

**THE CITY OF MARSHFIELD AND
THE TOWN OF MCMILLAN**

**Comprehensive Plan for the Joint
Planning Area 2013-2023**

Marshfield City Council Approval: June 11, 2013

McMillan Town Board Approval: June 24, 2013

**Prepared by: The City of Marshfield & The Town of McMillan
Joint Plan Commission with assistance from
MSA Professional Services, Inc.**

**JOINT PLANNING AREA
EXISTING CONDITIONS REPORT
2013**

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

The City of Marshfield and the Town of McMillan entered into a Cooperative Boundary Plan in 2013. The Plan defines a Joint Planning Area (JPA) which is displayed in Appendix A. The JPA is divided into two areas, the No Contest Area and the Cooperative Planning Area. The City and Town are served by a Joint Plan Commission (JPC) which reviews all development proposals and land divisions within the Cooperative Planning Area. Section I.B.2 of the Cooperative Boundary Plan requires the JPC to “prepare a comprehensive master plan and map for the JPA.”

This Plan is intended to guide the physical development of the JPA and to supplement the Town of McMillan and City of Marshfield Comprehensive Plans. Specific goals, objectives and recommendations of the Plan relate to future physical development of the JPA territory. All nine elements required under Comprehensive Planning Law (Wis. Stat. 66.1001) are not specifically required to be addressed in this document. This Plan includes Natural Resources, Land Use, Transportation and Implementation elements. The JPC will use this Plan to guide development decisions over the ten year term of the Cooperative Boundary Plan.

SECTION 2. EXISTING CONDITIONS AND ISSUES

The JPA is a transitional area between the “rural” Town of McMillan and the “urban” City of Marshfield. The JPC is required to create a plan that would allow for logical development of this transition area. A plan for this transition area is especially challenging, as the results of pre-existing scattered development do not allow for logical patterns of land use transition or connected road systems.

This background report summarizes general existing conditions in the JPA related to land use, natural resources, transportation and utilities; these are the primary elements that relate to physical development of the territory.

LAND USE

Existing Land Use

The JPA can be characterized as “rural or semi-rural” comprised largely of agricultural land with scattered, clustered areas of large lot residential development and small areas of infill commercial and industrial development along State Highway 97.

McMillan Future Land Use Plan

The 2005 Town of McMillan Future Land Use Plan designates the land in the JPA as predominantly “Residential” or “Potential Residential.” There are a few isolated areas designated as “Heavy Industrial” and “Light Industrial” near State Highway 97. The Cooperative Boundary Plan envisions these industrial areas as converting to commercial uses sometime in the future.

Marshfield Future Land Use Plan

The current 2007 City of Marshfield Future Land Use Plan designates significant portions of the JPA as “New Neighborhood Residential” with 3 to 7 units per acre. It also designates smaller areas as “Existing Suburban Residential” at less than 5 units per acre, “General Commercial” and “Retail Mixed Use.”

Zoning

Existing zoning of the JPA is covered by the Marathon County Zoning Ordinance, a predominantly “rural” ordinance based on the primary agricultural and farming economy of the County. A rural ordinance does not typically offer many zoning choices to address logical development in urban/rural transition areas, other than an “Agricultural Transition” zoning classification.

The Marathon County “A-4” Agricultural Transition zoning district applies to lands located adjacent to urbanized areas where such lands are predominantly in agricultural or related open space use but where conversion to non-agricultural use is expected to occur in the foreseeable future. The “A-4” District comprises a significant portion of the JPA. Most of the land in the JPA that has been developed for housing is zoned Rural Residential or Rural Estate. There are also small areas within the JPA that are zoned for Industrial and Commercial uses.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural Resources include topography, soils, groundwater, surface water, woodlands, productive agricultural areas and other environmentally sensitive areas such as shorelands, floodplains, wetlands and wellhead protection areas.

Topography

The topography of the JPA is generally flat with some gently rolling slopes west of Saint Joseph Avenue and along Peach Avenue in the southern portion of the JPA.

Soils

A sizeable percentage of the area contains prime farmland based on USDA soil ratings. The specific prevalent soil types are *Loyal-Withee-Marshfield* and *Fenwood-Rietbrock-Rozellville*. While these soils carry a rating of “very best” or “very good” for farming, they also restrict drainage in areas. A significant amount of land in the JPA contains soils that are unsuitable for on-site septic absorption systems. Some prime farm soils in the area have been developed with residential or other uses.

Groundwater

The Town's Comprehensive Plan reports that groundwater quantities are generally sufficient for current land uses and that water quality is good. A municipal well field site is located within the JPA. The well field is owned and operated by Marshfield Utilities. The well site's recharge area is identified within the Marshfield Sewer Service Area Plan as an "environmentally sensitive area." While the Town's current water supply is good, there are some concerns about impacts on supply due to Marshfield's wells. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has limits on the number of wells allowed in this area and also monitors them.

Floodplains and Wetlands

There are no areas within the JPA that are categorized as floodplains, however, there are scattered wetlands throughout the area. McMillan Marsh is located near the northern boundary of the JPA; it contains significant amounts of wetlands.

Surface Water, Drainage Basins and Watersheds

Drainage from the area generally flows in four directions. In the west portion of the planning area, drainage flows southwest into the east branch of the Yellow River or north to McMillan Marsh. In the east portion of the planning area drainage flows southeast toward Squaw Creek or northeast toward Scheuer Creek.

