



COMMON COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA

MONDAY, APRIL 03, 2023 AT 7:00 PM

MUNICIPAL BUILDING COUNCIL CHAMBERS – 106 JONES STREET, WATERTOWN, WI 53094

*For the public: Members of the media and the public may attend **by calling:** (571) 317-3122*

Access Code: 153-925-469 or <https://www.gotomeet.me/EMcFarland>

All public participants' phones will be muted during the meeting except during the public comment period. This meeting will be streamed live on YouTube, streamed live on WatertownTV.com (via YouTube), and aired live on Charter Channel 984. Watertown TV's YouTube page:

<https://www.youtube.com/c/WatertownTV>

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. ROLL CALL

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

4. MINUTES OF COUNCIL MEETING HELD

[A.](#) Minutes from March 21, 2023

5. COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM CITIZENS PRESENT

Members of the public who wish to address the Council must register their request in writing before the meeting begins. Each individual who requests to address the Council will be permitted up to three minutes for their comments.

6. PUBLIC HEARING

[A.](#) Hunter Oaks Planned Unit Development Plan (PUD) General Development Plan (GDP)

7. REPORTS

[A.](#) Senior Center Advisory Board Minutes from December 20, 2022

[B.](#) Board of Health Minutes of January 31, 2023

[C.](#) Parks, Recreation, and Forestry Minutes from February 20, 2023

[D.](#) RDA Minutes March 15, 2023

[E.](#) Downtown Main Street Reconstruction Task Force March 22, 2023 Minutes

8. COMMUNICATION & RECOMMENDATIONS

[A.](#) Watertown Family Connections Update

[B.](#) 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment Report

[C.](#) Wisconsin Department of Health Services 140 Review approval letter

9. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

[A.](#) Accounts Payable

10. MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

[A.](#) Payroll Summaries - February 22, 2023 to March 7, 2023 and March 8 to March 21, 2023

[B.](#) Credit Card Purchases over \$10,000- January and February, 2023

11. ORDINANCES

[A.](#) Ord 23-04 - Ordinance to Repeal Chapter 341 Impact Fees and Article IV Excess Capacity Sewer Service Charge of Chapter 508 Wastewater Facilities (Sponsor: Alderperson Wetzel From: Public Works Commission, 2nd Reading)

- B. Ord 23-05 - Ordinance to amend Chapter 288 Articles I & II, Erosion and Sediment Control (Sponsor: Alderperson Wetzel From: Public Works Commission, 2nd Reading)
- C. Ord. 23-06 - Ordinance to amend Chapter 356, Landscaping (Sponsor: Alderperson Wetzel From: Public Works Commission, 2nd Reading)
- D. Ord. 23-07 - Ordinance to amend Articles I and II of Chapter 453, Stormwater Management (Sponsor: Alderperson Wetzel From: Public Works Commission, 2nd Reading)
- E. Ord. 23-08 - Ordinance to create Article III of Chapter 453, Stormwater Management (Sponsor: Alderperson Wetzel From: Public Works Commission, 2nd Reading)

12. COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM CITIZENS PRESENT

Each individual who requests to address the Council will be permitted up to three minutes for their comments and must fill out the sign in sheet provided.

13. ADJOURNMENT

Persons requiring other reasonable accommodations of the above meeting may contact the office of the City Clerk by email mdunneisen@cityofwatertown.org, or by phone 920-262-4006.

“Any invocation that may be offered before the official start of the Council meeting shall be the voluntary offering of a private citizen, to and for the benefit of the Council. The views or beliefs expressed by the invocation speaker have not been previously reviewed or approved by the Council, and the Council does not endorse the religious beliefs or views of this, or any other speaker.”

**Common Council Minutes
Tuesday March 21, 2023**

Section 4, Item A.

Mayor McFarland called the regular meeting of the City of Watertown Common Council to order at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, March 21, 2023. This meeting was open for attendance in the council chambers as well as virtually.

ROLL CALL

Roll call indicated the following Alderpersons present: Ald. Davis, Lampe, Ruetten, Bartz, Licht, Smith, Schmid, Wetzel and Romlein. City staff present were City Attorney Steven T. Chesebro, Fire Chief Travis Teesh, Deputy Fire Chief Rauterberg, Police Chief Robert Kaminski, Finance Director Mark Stevens, Public Works Director Jaynellen Holloway, Streets Superintendent Stacy Winkelman, and City Clerk Megan Dunneisen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Council recited the Pledge of Allegiance to the American Flag.

MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETING

Mayor McFarland inquired if there were additions or corrections to minutes of the Common Council meeting held Tuesday, March 7, 2023. There being none, minutes were accepted as presented.

COMMENTS & SUGGESTIONS FROM CITIZENS PRESENT

No comments were received.

PUBLIC HEARING

Mayor McFarland opened the public hearing for the proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendment to rezone a portion of 407 S. Washington Street from TR-6, Two Family Residential to CB, Central Business at 7:02 pm, there being no comment Mayor McFarland closed the public hearing at 7:02 pm.

Mayor McFarland opened the public hearing for the 407 S. Washington Street - Comprehensive Plan Amendment at 7:03 pm, there being no comment Mayor McFarland closed the public hearing at 7:03 pm.

Mayor McFarland opened the public hearing for the 407 S. Washington Street - Rezoning Request from TR-6, Two-Family Residential to CB, Central Business at 7:03 pm, there being no comment Mayor McFarland closed the public hearing at 7:03 pm.

Mayor McFarland opened the public hearing for the 713 Milford Street - Rezoning Request for remainder of the parcel from SR-4, Single-Family Residential to PO, Planned Office and Institutional at 7: 03 pm, there being no comment Mayor McFarland closed the public hearing at 7:03 pm.

REPORTS

(Complete minutes are open for public inspection in the Finance Department.)

The following reports were received and filed: Senior Center Advisory Board meeting minutes from August 16, 2022, Senior Center Advisory Board meeting minutes from October 18, 2022, Licensing Board meeting minutes from January 11, 2023, Parks, Recreation, and Forestry meeting minutes from January 16, 2023, Housing Authority meeting minutes from January 19, 2023, Finance Committee minutes from February 13, 2023, RDA Minutes February 15. 2023, Downtown Main Street Reconstruction Task Force February 22, 2023 Minutes, Finance Committee minutes from February 27, 2023, Tourism meeting minutes from March 9, 2023, Public Works Commission meeting minutes from March 14, 2023.

COMMUNICATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

No comments were received.

NEW BUSINESS

Mayor McFarland reported that the next Council meeting date will be moved to April 3, 2023 due to the Spring Election. Watertown Fire Department February Report and the 2022 Police Annual Report were discussed. Mayor McFarland gave Employee Recognition to Suzanne Frentzel with the Water Department for 5 years, Kirstie Ewing with the Police Department for 5 years, Jamie Hernandez with the Library for 5 years, Abigail Kuehn with the Health Department for 10 years, John Butschke with the Streets Department for 25 years, and Dell Zwieg with Building, Safety, and Zoning for 25 years. Streets Superintendent also gave recognition to John Burschke.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

(Complete listing of accounts payable is open for public inspection the Finance Department.)

Certified accounts were presented. Ald. Romlein moved to pay all certified accounts, seconded by Ald. Licht and carried by roll call vote: Yes-0; No-0; Abstain-0.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

Cash and Investments - February 28, 2023 were presented.

LICENSES:

Ald. Smith moved to deny the application for operator's licenses from Elizabeth Bergemann, seconded by Ald. Bartz and carried by unanimous voice vote.

Ald. Smith moved to approve the application for Temporary "Class B" Licenses for the Whiskey and Wine Walk event hosted by Watertown Chamber of Commerce on April 29, 2023, during the hours of 9am-5pm. Locations include Ava's Posh Boutique, 209 E. Main St., Bradow Jewelers, 217 E. Main St., Cental Block, 416 E. Main St., Chandler House Bakery, 411 E. Main St., Draeger's Floral, 616 E. Main St., Literatus & Co, 401 E. Main St., and Studio 9, 9 E. Main St. (all other locations are licensed establishments, seconded by Ald. Lampe and carried by unanimous voice vote.

ORDINANCES

Ord 23-04 - Ordinance to Repeal Chapter 341 Impact Fees and Article IV Excess Capacity Sewer Service Charge of Chapter 508 Wastewater Facilities (Sponsor: Mayor McFarland From: Public Works Commission, First Reading). Ald. Wetzel moved for adoption of ordinance 23-04 on its 1st reading, seconded by Ald. Romlein and carried by roll call vote: Yes-9; No-0; Abstain-0.

Ord 23-05 - Ordinance to amend Chapter 288 Articles I & II, Erosion and Sediment Control (Sponsor: Alderperson Wetzel From: Public Works Commission, First Reading). Ald. Romlein moved for adoption of ordinance 23-05 on its 1st reading, seconded by Ald. Weztel and carried by roll call vote: Yes-9; No-0; Abstain-0.

Ord. 23-06 - Ordinance to amend Chapter 356, Landscaping (Sponsor: Alderperson Wetzel From: Public Works Commission, First Reading). Ald. Ruetten moved for adoption of ordinance 23-06 on its 1st reading, seconded by Ald. Wetzel and carried by roll call vote: Yes-9; No-0; Abstain-0.

Ord. 23-07 - Ordinance to amend Articles I and II of Chapter 453, Stormwater Management (Sponsor: Alderperson Wetzel From: Public Works Commission, First Reading). Ald. Wetzel moved for adoption of ordinance 23-07 on its 1st reading, seconded by Ald. Romlein and carried by roll call vote: Yes-9; No-0; Abstain-0.

Ord. 23-08 - Ordinance to create Article III of Chapter 453, Stormwater Management (Sponsor: Alderperson Wetzel From: Public Works Commission, First Reading). Ald. Ruetten moved for adoption of ordinance 23-08 on its 1st reading, seconded by Ald. Bartz and carried by roll call vote: Yes-9; No-0; Abstain-0.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions below are listed in order of the agenda but may not be the order by which they were taken up at the Council meeting.

Exh. 9500 - Resolution to award storm sewer pipe rehabilitation to Visu-Sewer for \$126,000 (Sponsor: Alderperson Wetzel From: Public Works Commission). Ald. Wetzel moved to adopt resolution 9500, seconded by Ald. Romlein and carried by roll call vote: Yes-9; No-0; Abstain-0.

Exh. 9501 - Resolution to authorize submittal of 2022 Annual Stormwater Report (Sponsor: Alderperson Wetzel From: Public Works Commission). Ald. Romlein moved to adopt resolution 9501, seconded by Ald. Bartz and carried by unanimous voice vote.

Exh. 9502 - Resolution to adopt an Intergovernmental Agreement between Jefferson County and the City of Watertown regarding technical services for Water Quality Trading (Sponsor: Alderperson Wetzel From: Public Works Commission). Ald. Weztel moved to adopt resolution 9502, seconded by Ald. Romlein and carried by roll call vote: Yes-9; No-0; Abstain-0.

Exh. 9503 - Resolution supporting submittal of STP Local Funding Application - Western Avenue and S. First Street (Sponsor: Mayor McFarland From: Finance Committee). Ald. Ruetten moved to adopt resolution 9503, seconded by Ald. Licht and carried by roll call vote: Yes-9; No-0; Abstain-0.

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM CITIZENS PRESENT

No comments were received.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the Council at this time, Ald. moved to adjourn, seconded by Ald., and carried by voice vote at 7:25 p.m.

Megan Dunneisen, City Clerk

DISCLAIMER: These minutes are uncorrected; any corrections will be noted in the proceedings at which these minutes are approved. Complete minutes are open for public inspection in the office the Finance Department. Video recording available at Watertown TV's YouTube page: <https://www.youtube.com/c/WatertownTV>

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Section 6, Item A.

