. Please feel free to contact me with any questions or comments.

Thank you, Monte

Monte G. Osterman

Wisconsin Land + Water, Board Chair

Terry White

Terry's Bio --->

Greetings,

My name is Terry White and I am writing this as my letter of introduction as a candidate for the WI Land & Water Conservation Board. With the exception of working at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory for almost 12 years, I have lived in Douglas County my entire life. I grew up having the woodlands and shorelands of Lake Superior and the St. Louis River Estuary as my playground. I served nine years on the Douglas County Board of Supervisors; while on the Board, I sat on the Land Conservation, Forestry, and Land and Development Committees. I currently sit on the Land Conservation Committee as well as the Reserve Advisory Board for the Lake Superior National Estuarine Research Reserve as an alternate. I have just been selected to serve on the “Great lakes Water Quality Board” for the International Joint Commission (IJC) and should soon be on the Board of Directors for the St. Louis River Alliance, as I’m told that they will vote me in at their next meeting.

I’ve been a member of the Lake Superior Bi-National Forum, Wisconsin Coastal Management Council, the Wisconsin Point Committee, and the NERR’s Reserve’s Advisory Board. I’ve been a Certified Wind and Solar Site Assessor as well as a Home Energy Assessor working with Wisconsin’s Focus on Energy Program. I worked on Douglas County’s Farmland Preservation Plan and the Watershed Planning Committee. In 2017 I received the “Outstanding Achievement Award” from the Lake Superior NERR for my help in remodeling their then new Lake Superior Estuarium.

My work continues with our Land and Water locally and I am also a Beekeeper, currently working 9 hives. I work in partnership with one of our local beef ranchers, letting him hay our fields in return getting black dirt for our gardens. We are looking into expanding my apiary by putting a couple hives on his farm to help with pollination.

I am a retired Millwright working out of Virginia, Minnesota, finishing my career as an Apprenticeship Instructor for Northern Minnesota and North Dakota. I am an enrolled member of the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa and have grown up with land and water protection engrained in my lifestyle.

I look forward to working with the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association if given the chance and being elected to do so. Thank you for your time and consideration on this matter.

Sincerely,

Terry W. White

218-393-9418

twmillwhite60@gmail.com

Richland County Committee

Agenda Item Cover

Agenda Item Name: Discussion & Possible Action: Approval of the 2025 Natural Resources Committee meeting dates

Department	Land Conservation/Zoning	Presented By:	Cathy Cooper
Date of Meeting:	11/04/2024	Action Needed:	Approval of meeting dates
Disclosure:		Authority:	
Date submitted:	10/25/2024	Referred by:	
Action needed by no later than (date)		Resolution	

Recommendation and/or action language:

Background:

The Natural Resources Committee must meet 10 business days before the County Board to hear zoning petitions. The committee normally meets the 1st Monday of the month. Occasionally, this date is either a holiday or it occurs less than 10 business days before county board. Setting the meeting dates ahead of time allows the county clerk to reserve the county board room.

Attachments and References: 2025 Meeting dates

Financial Review:

(please check one)

<input type="checkbox"/>	In adopted budget	Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apportionment needed	Requested Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other funding Source		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No financial impact		



Department Head

Cathy Cooper

Administrator, Candace Pesch

2025 Meeting Dates

Hearing Month	Deadline	Natural Resources Standing Committee	BOA	County Board
		1st Monday 9:30 AM	1st Thursday 1:00 PM	3rd Tuesday 7:00 PM
January*	Dec 19th	6th	9th	21st
February	Jan 16th	3rd	6th	18th
March	Feb 13th	3rd	6th	18th
April**	Mar 13th	March 31st	3rd	15th
May	April 17th	5th	1st	20th
June	May 15th	2nd	5th	17th
July**	June 12th	June 30	3rd	15th
August	July 17th	4th	7th	19th
September*	Aug 7th	Aug. 26th	4th	16th
October	Sept 18th	6th	2nd	28th
November	Oct 16th	3rd	6th	None
December**	Nov 13th	Nov. 24th	4th	16th

All dates subject to change

* Dates changed due to holidays

** Date changed due to County Board

Richland County Committee

Agenda Item Cover

Agenda Item Name: Discussion & Possible Action: Approval of Dark Skies Initiative

Department	Zoning	Presented By:	Cathy Cooper
Date of Meeting:	11/04/2024	Action Needed:	Approval of Initiative plans
Disclosure:		Authority:	
Date submitted:	10/25/2024	Referred by:	
Action needed by no later than (date)		Resolution	

Recommendation and/or action language:

Background:


A brochure has been developed for Dark Skies initiative. The next step is how the committee wants to proceed.