Given the soil characteristics and generally flat topography of the area overall, stormwater drainage is and will continue to be an issue.

Woodlands

As reported in the Town's Comprehensive Plan, woodlands make up only 8 percent of the Town's total land area. Generally, the absence of significant woodlands in the planning area does not afford many natural buffers for existing/new development. The Town has a permit process in place for clearing of land or wooded areas.

Agricultural Lands

Agriculture remains an important part of the economy in the Town of McMillan. A portion of the JPA has prime farmland soils suitable to the agricultural economy.

TRANSPORTATION AND ROAD SYSTEMS

Major Streets

The JPA is directly served by two principal arterials, State Trunk Highway 97 and West McMillan Street. Other major streets serving the area include East McMillan Street, County Highway AAA, Saint Joseph Avenue and Mann Street.

Local Roadway Network

A large part of the existing local road pattern in the area, with the exception of section line roads, is made up of dead end streets.

UTILITIES

Sewer and water are not available in the JPA unless the property owners petition for annexation to the City. City policy requires that only properties within the corporate limits be allowed access to public sanitary sewer and water.

Sanitary Sewer Service

Most of the area receives sanitary service by holding tanks due to poor drainage characteristics of soils not suitable for conventional septic systems. Some on-site septic fields are present in the area, but many have experienced system failures.

City of Marshfield Sewer Service Area Plan (SSAP)

This Plan, adopted under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act, delineates a 20 year sanitary sewer service boundary for the Marshfield urban area. The urban sanitary sewer service area boundary identifies the geographic land area within which sanitary sewer service could be made available by the year 2030 through a cost-effective, environmentally acceptable manner.

A copy of the SSA Map is included in Appendix A.

Water Service

The majority of development in the JPA receives water from private wells.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIP

The Town and the City have a Cooperative Boundary Plan in place as well as this Comprehensive Plan for the JPA. Other intergovernmental relationships include the City's ambulance service and library contracts with the Town.

**Joint Planning Area Goals, Objectives
and Recommendations 2013-2023**

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

Planned development is essential to maintain the area's rural/semi-rural nature, to protect its wetlands, woodlands and other natural features and to avoid land use conflicts.

This Plan recognizes that it is important for the Town and the City to manage growth in the JPA. The Plan's strategies call for preservation of open space, coordination of transportation and land use in development decisions, enhancement of rural character and protection of natural resources through sustainable site design.

Open space preservation is a high priority in the area. Open space can provide distance and visual buffers for land use transition, environmental protection, scenic views and potential recreation opportunities. Protection of open space can also directly benefit the water quality of the area's watersheds.

SECTION 2. PUBLIC INPUT

A joint public hearing was held including the City of Marshfield and Town of McMillan on April 25, 2013. No public comments were received.

SECTION 3. VISION STATEMENT

- **Preserve the rural/semi-rural character and protect natural resources within the Cooperative Planning Area through careful planning, design and placement of land uses; and intergovernmental cooperation to manage growth.**

SECTION 4. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Goal: A goal is a statement that describes a desired future condition. The statement is broad in scope and describes general concepts or things the community or neighborhood hopes to accomplish.

Objective: An objective is a statement that describes a specific course of action to achieve a goal or address an issue.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Identification and analysis of existing natural resources is necessary to direct development away from these sensitive areas. Consideration of natural resources and other environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) should help shape the pattern of land development. Careful planning around natural drainage ways and wetlands is important to preserve their scenic quality and to protect water quality.

Goal 1: Preserve and enhance natural resources in the area.

Objectives:

1. Identify the area's significant natural resources.
2. Keep new development away from natural resources and ESAs.
3. Protect and improve the quality of the surface water and groundwater within the area through proper placement and design of proposed developments.
4. Promote the use of natural drainage measures, construction site erosion control and stormwater management practices to control the quality and quantity of water leaving any new development site.

Goal 2: Preserve the area's rural and scenic character.

Objectives:

1. Emphasize the value of natural resource areas as potential focal points of natural beauty.
2. Promote the use of existing topography and vegetation to reduce visual impacts of proposed development.
3. Identify and preserve scenic views with proposed developments.

Goal 3: Preserve agricultural land resources in the area.

Objectives:

1. Promote a land use pattern consistent with the area's rural agricultural character.
2. Direct new subdivisions and other major non-agricultural developments away from Exclusive Agricultural areas.

Natural Resources: Recommendations and Implementation Strategies

Identify and Map Natural Resources.

Use the Marshfield Sewer Service Area Plan (SSAP) as an existing map resource to identify ESAs and other conditionally sensitive areas. Identify and map large wooded areas or other significant natural features that should be preserved and adopt as a supplement to this Plan to use in review of future development proposals.

Require more detailed mapping of natural resources or submittal of an impact analysis/study where it is apparent that a development proposal may impact natural features or ESAs.

Implement Site Plan Review and Site Design Standards.

Require that all new developments obtain JPC site plan approval before obtaining a building permit. Adopt and implement minimum standards and procedures for site design and site plan review. Require grading plans, erosion control plans and stormwater management plans with

development proposals. Require natural features to be depicted on site plans and preliminary plats in order to help facilitate preservation.