Pursuant of Section § 62.23(7) of the Wisconsin State Statutes and Sections § 550-141, § 550-152G(2), & § 550-152H(6) of the City of Watertown Municipal Code, a notice is hereby given by the Common Council of the City of Watertown, Wisconsin, that a public hearing will be held on the 3rd day of April, 2023 in the Council Chambers of the Municipal Building, 106 Jones Street, Watertown, Wisconsin at 7:00 P.M., or shortly thereafter, to consider the request of Bielinski Development, Inc. (applicant and owner) for a Planned Unit Development – General Development Plan (GDP) as described below:

Area A-D

Lot 2 of Certified Survey Map No. 3936, being a part of the Northwest ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of Section 6, T8N, R15E, in the City of Watertown, County of Jefferson, State of Wisconsin, recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Jefferson County on April 11, 2000 in Volume 19 of Certified Survey Maps at Pages 45 to 47 inclusive, as Document No. 1035213. (Parcel No. 291-0815-0642-003)

Lot 1 of Certified Survey Map No. 3936, being a part of the Northwest ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of Section 6, T8N, R15E, in the City of Watertown, County of Jefferson, State of Wisconsin, recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Jefferson County on April 11, 2000 in Volume 19 of Certified Survey Maps at Pages 45 to 47 inclusive, as Document No. 1035213. (Parcel No. 291-0815-0642-004)

Lot 1 of Certified Survey Map No. 3937, being a part of the Northwest ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of Section 6, T8N, R15E, in the City of Watertown, County of Jefferson, State of Wisconsin, recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Jefferson County on April 11, 2000 in Volume 19 of Certified Survey Maps at Pages 48 to 50 inclusive, as Document No. 1035214. Excepting therefrom those lands conveyed to the City of Watertown in a Warranty Deed recorded on April 16, 2007 as Document No. 1218040. (Parcel No. 291-0815-0642-005)

Area C(b)

Lot 1 of Certified Survey Map No. 3941, being a part of the Northwest ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of Section 6, T8N, R15E, in the City of Watertown, County of Jefferson, State of Wisconsin, recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Jefferson County on April 11, 2000 in Volume 19 of Certified Survey Maps at Pages 60 to 62 inclusive, as Document No. 1035218. (Parcel No. 291-0815-0642-006)

Lot 1 of Certified Survey Map No. 3939, being a part of the Northwest ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of Section 6, T8N, R15E, in the City of Watertown, County of Jefferson, State of Wisconsin, recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Jefferson County on April 11, 2000 in Volume 19 of Certified Survey Maps at Pages 54 to 56 inclusive, as Document No. 1035218. (Parcel No. 291-0815-0642-007)

Area G (Condos)

Legal Description Phase I:

Being a part of Lot 1 of Certified Survey Map 3942 located in the Northwest ¼ and Southwest ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of Section 6, T8N, R15E, City of Watertown, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, more fully described as follows:

Beginning at the Northeast corner of said Lot 1; thence 149.93 feet along the east line of said Lot 1 and along the arc of a curve to the right, whose radius is 2,970.00 feet, and whose chord bears S13°16'26"W, 146.61 feet to the south line of said Lot 1; thence along the south line of said Lot 1 the following 4 courses; thence N75°18'32"W, 110.17 feet; thence N87°27'57"W, 89.08 feet; thence S85°49'08"W, 88.68 feet; thence S79°07'40", 88.45 feet; thence N06°30'50"W, 176.70 feet to the north line of said Lot 1; thence along the north line of said Lot 1 the following 2 courses; thence S86°29'30"E, 261.73 feet; thence 165.59 feet along the arc of a curve to the right, whose radius is 896.81 feet and whose chord bears S81°12'70"E, a distance of 165.36 feet to the point of beginning. Said lands contain 59,479 square feet (1.37 acres).

Expansion Real Estate Legal Description:

Being a part of Lot 1 of Certified Survey Map 3942 located in the Northwest ¼ and Southwest ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of Section 6, T8N, R15E, City of Watertown, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, more fully described as follows:

Beginning at the Northwest corner of said Lot 1; thence along the north line of said Lot 1 the following six courses;

thence S89°36'37"E, 83.00 feet; thence 142.87 feet along the arc of a curve to the left, whose radius is 230.00 feet and whose chord bears N72°35'41.5"E, a distance of 140.58 feet; thence N54°48'00"E, a distance of 70.20 feet; thence N37°14'36"E, 132.14 feet; thence 107.10 feet along the arc of a curve to the left, whose radius is 233.00 feet and whose chord bears S73°19'23"E, a distance of 106.16 feet; thence S06°30'50"E, 176.70 feet to the south line of said Lot 1; thence along the south line of said Lot 1 the following six courses; thence S72°26'44"W, 88.45 feet; thence S65°45'48"W, 88.45 feet; thence S59°04'52"W, 88.45 feet; thence S52°24'02"W, 88.41 feet; thence S45°36'57"W, 91.20 feet; thence N89°36'37"W, 229.23 feet to the east line of said Lot 1; thence N00°23'23"E, along the east line of said Lot 1, 140.00 feet to the point of beginning. Said lands contain 105,561 square feet (2.42 acres).

Areas H and I

That part of Lot 1 of Certified Survey Map No. 3822, being a part of the Northeast ¼ and Southeast ¼ of the Southeast ¼ of Section 6, T8N, R15E, City of Watertown, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Jefferson County, Wisconsin on May 18, 1999, in Volume 18 of Certified Survey Maps at Pages 102 to 105 inclusive, as Document No. 1018437, and lands being a part of the Southeast ¼ of Section 6, T8N, R15E, in the City of Watertown, Jefferson County, State of Wisconsin, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the Northeast corner of Lot 142 of Hunter Oaks Phase VI; thence North 89°22'45" West, along the North line of said Lot 142, a distance of 321.40 feet; thence North 06°10'08" West, a distance of 136.77 feet; thence North 16°56'32" West, a distance of 132.25 feet; thence North 27°32'36" West, a distance of 148.14 feet; thence North 37°44'22" West, a distance of 121.56 feet; thence North 48°21'48" West, a distance of 159.42 feet; thence North 58°30'54" West, a distance of 109.08 feet; thence North 66°55'31" West, a distance of 113.49 feet; thence 138.55 feet along the Easterly right-of-way of Hunter Oaks Boulevard and the arc of a curve to the left, whose radius is 3,030.00 feet and whose chord bears North 13°14'57" East, a distance of 138.55 feet; thence 143.95 feet along the Southerly right-of-way of Belmont Drive and the arc of a curve to the right, whose radius is 896.80 feet and whose chord bears South 67°28'11" East, a distance of 143.80 feet; thence North 08°39'44" East, along the right-of-way of Belmont Drive and Easterly line of Lot 3 of Certified Survey Map No. 3940, a distance of 205.52 feet; thence South 62°59'28" East, along the Southerly line of Hunter Oaks Phase VII, a distance of 260.58 feet; thence South 41°55'46" East, along the Southerly line of said Hunter Oaks Phase VII, a distance of 156.35 feet; thence South 44°09'44" East, along the Westerly line of Hunter Oaks Phase V, a distance of 59.67 feet; thence South 36°09'53" East, along the Westerly line of Hunter Oaks Phase V, a distance of 147.46 feet; thence South 40°44'51" East, along the Westerly line of Hunter Oaks Phase V, a distance of 111.50 feet; thence South 54°16'16" East, along the Westerly line of Hunter Oaks Phase V, a distance of 89.43 feet; thence South 05°37'38" East, along the Westerly line of Hunter Oaks Phase IV and VI, along the Westerly line of Hunter Oaks Phase IV, a distance of 301.80 feet; thence South 00°37'15" West, along the Westerly line of Hunter Oaks Phase VI, a distance of 150.22 feet to the point of beginning. (Parcel Nos. 291-0815-0643-001 and 291-0815-0644-022)

All persons wishing to be heard are invited to be present. Written comments may be submitted to City Clerk Megan Dunneisen, 106 Jones Street, Watertown, WI 53094.

CITY OF WATERTOWN
Brian Zirbes
Zoning & Floodplain Administrator

BZ/nmz

PUBLISH:

March 20, 2023
and
March 27, 2023

(BLOCK AD)

**Watertown Senior Center
Advisory Board Minutes
December 20, 2022**

1. Call to Order

The Senior Center Advisory Board met in person on December 20, 2022, at 9:00 am. The meeting was called to order by board President Phyllis Krahn. Present: Phyllis Krahn, Beth Beckett, Becky Shult, Kerry Kneser, Justin Munzel, and Teddi Flahive. Also present was: Andrea Draeger. Not present: Kimberly Henze.

2. Review and Approve the August and October Minutes

Phyllis Krahn motioned to approve the August and October minutes. Becky Shult seconded. Motion carried.

3. Review and Approve the Monthly Financial Report

Beth Beckett motioned to approve the financial report. Becky Shult seconded. Motion carried.

4. Citizens to be Heard

None

5. Business

None

6. Chairperson's Committee Report

a. Update Fundraising Committee on Current Efforts

At the end of January, the center will hold a soup fundraiser. More details will be in the January newsletter. Card sales have been high. Bake sale was successful, but perhaps not as much as in the past.

b. Update Membership Committee on Current Memberships and Renewals

More renewals are coming in as well as new members. Questions were raised about how we can engage more new members at the center.

c. Update Community Services Committee on Projects/Efforts

The center is partnering with Channel 15 for their Fund & Food Drive to benefit Second Harvest Foodbank of Southern Wisconsin. The food donation barrel was picked up on December 6. Questions were raised regarding potential new projects the center can support.

d. Update Program Committee on Program Attendance & New Programs

The center needs to build up its volunteer base.

Questions were raised about what members are interested in doing. A survey is needed to find out as well as potential focus groups. More trips may be of interest if they are lower cost.

The holiday party was very successful and sold out before the event. Tony Rocker was very popular and will have him back again in the future.

Looking at 2023 future programs...Wildlife in Need, Grandparents Day, and holding “theme” days.

7. Director’s Report

- a. Update on By-Laws and Policies
Andrea Draeger is working with the city attorney, Steven Chesebro, on updating the by-laws and policies.
- b. Update in facility rental fees
The rental application may be updated in the near future.
- c. Update on Upcoming Events
Hold a Soup Day fundraiser in January. Upcoming 2023 special days could be Valentine’s Day and St. Patrick’s Day.
- d. Update on January Meetings
Andrea will look to meet with each committee chair in the next couple of months to review roles and responsibilities.

8. Adjournment

Next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, February 21 at 9:00 am. Phyllis Krahn motioned to adjourn. Becky Shult seconded. Motion carried.



**Watertown Board of Health
Meeting Minutes
Watertown Dept of Public Health
515 S First Street/ Go To Meeting/phone
January 31, 2023 – 4:00 PM**

Members Present: Dr. Donene Rowe, Carol Quest, Andrea Turke, Ald. Fred Smith, Ald. Jonathan Lampe, Patricia Gedemer

Others in attendance via Go to Meeting: Patricia Gedemer (for part of meeting and then joined in person)

Others in attendance: Joe Larson - Southern Region Director from the Office of Policy and Practice Alignment with the Division of Public Health in the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS), Abbey Kuehn, Kim Hiller

1. Call to Order

Dr. Rowe called the meeting to order.

2. Citizens to be heard.

None

3. Review and discuss Department of Health Services 140 results.

Agenda item number 6 was moved to the beginning of the meeting for presentation of 140 Review Certificate.

Wisconsin Department of Health Services directs a process to formally review the operations of all local health departments at least every 5 years.

Mr. Larson, with DHS, was in attendance to present the department with 140 Review certificate of designation for a Level II health department. Mr. Larson was part of the DHS review team that conducted the department's Rule 140 review on November 9, 2022. He noted that there were many strengths that were identified during the review.

The following strengths were shared with the State Health Officer, Paula Tran, for consideration in the approval process.

- a. The DHS review team was impressed with the engagement participation of the Board of Health.
- b. The work and commitments the department has done to consider vulnerable populations in all areas was noted. Including hiring of a Bilingual Communications Specialist to provide linguistic and culturally appropriate programs to the Spanish speaking community.
- c. The department incorporating health equity into programming, taking action to strengthen collaborative partnerships.
- d. Extensive emergency preparedness planning and community education on personal preparedness through a variety of community connections.
- e. The comprehensive Community Health Assessment highlighting the Social Determinants of Health

<https://dhs.wisconsin.gov/resilient/social-determinants.htm>

- f. The department engages in continual quality improvement to ensure evidence based high quality programs and services.
- g. The department has a comprehensive Workforce Development Plan that supports staff to further develop and maintain high level competencies.

Mr. Larson congratulated the department for their hard work and to the board for their support. He presented Carol and the Board of Health Members with a Certificate of Designation for a Level II Health Department.



Pictured L to R: Ald. Fred Smith, Patricia Gedemer - Chief Nursing Officer at Watertown Regional Medical Center, Carol Quest – Health Officer/Director at Watertown Department of Public Health, Dr. Donene Rowe - Board of Health Chair, Joe Larson - DHS, Andrea Turke, Ald. Jonathan Lampe, and Abbigail Kuehn - Assistant Director at Watertown Department of Public Health.

Carol recognized the continued support from the Board of Health. She acknowledged that the work could not be done without her incredible staff who continue to engage with the community and provide high quality programs.

4. Review & take action – October 4, 2022

Reviewed minutes dated October 4, 2022.

It was noted that a correction is needed to strike the letter H out of Jonathan Lampe's name.

Motion was made by Andrea Turke and seconded by Jonathan Lampe to approve the October 4, 2022, minutes with corrections made.

Motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

5. Review & take action – Financial Reports Preliminary December 2022

Reviewed preliminary financial report for December 2022.

A final financial report will not be seen until the audit at City Hall is completed. A copy of the final financial report will be provided when City Hall has the final budgets available.

Motion was made by Turke and seconded by Gedemer to approve the preliminary financial report for December 2022.

Motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

6. Review and take action: Community Health Assessment

The 2022 Community Health Assessment (CHA) was provided to the board members for their review.

The CHA is completed in collaboration with Dodge Jefferson Healthier Community Partnership community partners. Completing a CHA every five years is a local health department statutory requirement. With the Affordable Care Act hospitals are required to complete a CHA every three years. Locally the sequence to complete the CHA is every three years as the hospitals are a crucial partner with the CHA.

The department has been coordinating the CHA with community partners in Dodge & Jefferson counties since 1995.