Attachments and References: Dark Skies brochure

Financial Review:

(please check one)

<input type="checkbox"/>	In adopted budget	Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apportionment needed	Requested Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other funding Source		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No financial impact		



Department Head

Cathy Cooper

Administrator, Candace Pesch

Wisconsin has adopted the 2015 International Energy Code Paragraph C405.2.5 requires controls and in part states: "...1. Be provided with a control that automatically turns off the lighting as a function of available daylight. 2. Where lighting the building façade or landscape, the lighting shall have controls that automatically shut off the lighting as a function of dawn/dusk and a set opening and closing time. 3. Where not covered in Item 2, the lighting shall have controls configured to automatically reduce the connected lighting power by not less than 30% from not later than midnight to 6 a.m., from one hour after business closing to one hour before business opening or during any period when activity has not been detected for a time of longer than 15 minutes. All time switches shall be able to retain programming and the time setting during loss of power for a period of at least 10 hours."



An excellent resource for more information about outdoor lighting can be found at the link: <https://www.darksky.org/our-work/lighting/lighting-for-citizens/residentialbusiness-lighting/>

Examples of Bad vs Good Outdoor Light Shielding

Bad



Light bulb is
visible

**Good - There are many styles of
full cutoff fixtures to choose from
- these are just examples.**



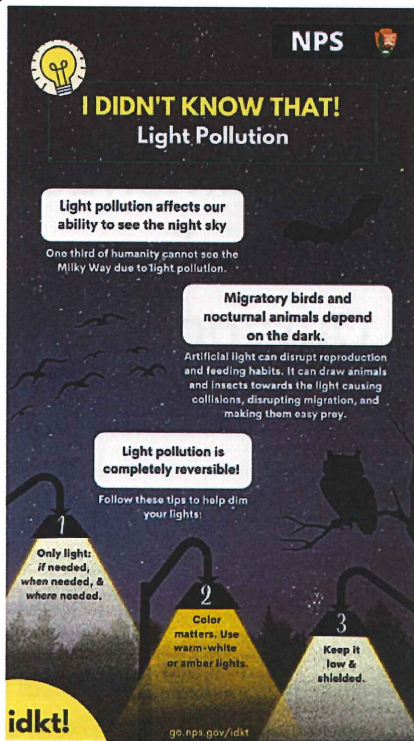
Light bulb is
concealed by
top shade

Recommendations for Outdoor Lighting

Outdoor lighting has changed dramatically with the proliferation of Light Emitting Diode (LED) fixtures. Excessive light from the new fixtures are having a major negative impact on the night skies and there is growing evidence of negative impacts on wildlife and even human health



Image Courtesy of Grand County and Moab, Utah

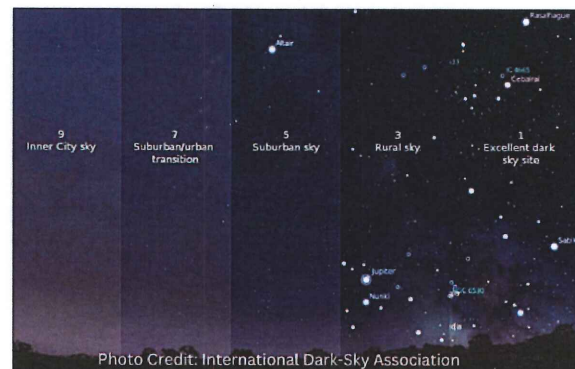


“...as light pollution spreads, we are slowly losing one of the oldest and most universal links of all human history.”

—Peter Lipscomb, Santa Fe Astronomer

Best practices to accomplish this are as follows. We encourage you to share this with your electrical contractor when selecting fixtures and to ensure you have the appropriate wiring for controlling the fixtures.

- Always choose fully shielded fixtures that direct light down to the area where it's needed, provide effective night lighting, but don't send glare to the neighbors or to cars driving by. These are also known as “full cutoff” and “dark sky” fixtures



- Use only “warm-white” LEDs with Color Temperature (CCT) of 2700 K or 3000 K (K is degrees Kelvin)

- Look for products that are capable of being dimmed.

- Consider dimming, using motion sensors or turning off lights during overnight hours.

Note that for commercial projects this is a state energy code requirement.*

- Avoid the temptation to over-light because of the higher efficiency of LEDs.
- Only light the exact space and in the amount required for particular tasks.



We encourage you to select outdoor lighting that is energy and cost efficient, protects wildlife, and promotes the goal of dark night skies. These choices are critical today because we will be living with them for a generation.