Require large developments to meet runoff standards.

Require land disturbances of one acre in size or greater to meet requirements of DNR Regulations NR151 – Runoff Management. Encourage use of environmentally sustainable site design principles for developments over one acre in size, preserve natural drainage on the site, reduce the amount of impervious area and utilize the landscape to naturally filter and absorb runoff before it leaves the site.

Promote more vegetation in developments.

Require preservation or addition of native landscaping in new developments to reduce visual impacts and to aid in stormwater management. Review local ordinances for existing landscaping requirements and recommend updates.

Impact and monitor the Sewer Service Area Plan (SSAP).

In addition to delineating an urban sewer service boundary, the SSAP provides a framework for future planning. The JPC should use the SSAP as a planning tool to review future development proposals in the JPA. ESAs and other conditional sensitive areas are mapped and included within the SSAP. This Plan includes recommended buffers from ESAs (75 feet from the Ordinary High Water Mark of Shorelands; 50 feet from delineated wetlands).

The JPC should participate in the review and recommendation of all future proposed expansions or changes to the urban service boundaries in the JPA and evaluate proposed changes to sewer service boundaries using the recommendations of this Plan.

Review local ordinances and update or recommend adoption of wellhead protection ordinances.

If not provided for already, well recharge areas as delineated by the SSAP should be further protected by adoption of wellhead protection ordinances.

Administer local zoning and subdivision ordinances to protect shoreland, wetland or floodplain areas.

Identify and map the area’s important scenic views or “viewsheds.”

The McMillan Marsh is outside the planning area, however, it is probably the area’s most fragile resource. The JPC should consider protection and enhancement of McMillan Marsh and other environmental areas when reviewing development proposals within the Cooperative Planning Area. In addition to water quality and groundwater recharge functions, wetlands provide aesthetic appeal to the area. The McMillan Marsh contains heavily forested land and is a designated wildlife area.

Review local zoning ordinances and consider updates to add outdoor lighting regulation. Night lighting from parking lots, commercial or industrial sites and even residential yard lights can cause glare on adjoining properties or interfere with night sky views. One simple yet effective way to address lighting would be to adopt a zoning regulation requiring all exterior lights to be fully shielded.

LAND USE

Existing and Potential Land Use Conflicts

Land use conflicts will inevitably occur in areas where residential and other non-farm development abuts against agricultural uses. Encouraging residential infill development in Agricultural Transitional Districts is the recommended approach to help minimize these types of land use conflicts in the Cooperative Planning Area.

Planned Unit Development is a flexible approach to zoning that can allow for a better design and arrangement of open space. This is the recommended approach to preserve the rural/semi-rural character, protect environmental resources and minimize potential land use conflicts through use of open space. The boundaries of the planning area should provide some gradual transition of land use and density changes between the urban development to the south and the rural land to the north.

Planned Land Use

The Joint Planning Area Future Land Use Map is shown in Appendix A and represents the desired future land use pattern for the area over a 10 year planning period.

Goal 1: Promote a land use pattern consistent with the area's rural and semi-rural character.

Objectives:

1. Direct new development in and around areas of existing development.
2. Define appropriate density range for new residential development in the Agricultural Transition Areas.
3. Implement site plan review to promote design standards for commercial developments.

Goal 2: Accommodate Development in Planned Areas.

Objectives:

1. Accommodate new development in areas where there is already development and that are zoned for the use.
2. Direct new residential growth to Agricultural Transition areas.
3. Direct new commercial development along Highway 97.

Land Use: Recommendations and Implementation Strategies

Implement the Future Land Use Map.

Adopt and implement the Future Land Use Map for the JPA. Implement density ranges and recommended development as defined in the Plan.

Site Plan Review and Site Design Standards.

Require that all new developments must obtain JPC site plan review approval before obtaining a building permit. Adopt and implement standards and procedures for site design and site plan review. Consider required submittals of a detailed site plan, building elevations, landscape plan, grading/stormwater management plans and signage plans as part of the review process. Require submittal of a concept plan or site plan before considering the rezoning of lands in the Cooperative Planning Area.

Recommend the creation of a Highway Design Overlay Zoning District.

The purpose of this district could help address design quality of commercial development along the Highway 97 corridor.

TRANSPORTATION

This Plan proposes to coordinate transportation and land use in review of future development of the JPA. Addressing one without considering the other can result in undesirable development patterns, increase traffic congestion or create safety issues, impact ESAs or even affect the character of an area.

Goal 1: Plan for a safe and efficient transportation system.

Objectives:

1. Plan for the extension of major streets or other roads as necessary to complete connections.
2. Provide alternate routes for traffic and emergency vehicles and to serve future development areas.
3. Encourage new residential development to incorporate on-road or off-road trails for biking and walking.
4. Promote joint driveways and reduction of the number of single use drives when opportunities arise in order to minimize the number of access points.

Goal 2: Reduce impacts of abutting development on the existing road systems.

Objectives:

1. Analyze impacts of new development proposals on the existing streets.
2. Plan for connected road systems with new developments to minimize use of main arterials and provide secondary access and improve access to deeper parcels.

3. Avoid land uses that generate heavy traffic on roads that have not been constructed or upgraded for such use.

Goal 3: Reduce impacts of road systems on existing natural features and the rural/semi-rural landscape.