In April 2022, Dodge-Jefferson Healthier Community Partnership began a Community Health Needs Assessment for Dodge and Jefferson Counties and sought input from persons who represent the broad interests of the community using several methods:

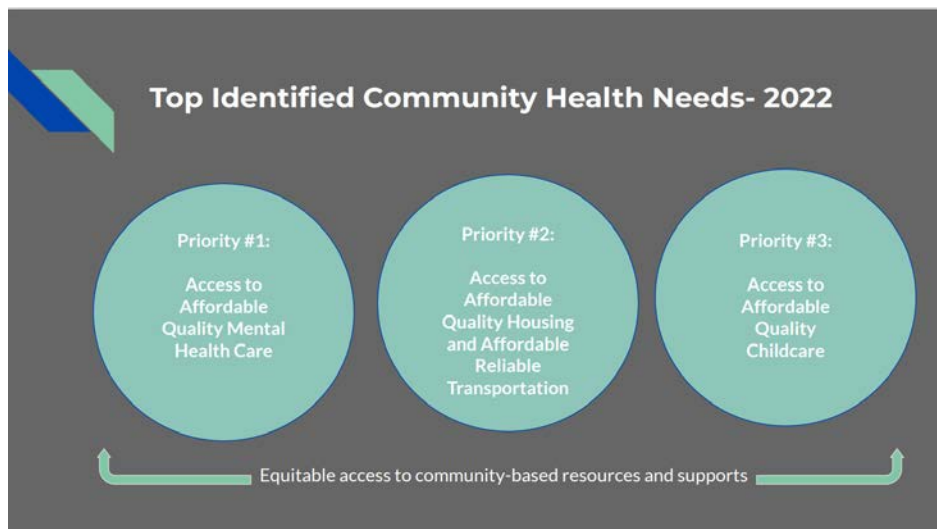
- a. Information gathering, using secondary public health sources, occurred in May - July 2022.
- b. Community members participated in focus groups to share their perspectives on community health needs and issues on June 6 and 7, 2022 with 71 community members participating in 8 focus groups.
- c. A community online survey was conducted from May 30 – July 12, 2022, with 1,206 respondents.
- d. A Community Health Summit was conducted on August 11, 2022, with community stakeholders. The audience consisted of healthcare providers, business leaders, government representatives, schools, not-for-profit organizations, employers, and other community members.

The information that was gathered from the survey, focus groups and secondary data was presented to the participants at the Community Health Summit.

The following three priorities were identified as the focus of the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) for the next three years:

- a. Access to affordable quality mental health care.
- b. Access to affordable housing and affordable, reliable transportation
- c. Access to affordable quality childcare services.

Health equity is a large barrier to community health. Equitable access to community-based resources and supports will be woven into all three priorities.



Local community collaborations have been working on efforts to address affordable housing and childcare. Carol noted that childcare has been on the priority list since 1995.

The department will be working with community partners to address affordable reliable transportation and access to affordable quality mental health care. Looking towards creative solutions to bring people the resources they need. Encouraging social engagement by making use of the resources like the library, Family Connections, and other resources.

Motion was made by Gedemer and seconded by Rowe to approve the 2022 Community Health Assessment.

The 2022 CHA will be sent to Council for review. Ald. Smith recommended providing a presentation to the Council of the whole to explain the process and results.

Motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

7. Review & Discuss Program updates.

- Carol will be meeting with the City Attorney to review the smoking ordinance to propose no smoking in public parks.
- COVID response. The department is still calling positive cases in the community and answering questions about treatment options, how long to stay home, testing, and other contacts. The department continues to work with long term care facilities and the hospital.
- The department continues to give COVID vaccines.
- Working with the Financial Department to implement the ability to take credit card payments.
- Emergency Preparedness is working with City Emergency Management to create monthly community education for personal preparedness and developing a plan to provide emergency response training to staff and elected officials.
- After finalizing the Community Health Assessment work, the department will start to develop the Community Health Improvement Plan with the community partners across the counties.

The work groups will be focusing on

1. Access to affordable quality mental health care.

2. Access to affordable, reliable transportation
- g. Continuing to seek community input on the delivery of department programs through an online survey. This was started in the last quarter of 2022.

Abbey Kuehn explained to the board members that the survey is part of a QI (quality improvement) project for the department. There are QR codes available for the surveys in both English & Spanish. Paper surveys are available to those who do not have internet access.

The survey results from 2022 were shared with the board members. There have been 21 English and 3 Spanish responses to the survey which included questions about where they heard about our programs, how satisfied they were with the service(s) and whether staff was courteous and helpful, staff knowledge and education provided as well as a section for notes and comments.

- h. The electronic health record (EHR) program was scheduled to be installed in 2022. With transition of the City IT staff the project was put on pause. This project has now restarted and will hopefully be completed and operational in 2023.
- i. 2022 communicable disease end of year report was presented.

8. Adjournment

Motion was made by Turke and seconded by Gedemer to adjourn.
Motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

Next Board of Health meeting is set for Tuesday, April 4th at 4 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,



Carol Quest
Director/Health Officer

Note: The minutes are uncorrected. Any correction made thereto will be noted in the minutes of the proceedings at which these minutes are approved.

PARKS, RECREATION & FORESTRY COMMISSION

MINUTES

Monday, February 20, 2023

1. Call to order

The Watertown Parks, Recreation & Forestry Commission in person on February 20, 2023. The meeting was called to order by Brian Konz. Members present were: Emily Lessner, Julie Chapman, Kyle Krueger, Brad Clark, Ald. William Licht, Brian Konz and Jennifer Clayton. Also present were: Matt Meracle, Kristine Butteris, Jeff Doyle, Ali Nicholson, and Andrea Draeger.

2. Review and approval of minutes:

Kyle Krueger motioned to approve the January 16, 2023 Parks, Recreation & Forestry Commission meeting minutes as written. Brad Clark seconded. Motion carried.

Brian Konz motioned to approve the August 16 and October 18, 2022 Senior Center Advisory Board meeting minutes as written. Ald. William Licht seconded. Motion carried.

3. Review and approval of the 2022 year end financial reports

Brian Konz motioned to approve the 2022 year-end financial reports as written. Julie Chapman seconded. Motion carried.

4. Citizens to be heard

Matt Meracle was present to request initial permission for a potential new grandstand on diamond #3 at Brandt-Quirk Park. He wishes to move forward with soliciting funds, partners, etc.

5. Business

a. Discuss and Approve Grandstand on Diamond #3 at Brandt Quirk Park

Matt Meracle previously gave information regarding his support for a new grandstand at diamond 3 at Brandt-Quirk Park. Questions were raised regarding agreements with the school district for maintenance, maintenance for the park crew, potential issues with one field different than the others. Meeting with the Quirk Foundation would also be necessary. Brian Konz motioned to approve continued research for a potential grandstand. Kyle Krueger seconded. Motion carried.

b. Review and approve Tree Memorial Donation - Neurnberg

Kristine presented a tree memorial donation at Riverside Park for Sherry Nuernberg. Brian Konz motioned to remove the tree memorial donation. Ald. William Licht seconded seconded. Motion carried.

c. Review and approve Tree Memorial Donation - Zwieg

Kristine presented a tree memorial donation at Riverside Park for Julie Zwieg. Kristine also mentioned that these will be the last tree or bench memorial donations to be made at Riverside Park for the foreseeable future. Brian Konz motioned to remove the tree memorial donation. Brad Clark seconded seconded. Motion carried.

6. Director's Report:**a. Project updates:**

- i. **Aquatic Center updates** – Slide repairs are continuing.
- ii. **Parks Updates** –
 - a. Riverside Restrooms were out for bid in October and received in November. At the finance meeting two weeks ago the bids were denied due to being over budget. Research will continue for additional options, with another finance meeting for potential approval. Options being researched include portable toilets for large events and modular buildings.
 - b. Updated landscape ordinance is being drafted. This body will review and approve in the future.
 - c. VFW Memorial at Riverside Park – A request was received to memorialize the 75th anniversary of the Easter egg hunt with a large stone.
 - d. Washington Park Fence – it has been removed and the crew will touch up the area in the spring.
- iii. **Recreation Updates**
 - a. Programming Event Coordinator position has been reposted with a deadline of March 3, 2023.
- iv. **Senior & Community Center Updates**
None at this time
- v. **Resident/Non-Resident Rates**
Feedback was gathered regarding the current rate structure and potential options with residency requirements for city limits, school district, etc.

b. Update on programming:

- i. **Recreation programming**
Our candlelight hike occurred on February 11 and was successful though cold. Be Active Wisconsin will be offered again, which is a competition to be the most active against other Wisconsin communities. Through a partnership with Stormwater Dept, a rain barrel workshop and stream monitoring training will take place in the spring. Youth baseball and soccer as well as day camp are live for registration. Adult softball registration will begin soon.
- ii. **Senior and enrichment programming**
Last week we held a full week of Valentine's Day events, including Heart Health Talks, a romantic movie, Valentine's-themed Bingo, and a Name that Love Song event. Last week we also held our first in-person puzzle contest since before COVID. Upcoming enrichment programming will include St. Patrick's Day and spring break events, including a family bingo event. The Senior Center soup fundraiser was the most successful it has ever been, raising over \$300. Andrea will begin holding quarterly "activities with Andrea" events to engage with senior members.
- iii. **Aquatics update** –
Ali is working on aquatic center special events, hiring staff, and preparing for an upcoming lifeguard class. Winter swim lessons will end the beginning of March.

7. Adjournment – Next meeting date March 20, 2023

Ald. William Licht motioned to adjourn the meeting. Brian Konz seconded. Motion carried.



Redevelopment Authority for the City of Watertown
Turning Opportunity into Results

Wednesday, March 15, 2023

5:30 pm

In-PERSON/VIRTUAL MEETING

Room 0041, City Hall

By Phone or GoToMeeting:

<https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/471703029>

For the Public, Members of the media and the public may attend by calling: (US) +1 (872) 240-3412

Access Code: 471-703-029

All public participants' phones will be muted during the meeting except during the public comment period where applicable.

RDA STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

- 1) ~~100 W. Main St. block demolition, Town Square design etc., and publicizing town square project for possible funding from sources other than the City.~~
- 2) Facilitating quality development in downtown, and
- 3) Creating an approach and working to attract development projects downtown.

AGENDA

1. Pledge of Allegiance
2. Roll Call
 - a. Present: Becker, Salas, Zimmermann, Ruetten, Wagner,
 - b. Absent: Bartz, Kuenzi, Zastrow
 - c. Also Present: Melissa Lampe, Kristine Butteris
3. Determination of Quorum and Call to Order at 5:40 pm
4. **Review/Approve:** Minutes of Previous Meetings – February 15, 2023
 - a. **Zimmermann motioned to approve. Wagner seconded the motion. Minutes were unanimously approved.**
5. Public Comment
 - a. Lampe invited everyone to Main Street Matters Open Forum and Wisconsin Main Street Awards (Watertown is receiving two awards).
6. Status Reports
 - a. Mueller reported on website, social media, and Impact Report is finished and will be emailed to members/city staff/community groups/etc. Some will be printed for limited distribution.
 - b. Ruetten provided update on City Council activities. Creation of Town Square Programming Commission passed. To include: 7 voting/2 non-voting/Programming Events Director. Final approval is April Council Meeting.
Salas thanked Ruetten for his service on the RDA board
(Ruetten's Common Council term is up in April and he will not seek re-election).
 - c. Executive Director Update - Becker
 - i. Town Square – Butteris reported
 1. Town Square Programming Event Coordinator position interviewing on 3/16.
- 34 candidates applied, selected 6 to interview.
Bartz will represent the RDA in interviews
Grand Opening working on getting invites/save the dates to be public on March 22
- Entertainment all day, working on activities, food, etc.
- Programming so far: 1x month on Tuesday/Thursday evenings acoustic and Friday Beer Garden, plus other activities for children

2. Town Square Construction Update – Becker
 - Security cameras installed by end of March
 - Pavers/landscaping/updates/lighting-wiring – updates
 - Dock and water feature waiting for warmer weather
 - Historic Wall update/contract signed
 - Possible history wall incline, funds set aside for possibility
 - Suggested sod for south border vs final landscaping (pending TWall start)
 - Plaques to be installed by May 10
3. TWall closed on south property.
Pull permits in May and then start construction. Mayor is negotiating.
- d. Revolving Loan Fund – Becker
 1. Working on the new program features with banks.
Grants may be funded through private/foundations. Still in negotiations.
7. Future Agenda Items: Salas asked Becker to provide information on future projects/directions, possible training/best practices presentations
8. Adjournment at 6:17 pm
Ruetten motioned to adjourn, Wagner seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously. Meeting adjourned.

DOWNTOWN MAIN STREET RECONSTRUCTION TASK FORCE**Wednesday, March 22, 2023****2:30 pm IN-PERSON/VIRTUAL MEETING****Room 0041, Lower Level, City Hall****By Phone or GoToMeeting:** <https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/471703029>

For the Public, Members of the media and the public may attend by calling: (US)+1 (224) 501-3412

Access Code: 619-906-421

MEETING MINUTES

1. Call to order.
 - a. Attendance- Present: Beyer, McFarland, Holloway, Becker, Lampe, Hoffman & Grinwald. Virtual: Ellias, Smith. Absent: Board, Pliska, Romlein, Salas
2. Approval of minutes from February 22, 2023 Task Force meeting. Elias suggested edit. Cm. Romlein may have suggested a skywalk not across Main Street, but across a side street. Can remove “across Main Street”. Motioned by Hoffman, seconded by Holloway, motion carried unanimously.
3. Opening for public comment.
 - a. Bill Bedford: Brought up article on reconstruction of Watertown from 1960s. Brought copies of picture from Watertown Daily Times. Importance of lighting choices and color temperatures. Discussed actor from Watertown who was in Wizard of Oz. Suggested statue or monument honoring him. Implement a spot for this in planning? Discussed bubbler history, possibly of special bubblers along Main Street. He will follow up with Jaynellen on color ranges for bulbs.
4. Old Business
 - a. Update on DOT requested items.
 - i. Summarized meeting with DOT team.
 - ii. Deadlines for returning certain information.
 - iii. 30% plans by fall of 2023.
 - iv. The city’s team will sort a list of priorities for the Task Force.
 - v. Grinwald brought up the possibility of tying into Transportation Study, parking, etc.
 - b. Update on landscape architect status.
 - i. Approved at Finance Committee on March 13th.
 - ii. Address items on tier 1 of priority list, taken from past study.
 - iii. Hoping for approval in May.
 - iv. Holloway discussed scope of work. Discussed adding in sitting of street trees.
 - c. Update on downtown infrastructure improvements (bridge, plaza, roads).
 - i. Will be discussed at main St. Matter forum.
 - ii. In discussion with Mead and Hunt.
 - iii. Disconnection of bridge from Masonic building as well as by Bank First.
 - iv. Gap in desired insurance liability coverage mentioned.
 - v. Regarding plaza, discussing design of ramp and retaining walls and railings. Goal is to have the work begin this summer.
 - vi. McFarland gave updates on road work. Market to Tivoli Island future work.
5. New Business
 - a. Update of skyway suggestions.
 - i. Becker discussed rough estimates.
 - ii. Smith asked if any other communities have done a temporary structure.
 - b. Update on design of logo.