Richland County Committee

Agenda Item Cover

Agenda Item Name: Acceptance/ Discussion of Richland County Campus Foundation Grant

Department	Extension	Presented By:	Adam Hady
Date of Meeting:	11-4-2024	Action Needed:	Approval
Disclosure:		Authority:	
Date submitted:	10-28-2024	Referred by:	
Action needed by no later than (date)		Resolution	

Recommendation and/or action language: Approval to accept the Grant funds

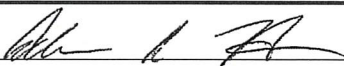
Background: Richland County 4-H program requested funds form the Richland County Campus Foundation to expand programing efforts by partnering with WI 4-H and the AmeriCorps program. The acceptance of \$3,000 would cover Richland County's Share of the funds to support a half-time AmeriCorps worker.

Attachments and References: Attached are the letter requesting funds and potential budget.

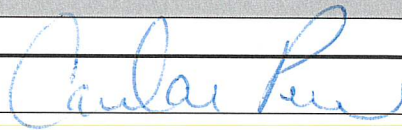
Financial Review:

(please check one)

<input type="checkbox"/>	In adopted budget	Fund Number	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apportionment needed	Requested Fund Number	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other funding Source	Acceptance of the grant funds	
<input type="checkbox"/>	No financial impact		



Adam A Hady, Department Head



Administrator, Candace Pesch

Extension Richland County Office

1100 Highway 14 West
Richland Center, WI 53581
Phone (608) 647-6148



Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
RICHLAND COUNTY

September 3, 2024

Dear Richland County Campus Foundation Grant Review Members,

Richland County Extension would like to request a Richland County Campus Foundation grant to expand educational programming for youth throughout the county. Extension's 4-H Youth Development Programs provide hands-on learning opportunities in 4-H community clubs, as well as schools and community settings.

Richland County Extension has an opportunity to host a half-time AmeriCorps. The position will focus on educational outreach programs. The anticipated dates of the program are 1/13/25 - 8/23/25 with an average of 28 hours per week. Training & support will be provided by Wisconsin 4-H. To be eligible to host an AmeriCorps member, Richland County must provide a matching grant of \$2,500.

By partnering with additional community organizations, there is a potential to multiply the efforts. An example of a proven existing partnership is the Food, Fun & Fitness program. In 2024, Richland County 4-H partnered with the Richland Intermediate Afterschool STING program to offer 8 sessions in which students learned basic food safety and cooking skills while preparing healthy, kid-friendly recipes. With additional staffing, the program can be expanded to reach more youth.

Potential new and expanded youth programming efforts include:

- Richland Public Schools (Afterschool STING program, Summer School Program)
- Brewer Public Library Programs (STEM & other programs using Extension curriculum)
- UW-Richland Smart Farm (possible youth programs—Gardening, Crops, Conservation, etc.)
- 4-H Juntos Program (An outreach to Hispanic students & their parents)
- Expanded Community 4-H Programs (Including Day Camps, 4-H Summer Camp, and more)

According to a 10-year study conducted by Tufts University, youth involved in 4-H programs are 4x more likely to give back to their communities, 2x more likely to make healthier choices and 2x more likely to be civically active than their peers.

Thank you for considering an investment in Richland County youth. Your 25% contribution has the potential for long term impact on our community.

If you would like additional information, please reach out at karleen.craddock@wisc.edu.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Karleen Craddock".

Karleen Craddock
Richland County 4-H Extension Educator

Richland County 4-H Youth Development Program Budget

Income:

<i>AmeriCorps Funding*</i>	<i>\$11,197.50</i>
<i>Richland Co. Campus Foundation Grant</i>	<i>\$4,000.00</i>
<i>Richland County 4-H</i>	<i>\$500.00</i>
<i>Richland Public Schools</i>	<i><u>\$500.00</u></i>
	<i>\$16,197.50</i>

Expenses:

<i>AmeriCorps Funding*</i>	<i>\$11,197.50</i>
<i>Matching Funds - Richland County</i>	<i>\$2,500.00</i>
<i>Travel Expenses</i>	<i>\$1,000.00</i>
<i>Program Supplies:</i>	
<i>Food, Fun & Fitness</i>	<i>\$500.00</i>
<i>Discovery Day</i>	<i>\$200.00</i>
<i>Day Camps & Summer Camp</i>	<i>\$400.00</i>
<i>Additional Youth Programs</i>	<i><u>\$400.00</u></i>
	<i>\$16,197.50</i>

**Note: AmeriCorps pays 75% of the cost (\$7,500) PLUS a \$3,697.50 Education Award. This amount is not paid to Richland County. It will be paid directly to the AmeriCorps member. To be eligible to host an AmeriCorps member, Richland County is required to provide a \$2,500 match.*