Objectives:

1. Plan for connected road systems for new developments to help preserve the semi-rural landscape.
2. Promote joint driveways and require reduction of private single-use drives when opportunities arise.

Transportation: Recommendations and Implementation Strategies

Master Street Plan

Develop a Master Street Plan for the JPA to address the need for future street planning and to further the orderly layout and use of the larger tracts of undeveloped land within the JPA. Planning for future street locations can provide an opportunity for new connections as land is developed. Dead-end roads, while they may add to aesthetic value, do not allow a connected road network to aid in traffic movement or emergency services.

Access Management

Promote joint driveways or other shared access to address traffic safety issues on major streets and to help minimize impacts on existing natural features and the rural/semi-rural landscape.

Traffic Studies for Certain Developments

Require traffic studies for large developments to help analyze the impacts on the existing streets and for traffic control recommendations.

WisDOT and Marathon County Highway Department Review

Involve WisDOT and Marathon County Highway Department in the review and recommendation on proposed subdivision and rezoning of lands abutting state and county highways.

SECTION 5. IMPLEMENTATION

The following table provides a list and timeline of major actions that the JPC should complete to implement this Plan. Recommendations of this Plan will not implement themselves. Most of the actions will require cooperation with others, including City, Town and County governments and local property owners.

Two overarching actions of this Plan are:

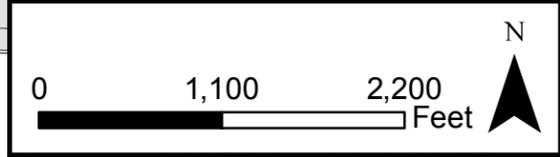
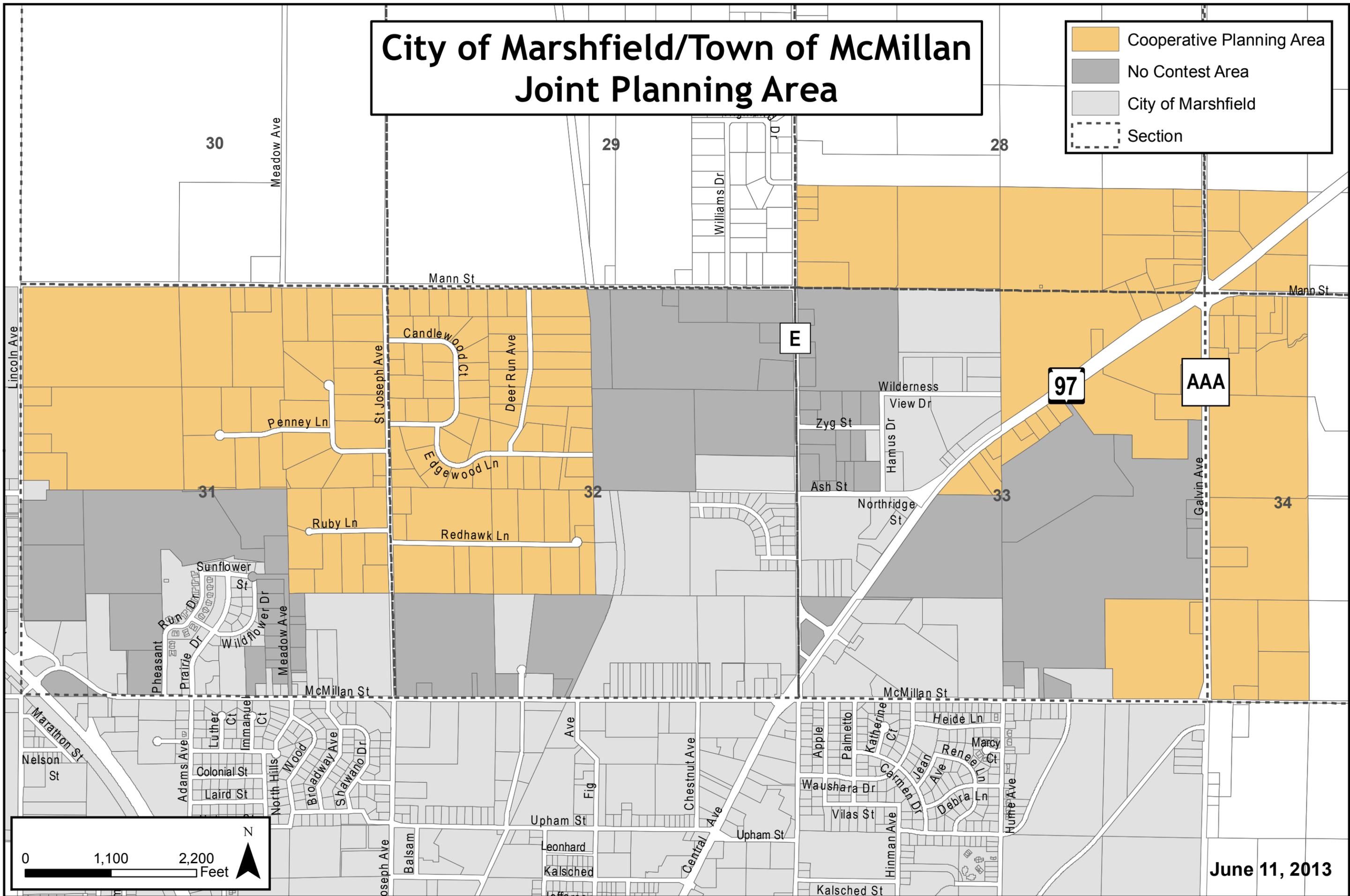
- Review and recommend amendments to existing subdivision and zoning regulations to match Plan regulations; and
- Continue to monitor and amend this Plan as conditions change.