- i. Melissa will work with Lisa F. on this.
 - ii. Amber has ideas, will message them.
 - c. Review and discuss timing and topics for business liaison visits.
 - i. Becker will solicit talking points from the City Team.
 - ii. Possibly quarterly visits with a newsletter with dates to keep in mind section.
 - iii. Have a standard template for literature to leave behind. Try to have it by the next meeting.
 - iv. Magnets can be produced cheaply.
 - v. Hoffman asked about getting contact information for landlords and tenants.
- 6. Next meeting: Wednesday, April 26, 2023, 2:30 PM
- 7. Adjournment
 - a. Motion to adjourn by Lampe, seconded by Grinwald, motion carried unanimously.

Photo Credit: DJHCP, Kim Hiller

2022

Dodge-Jefferson Healthier Community Partnership

Community Health Needs Assessment

Dodge & Jefferson Counties, WI

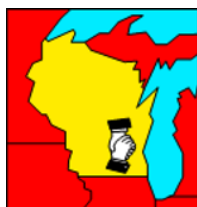


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Perspective / Overview

About Dodge-Jefferson Healthier Community Partnership

Dodge-Jefferson Healthier Community Partnership (DJHCP), is a partnership of the following organizations:

- Dodge County Human Services & Health Department
- Fort HealthCare
- Greater Watertown Community Health Foundation
- Jefferson County Health Department
- Marshfield Medical Center- Beaver Dam
- Rock River Community Clinic
- Watertown Department of Public Health
- Watertown Regional Medical Center

The Partnership worked together on the community health needs assessment. Information on each partner is below.

Dodge County Human Services and Health Department programming includes Adult Protective Services and Long-Term Support, Aging and Disability Resource Center with senior dining and transportation services, Child Protective Services, Juvenile Justice and Services for Children with Disabilities, Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Treatment, Economic Support Services including Food Share, Medicaid/Badger Care and Child Care Support, Public Health and WIC Clinic.

Fort HealthCare provides quality healthcare to the residents of an eight-community area and has the only hospital in Jefferson County. The hospital is a modern, fully accredited, acute care facility with 49 beds. In addition to comprehensive inpatient services, Fort HealthCare offers ambulatory surgery and specialty clinics, a birthing center, cardiac rehabilitation, emergency services including the Urgent Care Program for after-hours treatment of minor illnesses and injuries, occupational medicine, and more.

Fort Medical Group is a multi-specialty group practice with satellite clinics offering primary and specialty care in Fort Atkinson, Cambridge, Jefferson, Johnson Creek, Lake Mills, and Whitewater. Primary and specialty care physicians from UW Health, Dean Medical Center, and other organizations also trust Fort Memorial Hospital to deliver the highest quality medical care to their patients.

The Greater Watertown Community Health Foundation (GWCHF) is a catalyst for positive, lasting and measurable health improvement across the region. Our mission is to create thriving communities where everyone enjoys good health and wellbeing. Our approach centers on collaboration, mobilizing resources and encouraging innovation that measurably contributes to the wellbeing of our community.



About Dodge-Jefferson Healthier Community Partnership, cont.

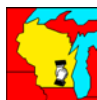
GWCHF is focused on bringing together the people, organizations and resources needed to create lasting change. We believe that transforming community health requires more than just writing a check. It requires Listening, Engaging, and Empowering the "doers" of our community to apply their talents to create a healthier tomorrow.

Jefferson County Health Department focuses on prevention of illness and promotion of health by offering a variety of services and programs. The Maternal and Childhood Health Division provides Home Visiting, Prenatal Care Coordination, well water sampling for pregnant households, WIC, and the Fit Families Program. The Childhood Lead Program provides screening and follow up of elevated blood lead levels. The Communicable Disease Division provides education, follow up, and surveillance of communicable diseases. The Clinical Services Division provides vaccinations, COVID-19 testing, fluoride varnishes, well child checks, pregnancy testing, and TB skin testing. The Community Health Division provides consultation to daycares and schools, outreach, and community educational programs. The Emergency Preparedness Division provides community preparedness, response efforts, information sharing, and other capabilities. In partnership with the City of Watertown Department of Public Health, environmental health services are also provided.

Marshfield Medical Center Beaver Dam - In 1972, Beaver Dam Community Hospital (BDCH) became one of the first hospitals in the country to merge a Catholic hospital and a Lutheran hospital. Over the years, BDCH has successfully expanded to meet the growing need for improved facilities and additional health care services. In 2006, the new BDCH opened for service. The 60-bed acute care hospital combines advanced medicine and technology with a state-of-the-art facility to create a healing environment of care for patients and their families.

In 2019, BDCH joined Marshfield Clinic Health System (MCHS) and became Marshfield Medical Center–Beaver Dam (MMC-Beaver Dam). MCHS is an integrated system serving Wisconsin and beyond, with more than 12,000 employees including over 1,600 providers comprising over 170 specialties and subspecialties. Its entities provide service and health care to more than two million residents through over 65 locations and 11 hospitals.

Rock River Community Clinic - Since 2005, the underinsured and uninsured population of Jefferson County and southern Dodge County relied on Rock River Free Clinic and Watertown Cares Clinic for primary health care services and dental care from the Community Dental Clinic who also served patients insured through Medicaid. Each of these “safety net clinics” were started by volunteers who recognized the need for these services.



In 2019, the Rock River Community Clinic (RRCC) was established, combining all three safety-net clinics into one organization to transition into an integrated, community-based health care model under a Federally Qualified Health Center Look-Alike designation. RRCC's overall mission and vision are to improve the quality and coordination of healthcare services and increase community access to such services in order to improve health outcomes for low-income residents. RRCC medical clinics are located in Watertown, Jefferson, and Whitewater, and a dental clinic is located in Fort Atkinson.



Photo Credit: Kim Hiller, Get Healthy Watertown Family Bike Ride

Watertown Department of Public Health focuses on creating opportunities for safe and healthy living for all community members. The department provides resources and education, reduces barriers, promotes safety, and advocates for and promotes health equity. Through programs such as Prenatal Care Coordination, TalkReadPlay Home Visiting, Immunizations, Car Seat Safety,

Communicable Disease, Seal-A-Smile, Childhood Lead Prevention, and the Get Healthy Watertown Coalition, staff focus on community health, maternal child health, and family growth and wellbeing. Environmental Health staff focus on food and water safety by conducting inspections through the Department of Agriculture Retail Food Program and well water testing through Department of Natural Resources Transient Non-Community Drinking Water Program. Environmental Health staff also follow up on nuisance complaints, human health hazards, and act as the Radon Information Center for Dodge and Jefferson Counties. Emergency Preparedness staff focus on preparedness, response, recovery, and resiliency for the department and the community.

Watertown Regional Medical Center has been providing the residents of Dodge and Jefferson counties with excellent healthcare for over 115 years. By placing patients' needs first, WRMC's services have grown to include Emergency Services, Primary Care, Women's Health, Orthopedics and Sports Medicine, Heart and Vascular, Neurology, Pulmonology, Ophthalmology, and many other services.

Watertown Regional Medical Center is guided by a strong vision of what healthcare can and should be. At the center of this vision is the patient. Our goal is to provide a personalized experience designed to make each patient feel like our one and only. Watertown Regional Medical Center is dedicated to making our community and surrounding communities healthier.



Creating a Culture of Health in the Community



Action Cycle Source: the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's County Health Rankings website:

<http://www.Countyhealthrankings.org/roadmaps/action-center>

The Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) is rooted in the principles of health equity and multi-sector engagement. The CHNA uses systematic, comprehensive data collection and analysis to define priorities for health improvement, creates a collaborative community environment to engage stakeholders, and an open and transparent process to listen and truly understand the health needs of Dodge and Jefferson Counties, Wisconsin.

The Action Cycle shows how to create healthy communities. The rankings later in the document assist in understanding what makes a healthy community.



2022 Community Health Needs Assessment

This document is a collaborating hospitals and health departments community health needs assessment. The Greater Watertown Community Health Foundation and Rock River Community Clinic are also members of the partnership. The partners have similar service areas.

Dodge-Jefferson Healthier Community Partnership, as the sponsors of the assessment, engaged national leaders in community health needs assessments to assist in the project. Stratasan, a healthcare analytics and services company based out of Nashville, Tennessee, provided the analysis of community health data, facilitated the focus groups, conducted the interviews, analyzed the surveys, and facilitated a community health summit to receive community input into the priorities and brainstorm actions the community could take to improve health.



Starting on October 11, 2022, this report was made widely available to the community via DJHCP's partner websites and locations.

Hospitals

- Fort Memorial Hospital, 611 Sherman Ave. E, Fort Atkinson, WI 53538 or by phone 920-568-5000 or via the hospital website <https://www.forthhealthcare.com/>
- Marshfield Medical Center – Beaver Dam, 707 S University Ave., Beaver Dam, WI 53916 or by phone 920-356-6547 or via the website <https://bdch.com/community-health-needs>
- Watertown Regional Medical Center, 125 Hospital Dr., Watertown, WI 53098 or by phone 920-261-4210 or via the website <http://www.watertownregional.com>

Health Departments

- Dodge County Human Services and Health Department, 199 County Rd DF, Juneau, WI 53039 or by phone 920-386-3500 or via the website <https://www.co.dodge.wi.gov/departments/departments-e-m/human-services-health-department>
- Jefferson County Health Department, 1541 Annex Rd, Jefferson, WI 53549 or by phone 920-674-7275 or via the website <https://www.jeffersoncountywi.gov/departments/health/index.php>
- Watertown Department of Public Health, 515 South First Street, Watertown WI 53094 or by phone 920-262-8090 or via the website https://www.ci.watertown.wi.us/departments/health_department/index.php

Foundation & Clinic

- Greater Watertown Community Health Foundation, 600 E Main St., Watertown, WI 53094 or by phone 920-390-4000 or via the website <https://www.watertownhealthfoundation.com/>
- Rock River Community Clinic, 146 West Main Street, Ste. B, Whitewater, WI 53190 or by phone 262-472-6839 or via the website <https://rockrivercommunityclinic.com>



2022 Community Health Needs Assessment



The Partners' boards of directors each approved this assessment:

Hospitals

- Fort Healthcare's board of directors approved this assessment on November 1, 2022.
- Marshfield Medical Center – Beaver Dam Community Advisory Board approved this assessment on October 20, 2022
- Watertown Regional Medical Center's board of directors approved this assessment on October 11, 2022.

Health Departments

- Dodge County Human Services and Health Department approved this assessment on November 2, 2022.
- Jefferson County Health Department approved this assessment on October 19th, 2022
- Watertown Department of Public Health approved this assessment on November 9, 2022.

Foundation & Clinic

- The Greater Watertown Community Foundation approved this assessment on November 30, 2022.
- Rock River Community Clinic board approved this assessment on October 24, 2022.

PROJECT GOALS

1

To continue a formal and comprehensive community health assessment process which allows for the identification and prioritization of significant health needs of the community to assist with resource allocation, informed decision-making, and collective action that will improve health.

2

To continue a collaborative partnership between all stakeholders in the community by seeking input from persons who represent the broad interests of the community.

3

To support the existing infrastructure and utilize resources available in the community to instigate health improvement in the community.



“ We continue our health assessments and implementation planning with the goal to improve the health of the community. This process is an affirmation of what we’ve been doing to improve health and has jump started our next implementation plan,” said Carol Quest, Health Officer/Director Watertown Department of Public Health. The information gathered both from public health data and from community stakeholders provided the insight the community needed to set priorities for significant health issues and will be used by the community to inform and support our implementation plans,” added Elizabeth Chilsen, Director/Health Officer with the Jefferson County Health Department.

”

Community

Input and Collaboration

Data Collection and Timeline

In April 2022, Dodge-Jefferson Healthier Community Partnership began a Community Health Needs Assessment for Dodge and Jefferson Counties and sought input from persons who represent the broad interests of the community using several methods:

- Information gathering, using secondary public health sources, occurred in May–July 2022.
- Community members participated in focus groups or their perspectives on community health needs and issues on June 6 and 7, 2022 with 71 community members participating in eight focus groups.
- A community online survey was conducted from May 30 – July 12, 2022, with 1,206 respondents.
- A Community Health Summit was conducted on August 11, 2022, with community stakeholders. The audience consisted of healthcare providers, business leaders, government representatives, schools, not-for-profit organizations, employers, and other community members.





Photo Credit: Kim Hiller, Opening of Interurban Trailhead

Information Gaps

While this assessment was quite comprehensive, it cannot measure all possible aspects of health in the community, nor can it adequately represent all possible populations of interest. It must be recognized that these information gaps might in some ways limit the ability to assess all the community's health needs.