Element	Action	Timeline
Natural Resources	1) Continue to monitor existing ordinances and recommend updates or adoption of wellhead protection, conservancy or other overlay districts to protect the area's groundwater, natural resources or other environmentally sensitive areas. 2) Continue to monitor the Marshfield Sewer Service Area Plan and make adjustments when necessary. 3) Implement the Marathon County Floodplain and Shoreland zoning ordinances.	Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing
Land Use	1) Draft & adopt standards and procedures for site design and site plan review as part of the permit approval process required for the JPA. 2) Review existing zoning ordinances and recommend updates or adoption of a Highway Overlay District to address future commercial development along Highway 97 (i.e. access restrictions, setbacks, landscaping, lighting, etc.).	2014-2016 2014-2016
Transportation	1) Develop a Master Street Plan for the JPA that includes all modes of transportation - especially bicycle and pedestrian access - adopt the plan and recommend adoption of the plan by the City & Town. 2) Review existing ordinances and recommend updates or adoption of ordinances for driveway standards and access control. 3) Recommend adoption of a traffic study requirement in the zoning ordinances of the City & Town.	2014-2016 2014-2016 2014-2016
Implementation	1) Continue to monitor and amend the Comprehensive Plan as conditions change.	Ongoing

APPENDIX A: PROJECT MAPS

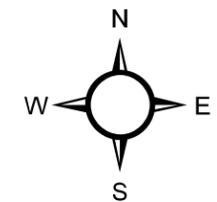
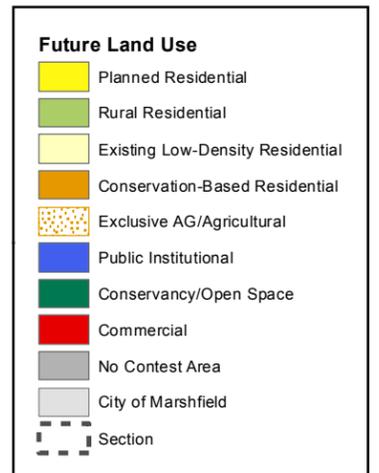
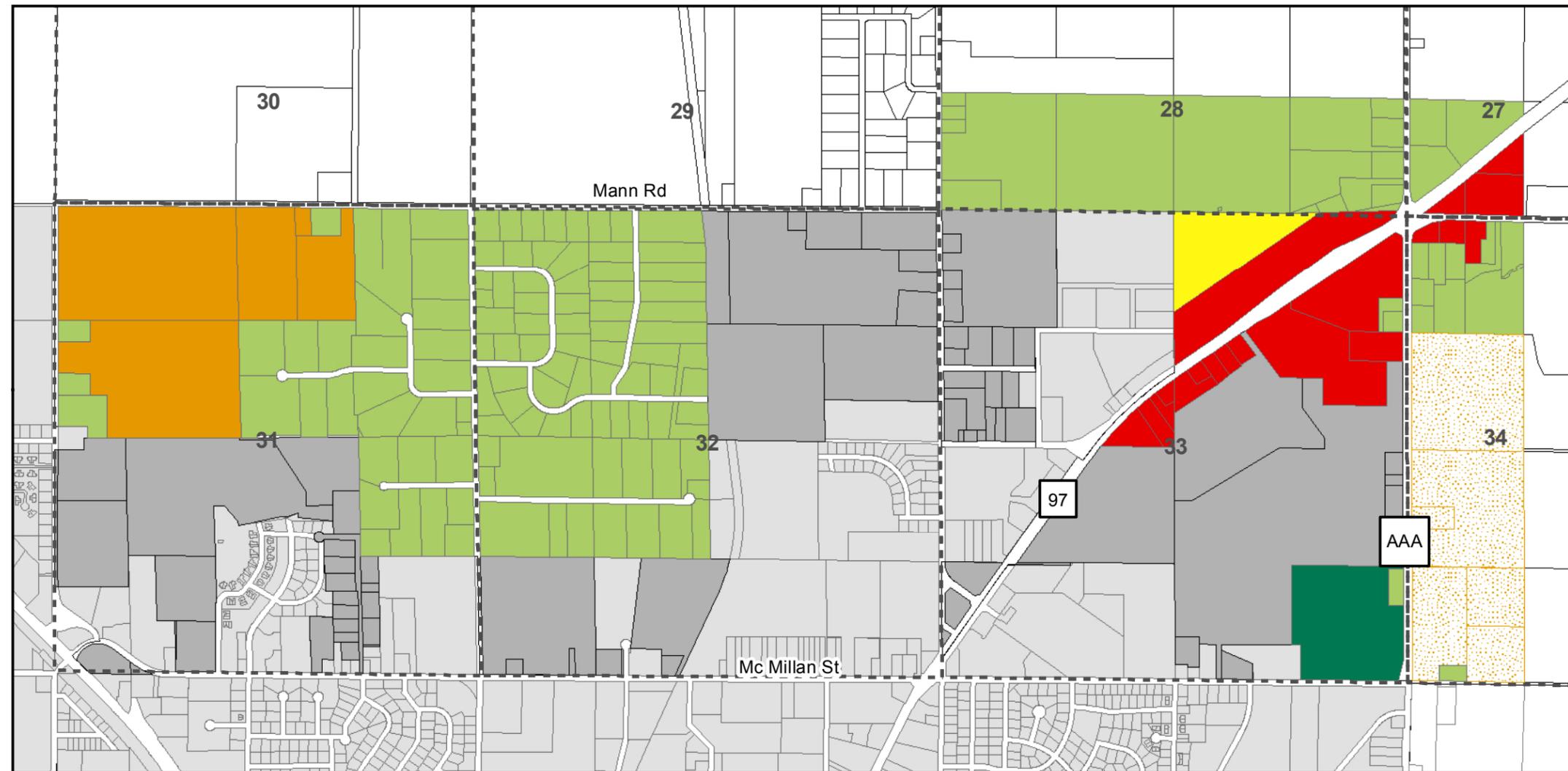
City of Marshfield/Town of McMillan Joint Planning Area

-  Cooperative Planning Area
-  No Contest Area
-  City of Marshfield
-  Section



June 11, 2013

Cooperative Planning Area - Future Land Use



Note: This Future Land Use Plan map was developed to show generalized location of land use.

June 11, 2013

PLANNED RESIDENTIAL

Policies & Recommendations: Preserve the character of adjacent residential neighborhoods. Encourage future residential development that is sensitive to surrounding land uses & the natural environment.

- Development density : 1.5 du/ac . Densities greater than 1.5 du/ac may be permitted as transitional uses abutting commercial or industrial development.
- Clustered units or other planned low-density housing shall be incorporated into areas adjoining existing residential.
- Buffers and open space shall be provided when proposed development adjoins existing rural residential lots .
- Infill development shall be compatible in scale and housing type with the surrounding area.
- **Recommended Zoning: PR, RP**

RURAL RESIDENTIAL

Policies & Recommendations: Protect the rural or semi-rural character of the area by limiting the density of development.

- Development density: 1 dwelling unit per two acres (.5 du/ac).
- The predominant development pattern shall be single-family detached homes.
- **Recommended Zoning: AR, AE**

EXISTING LOW-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL

Existing single-family lots on the north side of W. McMillan Street developed at 1-acre in size or less.

- **Existing Zoning : RS 1/40**

CONSERVATION-BASED RESIDENTIAL

Policies & Recommendations: Conserve open space and protect natural resources through implementation of conservation subdivision design .

- Development density (.5 – 1 du/ac).
- Protect scenic views of adjacent McMillan Marsh.
- Preserve sensitive environmental features.
- Provide a natural buffer from McMillan Marsh along Mann Rd.
- **Recommended Zoning: AE, AR**

EXCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL/ AGRICULTURAL

Policies & Recommendations: Preserve productive agricultural lands and farms by preventing land use conflicts between incompatible land uses.

- Adhere to 1 home per 35-acre density policy for residential development on Exclusive Ag. zoned land;
- Guide the placement of homes, driveways, and other uses to less productive soils and edges of agricultural fields.
- **Recommended Zoning: A-3, A-2, A-1**

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONAL

Policies & Recommendations: Preserve area for future public institutional use.

- Buffers and open space shall be provided when proposed development adjoins existing residential lots.
- **Recommended Zoning: I**

CONSERVANCY – OPEN SPACE

Policies & Recommendations: Preserve the municipal well field site and protect the ground recharge area from adverse development activities.

- Implement Wellhead Protection Zoning Ordinances .
- **Recommended Zoning: C, CV**