Participants

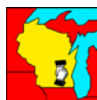
Seventy-eight individuals from fifty-four community organizations collaborated to implement a comprehensive CHNA process focused on identifying and defining significant health needs, issues, and concerns of Dodge and Jefferson Counties. The three-month process centered on gathering and analyzing data, as well as receiving input from persons who represented the broad interests of the community, to provide direction for the community and hospital to create a plan to improve the health of the communities.



Participation by those Representing the Broad Interests of the Community

Participation in focus groups and the Community Health Summit creating the Community Health Needs Assessment for Dodge and Jefferson counties included, but was not limited to:

Organization	Population Represented (children, low income, minorities, those w/o access	How Participated
Aging and Disability Resource Center	Seniors, Abilities	Focus Group/Summit
Adult Protective Services	Adults, Seniors	Focus Group
Beaver Dam Community Activities & Services	All, Seniors, Kids	Focus Group
Bright Futures	Abilities	Focus Group
Community Action Coalition	Low income, Unhoused	Focus Group
Church Health Services	All	Focus Group/Summit
Community Action Coalition for South Central Wisconsin, Inc.	Low income, Unhoused	Summit
Community Partners of Jefferson County	All	Focus Group/Summit
Community Pediatrics	Children	Summit
Community Program Coord. (aging)	Seniors	Focus Group
Crisis Counselor-WW P.D.	Mental, behavioral health	Focus Group
Dodge-Jefferson Healthier Community Partnership	All	Summit
Dodge County Dementia Care	Seniors, Abilities	Focus Group
Dodge County United Way	Minorities, Low income	Focus Group
Dodge County - Economic Support	Poverty	Summit
Dodge County Human Services and Health Department	All	Focus Group/Summit
Dodge County Public Health	Public Health	Summit
Dodgeland School District	Children	Summit
Educator behavioral healthcare	Mental, behavioral health	Focus Group
Fort HealthCare	All	Focus Group/Summit
Fort HealthCare Business Health	All	Summit
Get Healthy Watertown	Public Health, Children	Summit
Greater Watertown Community Health Foundation	All	Summit
Housing coalition	Unhoused, Low income	Focus Group
Jefferson County Human Services	All	Focus Group
Jefferson County Headstart	Children	Focus Group, Summit
City of Watertown	All	Summit
Meade Medical Clinic	All	Focus Group
Migrant Worker Education	Minorities	Focus Group
MMC-Beaver Dam	All	Focus Group
Munro Consulting	Community	Summit
PremierBank	Community	Summit



Participation by those Representing the Broad Interests of the Community (cont.)

Organization	Population Represented (kids, low income, minorities, those w/o access)	How Participated
Rainbow Hospice Care	Community	Focus Group/Summit
Rock River Community Clinic	Low income, Community	Focus Group
SSM Health	All	Summit
The Gathering Source	Low income	Summit
Tomorrow's Hope	Cancer, Alzheimer's, Dementia	Summit
Trans Parent (Beaver Dam)	Minorities	Focus Group
Trinity United Methodist	Community	Focus Group
United Way of Dodge County	Low income	Summit
UW Health- Beaver Dam	All	Focus Group
UW Madison Extension	Students	Summit
UW-Whitewater	Students	Focus Group
Watertown Department of Public Health	Public Health	Summit
Watertown Family Connections	Children, Community	Focus Group/Summit
Watertown Family Practice	All	Focus Group
Watertown Fire Department	Community	Summit
Watertown Health Department	Public Health	Summit
Watertown Regional Medical Center	All	Focus Group/Summit
Watertown Senior Center	Seniors	Summit
Watertown Unified School District	Children, Youth	Summit
Watertown Department of Public Health	Public Health	Focus Group
Wisconsin Council of Churches	All	Summit

In many cases, several representatives from each organization participated.

“Engaged, community well-being work is best performed by those closest to the issues. We’re thrilled to have so many people from a variety of sectors participate in the assessment and planning process,”
Emily Dieringer, Community Benefits Coordinator, Center for Community Health Advancement, Marshfield Clinic Health System.

”





Photo Credit: Kim Hiller

Community Engagement and Transparency

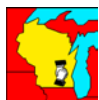
Many members of the community participated in focus groups, community surveys, and the summit. We are pleased to share the results of the Community Health Needs Assessment with the rest of the community in hopes of attracting more advocates and volunteers to improve the health of our communities. The following pages highlight key findings of the assessment. We hope you will take the time to review the health needs of our community as the findings impact every resident in one way or another; and join in the improvement efforts.

Input of Medically Underserved, Low-Income, and Minority Populations

Input of medically underserved, low-income and minority populations was received through focus groups, surveys and the community health summit. Agencies representing these population groups were intentionally invited to the focus groups and summit. The community survey was representative of the whole community – by age, income, and education.

Input of those with Expertise in Public Health

All three health departments in the two counties are members of DJHCP. They were integral contributors to the assessment. They served on the steering committee and coordinated all aspects of the assessment.



Community Selected for Assessment

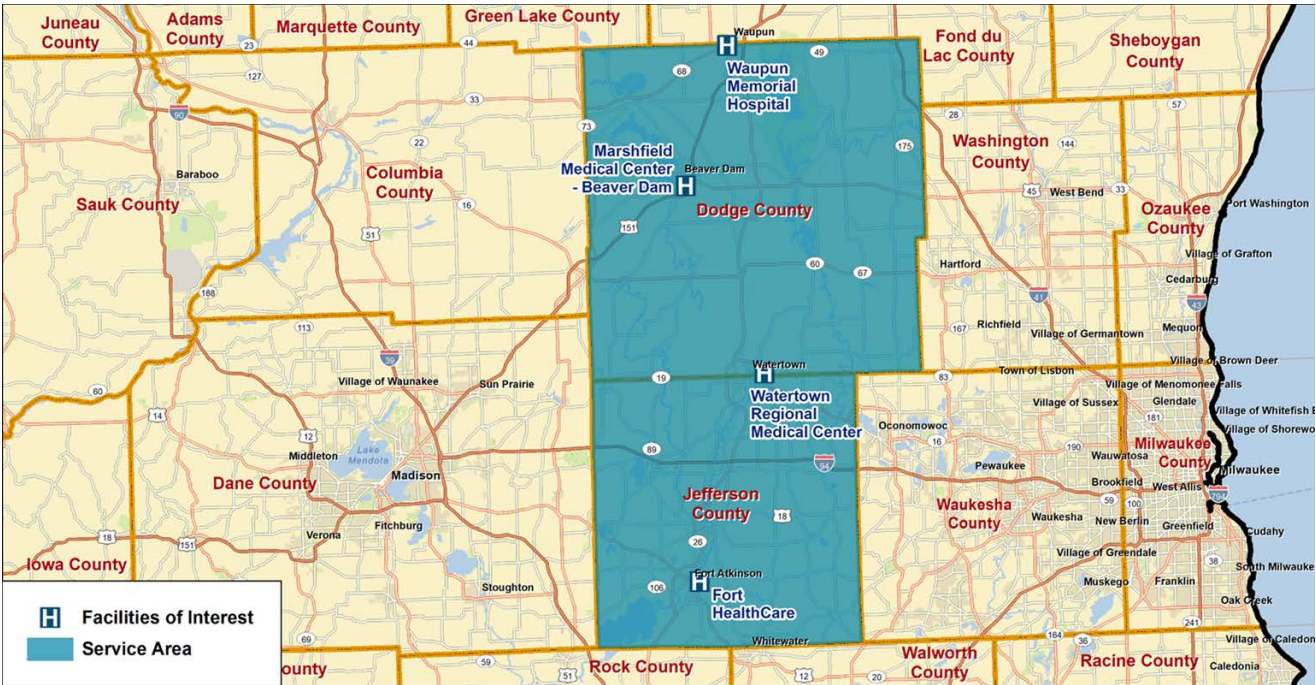
Dodge and Jefferson Counties were the primary focus of the CHNA due to the service area of Watertown Regional Medical Center. Used as the study area, Dodge provided 46% and Jefferson provided 50.5% of inpatient discharges from January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021. The community includes medically underserved, low-income, and minority populations who live in the geographic areas from which Watertown Regional Medical Center draws their patients.

All patients were used to determine the service area without regard to insurance coverage or eligibility for financial assistance under the hospital's Financial Assistance Policy.

	Fort Healthcare	Marshfield Medical Center Beaver Dam	Watertown Regional Medical Center
Dodge	1.3%	84.6%	46.0%
Jefferson	70.9%	0.7%	50.5%
Other	27.8%	14.7%	3.5%

Source: Hospitals; CY 2021

Dodge-Jefferson Healthier Community Partnership Study Area - 2022



Key Findings

Community Health Assessment

Results

Based on the previous CHNA priorities, secondary data, focus groups, and surveys, the summit participants selected the following significant health needs to be the focus of the work of community over the next three years.

1. **Access to affordable, quality mental health care**
2. **Access to affordable, quality housing and affordable, reliable transportation**
3. **Access to affordable, quality childcare**
4. **Equitable access to community-based resources and supports**

Process and Methods

Both primary and secondary data sources were used in the CHNA.

Primary methods included:

- Focus groups with community members
- Community online surveys
- Community Health Summit

Secondary methods included:

- Public health data – death statistics, County Health Rankings, cancer incidence
- Demographics and socioeconomic – population, poverty, uninsured, unemployment
- Psychographics – behavior measured by spending and media preferences



Photo Credit: Kim Hiller, Opening of Interurban Trailhead



Description of the Communities Served

Demographics

The table below shows the demographic summary of Watertown, WI and Dodge and Jefferson Counties, as compared to Wisconsin and the U.S.

	Watertown	Dodge County	Jefferson County	Wisconsin	USA
Population	23,030	90,186	85,622	5,922,426	333,934,112
Median Age	39.4	42.3	40.4	40.2	38.8
Median Household Income	\$59,111	\$61,969	\$71,285	\$63,001	\$64,730
Annual Population Growth (2021-2026)	-0.41% (2020)	0.19%	0.37%	0.41%	0.71%
Household Population	8,996	34,769	33,815	2,404,113	126,470,675
Dominant Tapestry	Green Acres (6A)	Salt of the Earth (6B)	Green Acres (6A)	Green Acres (6A)	Green Acres (6A)
Businesses	402	2,999	3,018	215,273	12,013,469
Employees	9,795	42,128	39,005	3,151,581	150,287,786
Health Care Index	95	91	98	95	100
Average Health Expenditures	NA	\$5,658	\$6,090	\$5,922	\$6,237
Total Health Expenditures	NA	196.7 M	205.9 M	14.2 B	788.8 B
Racial and Ethnic Make-up					
White	84%	92%	92%	84%	69%
Black	1%	3%	1%	7%	13%
American Indian	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0%	1%	1%	3%	6%
Other	0%	2%	3%	3%	7%
Mixed Race	3%	1%	2%	2%	4%
Hispanic Origin	11%	5%	8%	7%	19%

Sources: Dodge and Jefferson Counties, WI, and USA data retrieved from 2022 published DJHCP CHA document, listed source Esri. Watertown data retrieved from the following sources: Population data from <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US5583975-watertown-wi/>, Business and employee from <https://data.census.gov/table?q=Watertown,+WI&tid=ACST5Y2021.S0804> and <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/watertowncitywisconsin/SBO001217#SBO001217>; Annual Population Growth rate from <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/watertown-wi-population>, and Health Expenditures retrieved from BestPlaces Health Cost Index

**The Health Care Index is household-based, and represents the amount spent out of pocket for medical services and insurance relative to a national index of 100.*

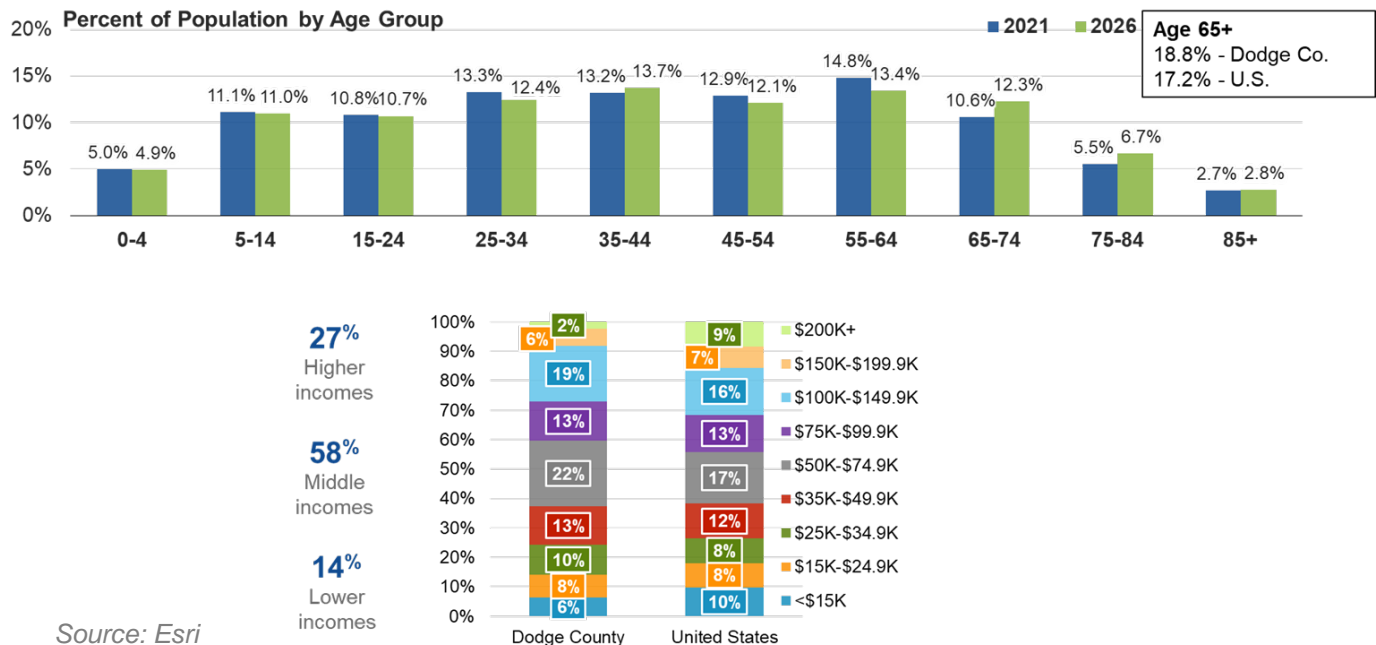
The median is the value at the midpoint of a frequency. There is an equal probability of falling above or below the median.