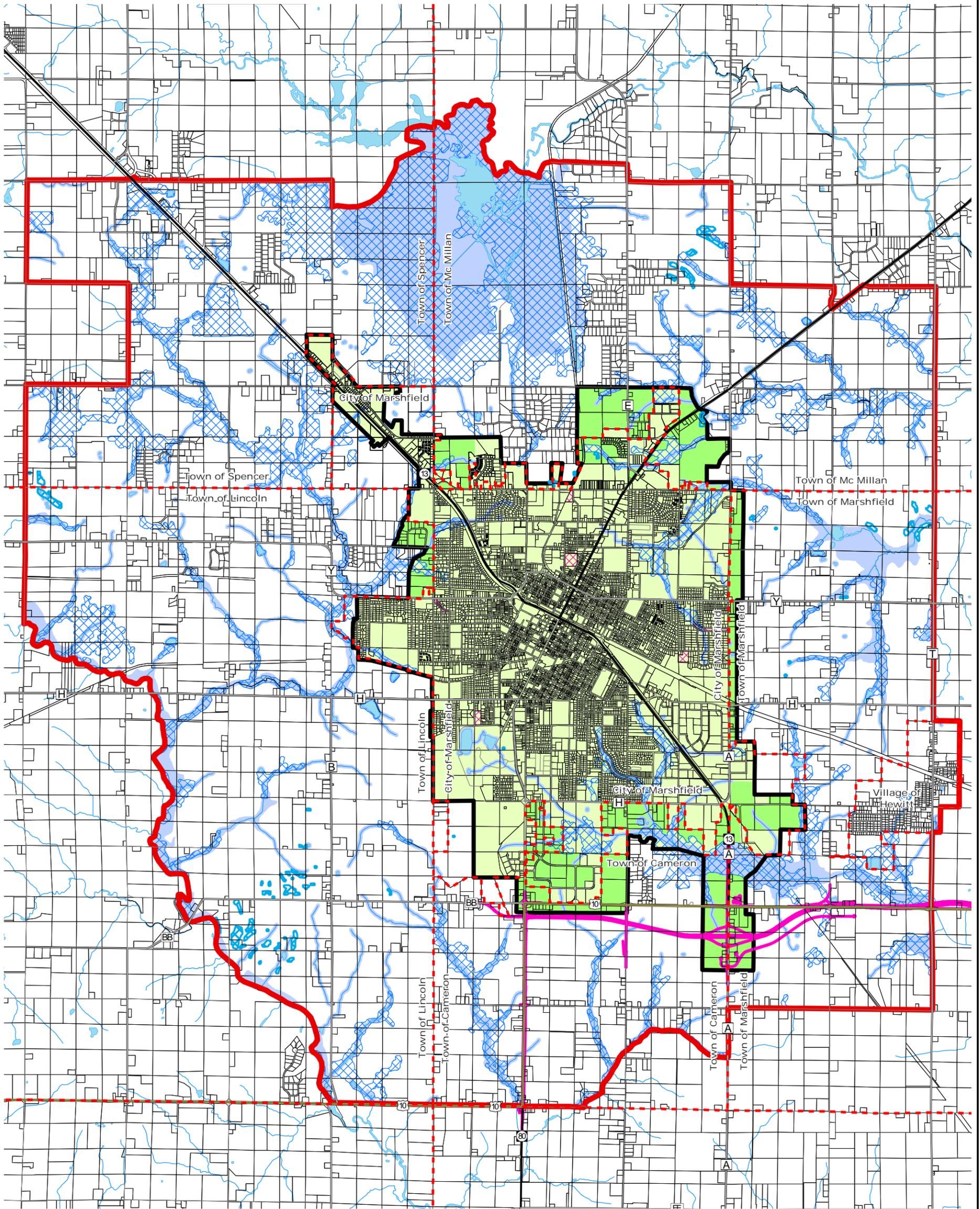
COMMERCIAL

Policies & Recommendations:

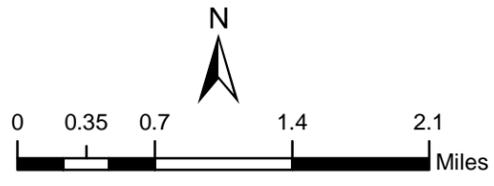
- New commercial development should occur in clusters; avoid strip commercial.
- Direct future commercial development to the STH 97 corridor.
- Encourage “infill” commercial development.
- It is recognized that mining activities will continue as well as some of the smaller industrial uses.
- It is also recognized that some light industrial uses may appropriately locate in certain commercial areas.
- Natural vegetation, landscaping, and buffering should be added where existing industrial uses are redeveloped bordering residential areas.
- **Recommended Zoning: C-1, B-3, M-1**

Figure 5

Marshfield Sewer Service Area Boundary Map



- - - Minor Civil Divisions
 - Parcel Lines
 - Planning Area Boundary
 - Sewer Service Boundary
 - US Highway
 - State Highways
 - County Highways
 - Local Roads
 - Highway 10 Reroute
 - Water
- Sewer Service Status**
- Developed Areas
 - Future Development Areas
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas**
- Steep Slopes Element
 - Wetlands Element
 - Shorelands Element
 - Parks & Greenways Element



This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, City of Marshfield
 Note - The exact environmentally sensitive areas must be located through a field survey by Army Corps and/or WI DNR staff.

Prepared by:



**North Central
 Wisconsin Regional
 Planning Commission**

210 McClellan Street, Suite 210, Wausau, Wisconsin 54403
 (715) 849-5510 www.ncwrpc.org

- Single Family Residential
- Multi-Family Residential
- Potential Residential
- Commercial
- Conservancy
- Exclusive Agriculture
- Recreational
- Residential Estate
- Agriculture Residential
- General Agriculture
- Heavy Industrial
- Light Industrial
- Transportation