“ With roughly 175,000 individuals living between Dodge and Jefferson County, it is vital that we take the information gathered in this survey to work towards a healthier future for our communities,” Bridget Pritchard, Growth & Outreach Liaison, Watertown Regional Medical Center. ”



Demographics, cont.

Dodge County

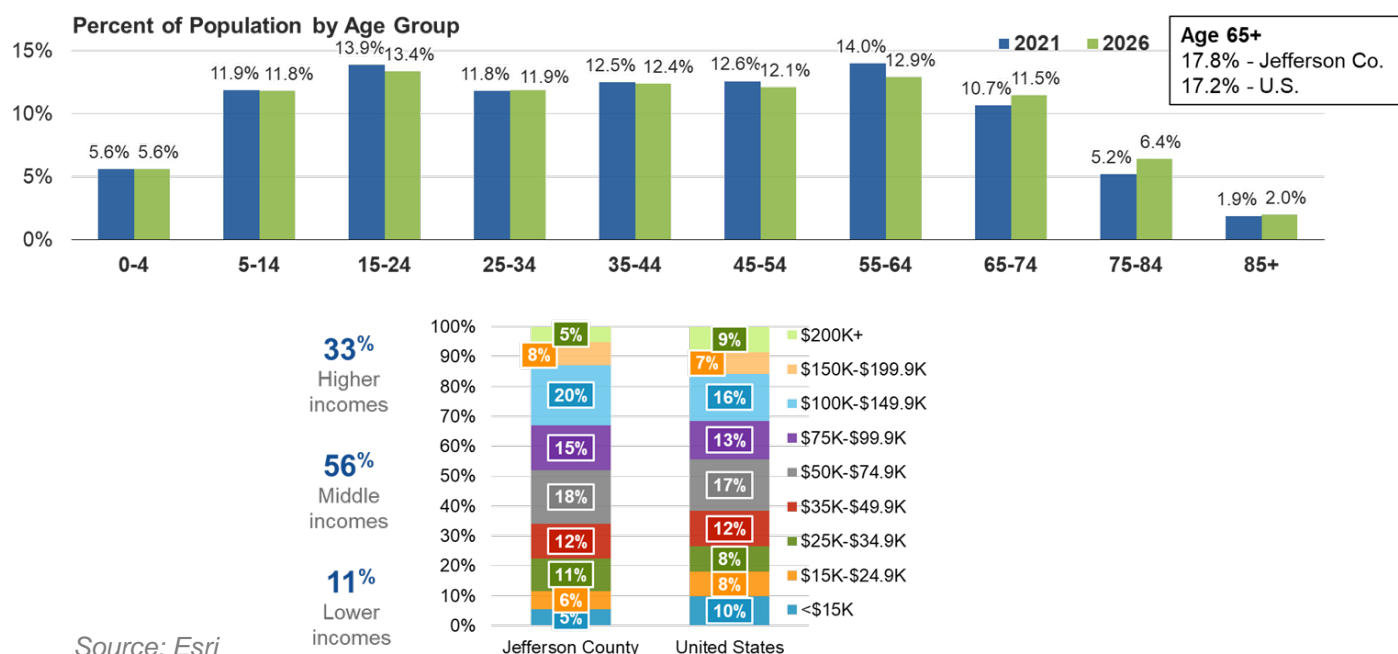


- The population of Dodge County is projected to increase from 2021 to 2026 (0.19% per year). Wisconsin is projected to increase 0.41% per year. The U.S. is projected to increase 0.71% per year.
- Dodge County had a higher median age (42.3 median age) than WI (40.2) and the U.S. (38.8). In Dodge County the percentage of the population 65 and over was 18.8%, higher than the U.S. population 65 and over at 17.2%.
- Dodge County's median household income at \$61,696 was lower than WI (\$63,001) and the U.S. (\$64,730). The rate of poverty in Dodge County was 7.2% which was lower than WI (10%) and the U.S. (11.9%).
- The household income distribution of Dodge County was 27% higher income (over \$100,000), 58% middle income, and 14% lower income (under \$25,000). The largest income group is the 22% making \$50,000 to \$74,900.
- The health care index measures how much the population spent out-of-pocket on health care services including insurance premiums. The U.S. index was 100. Dodge County was 91, indicating 9% less spent out of pocket than the average U.S. household on medical care (doctor's office visits, prescriptions, hospital visits) and insurance premiums.
- The racial and ethnic make-up of Dodge County was 92% White, 3% Black, 5% Hispanic origin, 1% more than one race, 1% American Indian, 1% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 2% other. (These percentages total to over 100% because Hispanic is an ethnicity, not a race.)



Demographics, cont.

Jefferson County

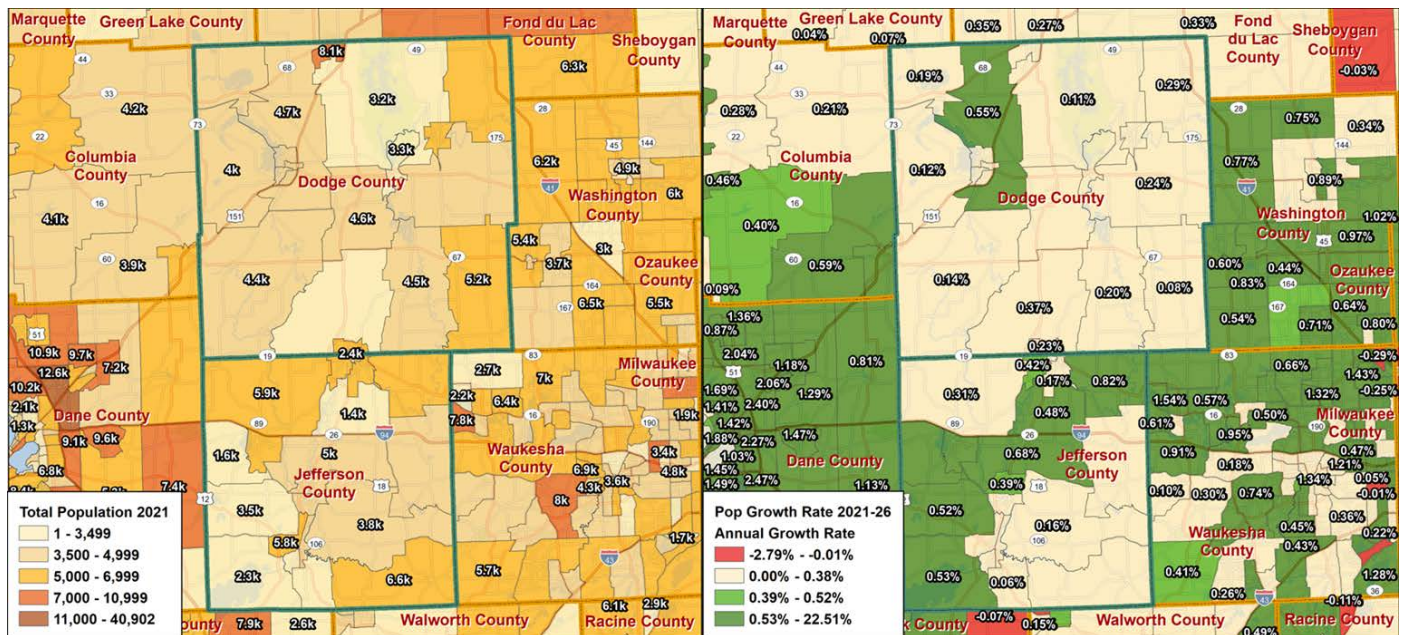


- The population of Jefferson County is projected to increase from 2021 to 2026 (0.37% per year). Wisconsin is projected to increase 0.41% per year. The U.S. is projected to increase 0.71% per year.
- Jefferson County had a higher median age (40.4 median age) than WI (40.2) and the U.S. (38.8). In Jefferson County the percentage of the population 65 and over was 17.8%, higher than the U.S. population 65 and over at 17.2%.
- Jefferson County's median household income at \$71,285 was higher than WI (\$63,001) and the U.S. (\$64,730). The rate of poverty in Jefferson County was 7.3% which was lower than WI (10%) and the U.S.(11.9%).
- The household income distribution of Jefferson County was 33% higher income (over \$100,000), 56% middle income, and 11% lower income (under \$25,000). The largest income group is the 20% making \$100,000 to \$149,000.
- The health care index measures how much the population spent out-of-pocket on health care services including insurance premiums. The U.S. index was 100. Jefferson County was 98, indicating 2% less spent out of pocket than the average U.S. household on medical care (doctor's office visits, prescriptions, hospital visits) and insurance premiums.
- The racial and ethnic make-up of Jefferson County was 92% White, 1% Black, 8% Hispanic origin, 2% more than one race, 1% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 3% other. *(These percentages total to over 100% because Hispanic is an ethnicity, not a race.)*



Demographics, cont.

2021 Population by Census Tract and Change (2021-2026)



Source: Esri

Red is population decline
 Yellow is positive up to the WI growth rate
 Green is greater than the WI growth rate
 Dark green is twice the WI growth rate

Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. The higher populated census tracts are smaller geographically and the less populated census tracts are larger in geography. The highest populated census tracts contain 5.0K-8K and are generally near towns – Waupun, Beaver Dam, Watertown, and Fort Atkinson.

All census tracts in the two counties are projected to increase. The largest increases are in Jefferson County.

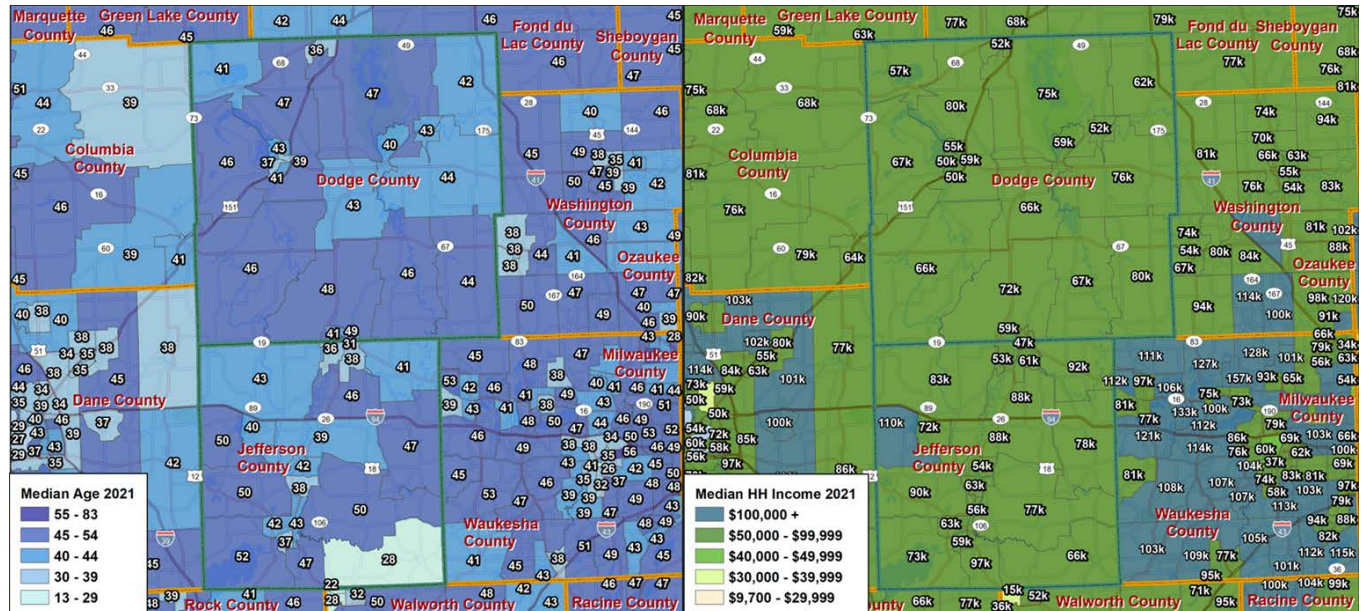


Photo Credit: Kim Hiller, Health Department Community Garden produce

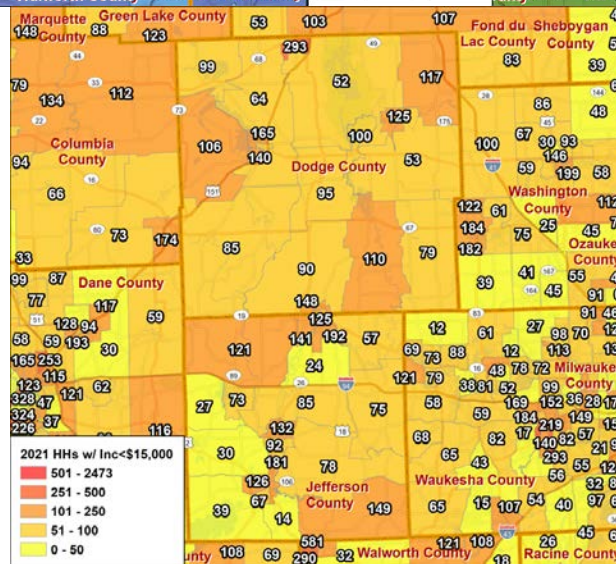


Demographics, cont.

2021 Median Age & Income



Source: Esri



The top two maps depict median age and median income by census tract. Looking at age and income by census tract is helpful to demonstrate that all areas of a county are not the same. The health needs may be very different in the census tract in the southeast corner of Jefferson County with a lower median age of 28 and the tract in the southwest corner of Jefferson County with a median age of 52.

Looking at median household income by census tract also gives insight into health status. The lower income areas may require more resources than the higher income tracts. The census tract in Watertown with \$59,111 median household income will have different health outcomes compared to the census tract to its southwest with \$110,000 median household income.

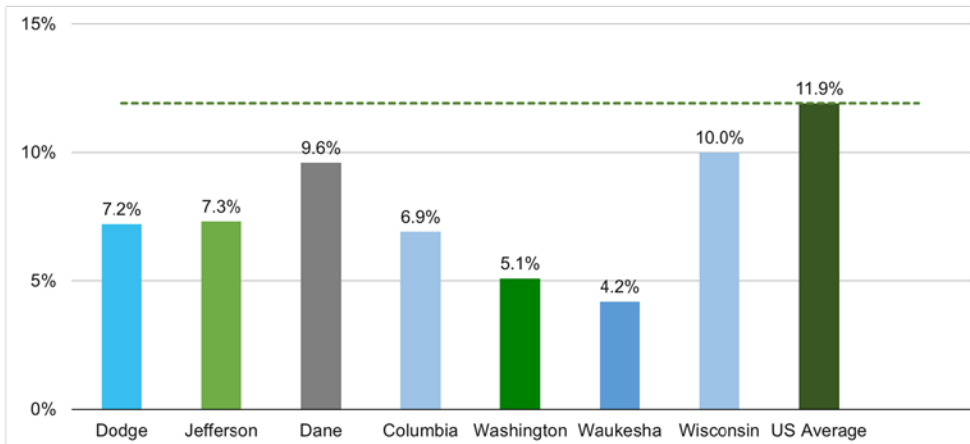
The lower map is the number of households making less than \$15,000 per year. Again, further attempting to identify those areas within the county that may have a lower health status. A census tract in Waupun had 293 families making less than \$15,000 per year.



Demographics, cont.

Dodge County’s 2020 poverty percentage was 7.2% and Jefferson County was 7.3% compared to Wisconsin at 10% and the U.S. at 11.9%. The cost of living in Dodge and Jefferson Counties was lower than WI and the U.S.

Poverty Estimates 2020 for Contiguous Counties, WI, and US



Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

66 percent of employees in Dodge County were employed in:

- Manufacturing (26.8%)
- Health Care & Social Assistance (12.3%)
- Public Administration (11.1%)
- Retail Trade (9.1%)
- Educational Services (6.7%)

65.3 percent of employees in Jefferson County were employed in:

- Retail Trade (18.7%)
- Manufacturing (18.0%)
- Health Care & Social Assistance (12%)
- Educational Services (8.4%)
- Accommodation & Food Services (7.1%)

43.3 percent of employees in Watertown were employed in:

- Health Care (12.8%)
- Educational Services (6.7%)
- Metal & metal products (6.0%)
- Construction (5.2%)
- Accommodation & food services (4.6%)
- Machinery (4.6%)
- Food (3.4%)



Photo Credit: Unknown, Interurban Trail

Source: Esri and <https://www.city-data.com/city/Watertown-Wisconsin.html>

Retail trade, and accommodation and food service offer health insurance at lower rates than manufacturing, healthcare, public administration, and educational services. Dodge and Jefferson Counties’ May 2022 preliminary unemployment was 2.4% and 2.5% respectively, compared to 2.9% for Wisconsin and 4.0% for the U.S.

It is beneficial to contact people in groups to improve health. There are three primary places people gather during the week: work, church, and school. These are three excellent places to reach people to create a culture of health.



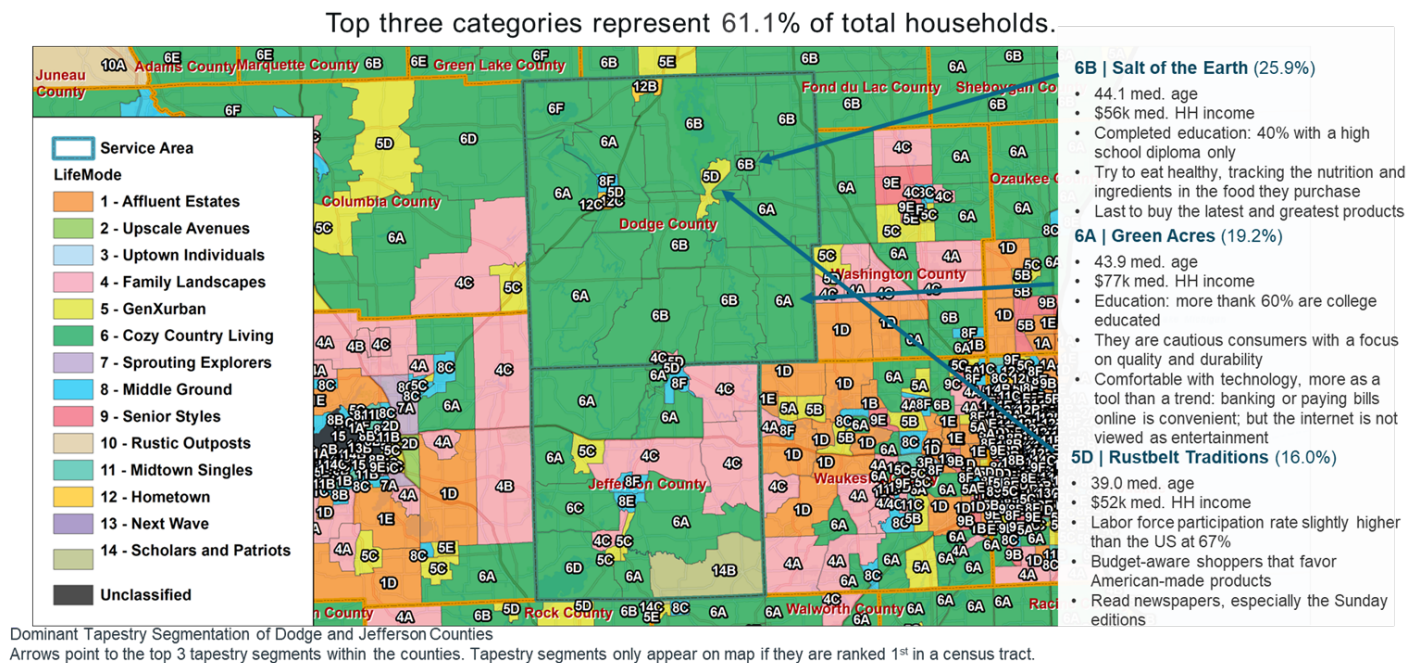
Demographics, cont.

Tapestry Segmentation

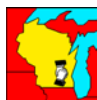
Demographics are population, age, sex, and race. Psychographics are adding behavior data in the form of spending habits and survey data on top of demographics. Sixty-one percent of Dodge and Jefferson Counties are included in three Tapestry Segments. The map below is color coded by LifeMode, which are groupings of Tapestry Segments that behave similarly. The dominant Tapestry Segment of each census tract is identified by number.

The dominant Tapestry Segments in the counties were Salt of the Earth (25.9%), Green Acres (19.2%), and Rustbelt Traditions (16%).

There is a very brief description of the segments on the right of the map. There is much more information on Tapestry Segments, at <http://doc.arcgis.com/en/Esri-demographics/data/tapestry-segmentation.htm>. Analyzing the Tapestry Segments in the study area helps determine health habits and communication preferences of residents, enabling more effective communication and implementation of solutions to improve health. Many spoke of meeting people where they are in the focus groups. Studying their Tapestry Segment can help do that.



Source: Esri



Focus Group and Survey Results

Focus Groups

Over 70 community stakeholders representing the broad interests of the community as well as those representing low income, medically underserved, and minority populations participated in focus groups on June 6 and 7, 2022, for their input into the community's health. There were eight focus groups, each with a specific focus: all abilities/special needs, seniors, youth, social determinants of health, needs of Spanish speakers, LGBTQIA+, mental health, and healthcare providers. Below is a summary of the focus groups. The full summary is included in the Appendices.

The participants defined health as overall wellbeing, encompassing one's physical, mental, social, spiritual, emotional and financial state. Most felt that knowing how and when to access resources is also essential to maintaining good health.

The most significant health issues identified by each group for the communities are summarized as:

- Seniors – aging, isolation, mental health, transportation, lack of prevention
- Special needs/All abilities – isolation, support for caregivers, unhealthy cycles in the home, education, diet and exercise
- Youth – lack of access to resources, lack of knowledge of resources, need more mental health resources in schools, lack of connection after pandemic
- Spanish speaking – mental health, lack of knowledge and comprehension of resources, low levels of education and literacy, fear of immigration status, behavioral health waiting list, need more communication with parents
- Social determinants of health – substance use disorder, mental health, housing, transportation, poverty, childcare
- Providers – depression and anxiety in parents, fear or lack of faith in healthcare system, rise of mental health issues in children
- Mental health – mental health stigmas, social media and isolation affecting mental health, need more resources for children
- LGBTQIA+ – lack of age-appropriate LGBTQIA+ educational resources in school, need safe spaces at home and school for children in the LGBTQIA+ community, access to STD prevention information and testing, lack of awareness in community



Focus Group and Survey Results

Focus Groups (cont.)

If given a magic wand and no resource restrictions, the participants selected the following solutions to improve health:

- Provide affordable housing
- Free or affordable healthcare including medications, dental care, focus on prevention
- Create support systems for those dealing with mental health, increase therapists in schools
- Resources for those dealing with crises, eliminate stigmas, substance use education, reduce substance availability
- More gender affirming care, foster a community of forgiveness, unity and acceptance



YOUR VOICE MATTERS!

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM **YOU** ABOUT THE STRENGTHS AND NEEDS OF YOUR COMMUNITIES. HELP US PLAN FOR YOUR **HEALTHIEST FUTURE**.

SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS NOW THROUGH JUNE 27, 2022

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Dodge_Jefferson_Community_Survey

Your answers are anonymous, and if you're uncomfortable answering a question, you may skip it. The survey should take about 10 minutes to complete.

Coordinated by Dodge Jefferson Healthier Community Partnership



¡TU VOZ IMPORTA!

QUEREMOS SABER DE USTED ACERCA DE LAS FORTALEZAS Y NECESIDADES DE SUS COMUNIDADES. AYÚDANOS A PLANIFICAR TU FUTURO MÁS HETEROGÉNEO.

COMPARTE TUS PENSAMIENTOS AHORA HASTA EL 27 DE JUNIO DE 2022

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Dodge_Jefferson_Community_Survey_Spanish

Sus respuestas son anónimas, y si no se siente cómodo respondiendo una pregunta, puede omitirla. La encuesta debe tardar unos 10 minutos en completarse.

Coordinated by Dodge Jefferson Healthier Community Partnership

Community engagement and marketing materials were created in English and Spanish to reach residents.



Community Survey Results

Dodge-Jefferson Healthier Community Partnership conducted community surveys via SurveyMonkey online and distributed paper copies in Dodge and Jefferson Counties. 1,206 total surveys were completed, 1,195 in English and 11 in Spanish. The surveys were conducted from May 30 - July 12, 2022. Below is a summary of the most significant health issues with full survey results available in the Appendix.

The largest weaknesses in the community were: healthy eating options (for example, at a restaurant), affordability of healthy food, high quality, reliable internet, dental care affordability, mental health affordability, mental health access, childcare affordability, affordable transportation options, and income/wages.

There is large-scale agreement around the following issues:

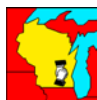
- Preparing/eating fruits and vegetables is easy
- Fresh fruits and vegetables are close by and/or easy to get to
- I have close friends, family or supports that I can depend on
- I feel safe in my community
- Our community is a good place to raise children
- I get the dental care I need
- I get the medical care I need
- There is a need for leaders in my community to understand more about mental health needs

There were disruptions households experienced as a result of COVID-19 including: isolation, screen time, mental health – depression, anxiety, change in physical activity, postponed/delayed medical care, and access to my doctor/provider.

Because of the pandemic, many are still dealing with mental health – depression and anxiety, and a change in physical activity.

Survey data was disaggregated and analyzed by demographics*. Among the most prominent differences by age, race, Hispanic origin or sexual orientation were:

- Younger population thinks belonging and acceptance and high quality, reliable internet are more of a weakness than the older population.
- Acceptance and belonging, a place to raise children, family support, how often domestic violence occurs, accessing dental care and childcare are more weaknesses for minority populations than for the White population.



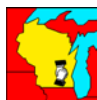
Community Survey Results, (con.)