Indicates other Municipality
 Map Developed by Marathon County CRZ & GIS 2005

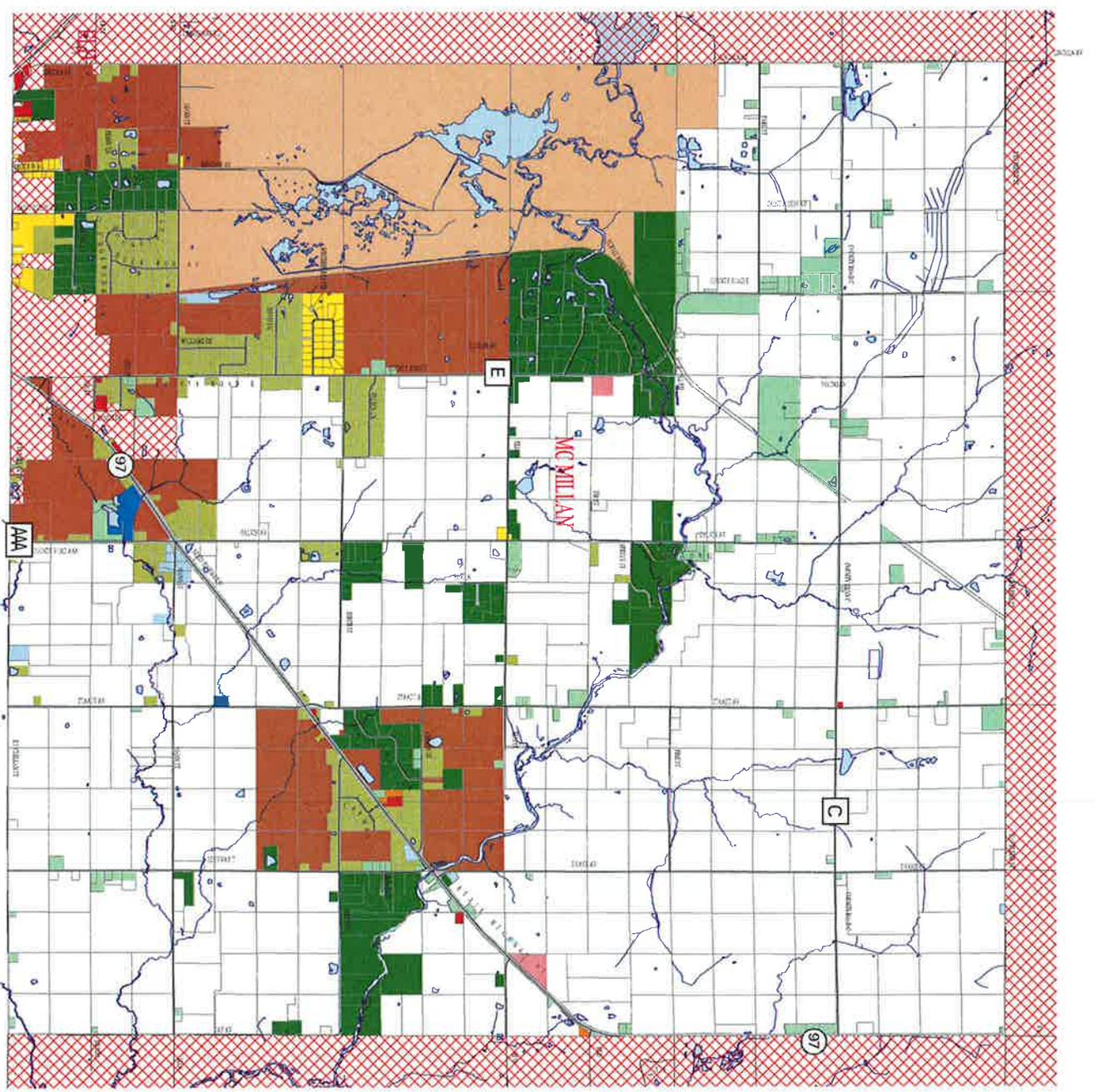


Figure 3-1
 Future Land Use
 MCMILLAN

ADOPTING RESOLUTIONS

RESOLUTION NO. 2013-27

RESOLUTION APPROVING THE 2013 COOPERATIVE BOUNDARY PLAN
UNDER WIS. STAT. § 66.0307 AND COMPREHENSIVE
PLAN FOR THE JOINT PLANNING AREA 2013-2023

WHEREAS, pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 66.0307, the City of Marshfield and the Town of McMillan (collectively "The Parties") prepared a Cooperative Boundary Plan dated June 2013 ("Plan"); and

WHEREAS, the Parties prepared a Comprehensive Plan for the Joint Planning Area dated June 2013; and

WHEREAS, on April 25, 2013, the Parties held a joint public hearing on the Plans during which oral testimony was provided; and

WHEREAS, the Parties have also accepted written testimony on the Plans; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that after considering all written and oral testimony, the City of Marshfield hereby approves and adopts the June 2013 Cooperative Boundary Plan between the City of Marshfield and the Town of McMillan; and the June 2013 Comprehensive Plan for the Joint Planning Area; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City of Marshfield hereby directs the City Administrator to seek State approval of the Plan and to conduct any other activities necessary to begin implementation of the Plan.

ADOPTED 6-11-13


Chris Meyer, Mayor

APPROVED 6-11-13


Deb M. Hall, City Clerk

Ayes - 9

Nays - 0

RESOLUTION NO. 2013-3

RESOLUTION APPROVING THE 2013 COOPERATIVE BOUNDARY PLAN
UNDER WIS. STAT. § 66.0307 AND COMPREHENSIVE
PLAN FOR THE JOINT PLANNING AREA 2013-2023

WHEREAS, pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 66.0307, the City of Marshfield and the Town of McMillan (collectively "The Parties") prepared a Cooperative Boundary Plan dated June 2013 ("Plan"); and

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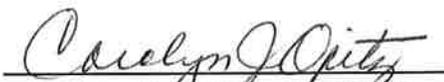
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BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Town of McMillan hereby directs the Town President to seek State approval of the Plan and to conduct any other activities necessary to begin implementation of the Plan.

ADOPTED 6-24-2013


Carolyn Opitz, Town President

APPROVED 6-24-2013


Marlene Carter, Town Clerk

Ayes - 3

Nays - 2