- The Hispanic and Non-Hispanic populations don't differ significantly in most attributes. Acceptance and belonging are more of a weakness for the Hispanic population.
- Community connected is more of a weakness for the Hispanic and non-straight population.
- Family support is more of a strength for the Hispanic population.
- Family support is more of a weakness for the non-straight population.
- How often domestic violence occurs is more of a weakness for the Hispanic and non-straight populations.
- Acceptance and belonging are more of a weakness for the disabled and the non-straight populations.
- Support for individuals to connect is more of a weakness for the non-straight population.
- Dental care, substance misuse treatment, mental health care, childcare, resources in a needed language, receiving support from a faith or civic organization are more weaknesses for the Hispanic population.
- Dental care, mental health care, support from a faith community or civic organization are issues for the disabled population more so than the able population.
- Getting needed medical care, support from a faith community or civic organization are more issues for the non-straight population.

Other results of note related to the Social Determinants of Health:

- 23% do not have a reliable, affordable place to live.
- 17% have pests, bugs, ants, or mice.
- The under 25 population and those without insurance has more housing issues than any other age group or insured group.

**Some demographics have a very small sample size (e.g. Hispanic origin N = 24). See Appendix for more details regarding demographics of respondents.*



Health Status Data, Rankings and Comparisons

Health Status Data

Based on the 2022 County Health Rankings study performed by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin², Dodge County ranked 43rd out of 72 Wisconsin counties ranked for health outcomes (1= the healthiest; 72 = unhealthiest), and 35th for health factors. Jefferson County ranked 15th for health outcomes and 22nd for health factors. Health outcomes are composed of length of life and quality of life. Health factors are comprised of health behaviors, clinical care, social & environmental factors, and physical environment.

County Health Rankings suggested the areas to explore for improvement in Dodge County were higher adult smoking, higher percentage of adult obesity, higher percentage of excessive drinking, higher ratio of population to dentists, lower percentage of high school completion, and lower percentage of college attendance. The areas of strength were lower percentage of physical inactivity, lower rate of teen births, lower uninsured, lower number of preventable hospital stays, higher number of mammography screenings, higher flu vaccinations, lower percentage of unemployment, lower percentage of children in poverty, and lower income inequality.

County Health Rankings suggested the areas to explore for improvement in Jefferson County were higher adult smoking, higher percentage of adult obesity, higher percentage of excessive drinking, higher percentage of alcohol-impaired driving deaths, higher population to primary care physicians, and higher air pollution-particulate matter. The areas of strength were lower percentage of physical inactivity, lower rate of teen births, lower percentage of uninsured, lower preventable hospital stays, higher flu vaccinations, higher percentage of high school completion and some college, lower percentage of children in poverty, and lower income inequality.

When analyzing the health status data, local results were compared to Wisconsin, the U.S. (where available), and the top 10% of counties in the U.S. (the 90th percentile, where available). Where Dodge and Jefferson Counties' results were worse than WI and U.S., groups and individuals have an opportunity to act and improve these community measures. To become the healthiest community in Wisconsin and eventually the nation, Dodge and Jefferson Counties must close several lifestyle gaps. For additional perspective, Wisconsin was ranked the 20th healthiest state out of the 50 states. (Source: 2020 America's Health Rankings; lower is better) Wisconsin strengths were low prevalence of non-medical drug use, high rate of high school graduation and high prevalence of having an annual dental visit. The challenges for WI were high prevalence of excessive drinking, high racial disparity in high school graduation rates, and low prevalence of colorectal cancer screening.

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Health Status Data, Rankings and Comparisons (cont.)

Comparisons of Health Status

Information from County Health Rankings and America’s Health Rankings was analyzed in the CHNA in addition to the previously reviewed sociodemographic information and other public health data. Other data analyzed is referenced in the bullets below, such as: causes of death, demographics, socioeconomics, consumer health spending, and focus groups. If a measure was better than Wisconsin, it was identified as a strength, and where an indicator was worse than Wisconsin, it was indicated as an opportunity for improvement. To prevent strengths from becoming opportunities for improvement, it’s important to continually focus on them. Opportunities were denoted with red octagons, and strengths were denoted with green stars for easy interpretation. The years displayed on the County Health Rankings graphs show the year the data was released. The actual years of the data are contained in the source notes below the graphs.



Photo Credit: Kim Hiller, Tour da Goose

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² The Rankings are based on a model of population health that emphasizes the many factors that, if improved, can help make communities healthier places to live, learn, work and play. Building on the work of America’s Health Rankings, the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute has used this model to rank the health of Wisconsin’s counties every year since 2003.



Comparisons of Health Status

In most of the following graphs, Dodge County will be blue, Jefferson County will be red, Wisconsin (WI) will be orange, U.S. will be green and the 90th percentile of counties in the U.S. will be gold.

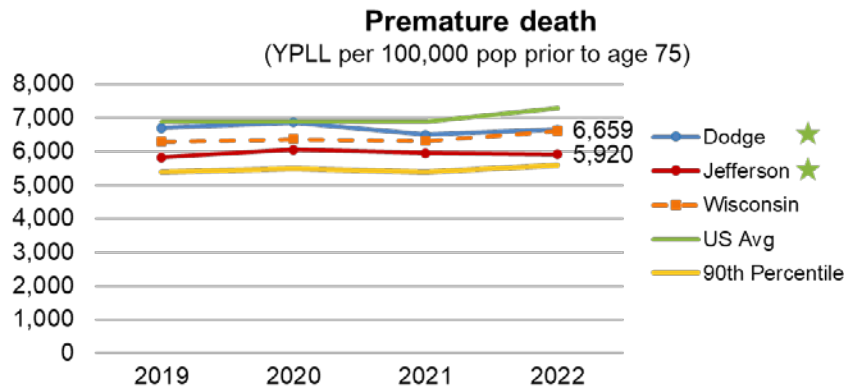
Health Outcomes (Length of Life and Quality of Life)

Health Outcomes are a combination of length of life and quality of life measures. Dodge and Jefferson Counties ranked 43rd and 15th in health outcomes respectively out of 72 Wisconsin counties.

Length of Life

Length of life was measured by years of potential life lost per 100,000 population prior to age 75; here, lower is better. For example, a 25-year-old killed in an accident equates to 50 years of potential life lost prior to age 75. Dodge and Jefferson Counties ranked 43rd and 19th in length of life in WI, respectively. Dodge County lost 6,659 years of potential life per 100,000 population, while Jefferson lost 5,920 years of potential life per 100,000 population. Both were lower than the U.S.

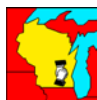
Dodge County residents can expect to live 0.4 years longer than U.S. residents and 1.2 years less than WI residents. Jefferson County residents can expect to live 2.2 year longer than U.S. residents and 0.6 years longer than WI residents.



Life Expectancy	
(Average number of years a person can expect to live)	
2018-2020	
Dodge County	77.7
Jefferson County	79.5
Wisconsin	78.9
US Avg*	77.3
90th Percentile	80.6

*2020; due to Covid and impacts of Covid, life expectancy in the US decreased 1.87 years in 2020.

Source: County Health Rankings; National Center for Health Statistics – Mortality File 2018-2020



Leading Causes of Death: Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 Population

Cause of Death	Dodge County	Jefferson County	Wisconsin	US
Heart Disease	187.2	162.8	162.2	168.2
Cancer	164.1	140.6	148.7	144.1
COVID-19*	102.3*	73.9*	70.2	85.0
Accidents (Unintentional Injuries)	78.3	70.8	71.5	57.6
Respiratory Diseases	46.9	38.8	35.6	36.4
Strokes	35.9	36.9	36.4	38.8
Suicide	15.7	15.9	14.5	13.5
Alzheimer's	45.9	34.2	33.2	32.4
Diabetes	18.8	15.9	22.0	24.8
Septicemia	8.0	6.3	8.1	9.7
Influenza and Pneumonia	18.2	8.3	9.7	13.0
Parkinson Disease	13.7	10.7	10.6	9.9
Liver Disease	11.4	8.4	12.2	13.3
Nephritis, nephrosis	15.0	8.9	11.0	12.7

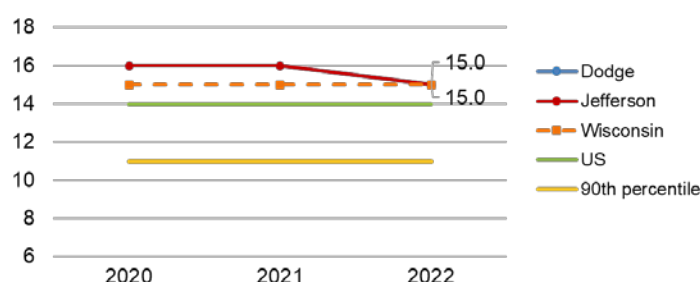
Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population.

Dodge and Jefferson County data from 2017-2020. US and WI data from 2020
Rates that appear in red for a county denote a higher value compared to state data.
Age Adjustment Uses 2000 Standard Population.

* COVID-19 Data from 2020 CHR; National Center for Health Statistics - Mortality Files

Rates in red had death rates higher than WI. The leading causes of death in Dodge and Jefferson Counties were heart disease, cancer, COVID-19, accidents, followed by respiratory diseases, Alzheimer's, and strokes.

Suicide Rate
(per 100,000 Population)



Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population.
Dodge County, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, and US data are from individual years.
Dodge and Jefferson county both had identical numbers for each year so only one graph line is visible
Age Adjustment Uses 2000 Standard Population.

Infant Mortality and Prenatal Care

Indicator	Dodge	Jefferson
Infant Mortality	3.6	4.6
Percentage of adequate prenatal care	76.4%	87.9%

Infant Mortality
Dodge & Jefferson (2017-2020)
Wisconsin = 6.0 (2020)
U.S. = 5.6 (2019)

Dodge and Jefferson Counties' suicide rate was the same as WI, and higher than the U.S. The trend is down.

Source(s): Wonder CDC.gov (2019) Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population. Age Adjustment Uses 2000 Standard Population.

WISH, Infant Mortality Module (Wisconsin, 1990 - 2020)

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics, 2017.





Photo Credit: Kim Hiller, City of Watertown

Length of Life **STRENGTHS**

- Dodge and Jefferson Counties had longer life expectancy at 77.7 and 79.5 years respectively than the U.S. at 77.
- Jefferson County had a longer life expectancy at 79.5 than both WI at 78.9 and the U.S. at 77.3
- Dodge County had lower death rates for strokes, diabetes, septicemia and liver disease than WI.
- Jefferson County had lower death rates of cancer, accidents, diabetes, septicemia, influenza/pneumonia, liver disease and nephritis, nephrosis than WI.

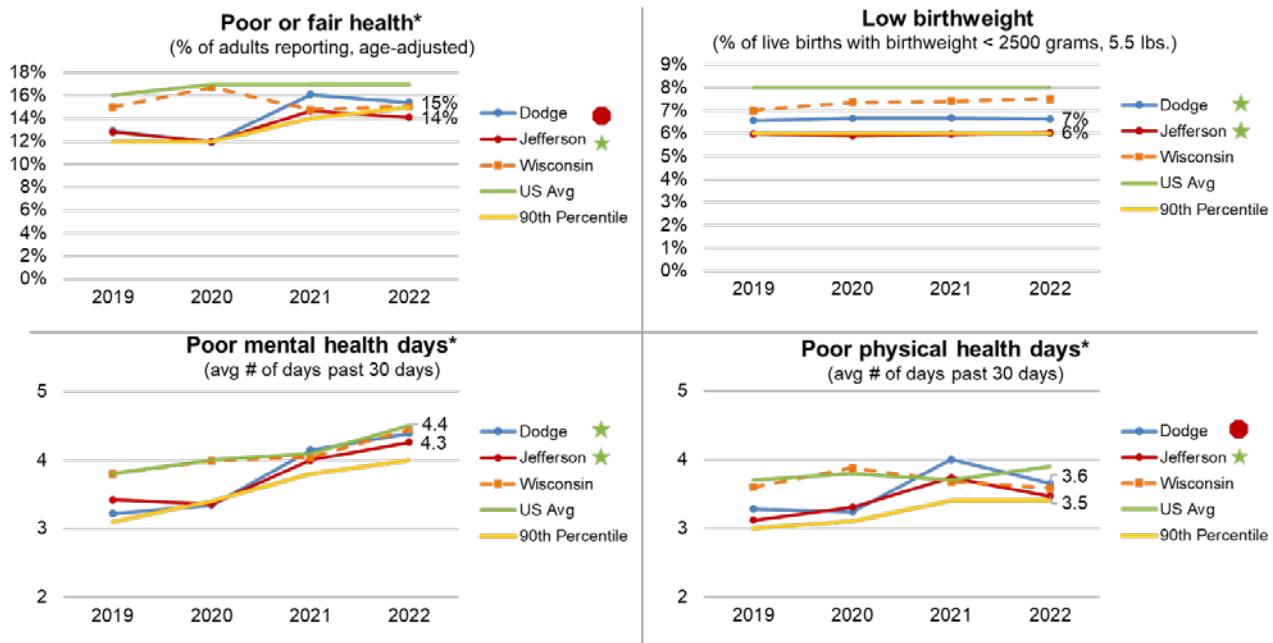
Length of Life **OPPORTUNITIES**

- Dodge and Jefferson Counties had higher death rates for heart disease, COVID-19, respiratory disease, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's Disease, and suicide than both WI and the U.S.
- Dodge County had higher death rates for accidents, influenza/pneumonia and nephritis, nephrosis than WI.
- Jefferson County had a higher death rate for strokes than WI.



Quality of Life

Quality of life was measured by: % reporting fair or poor health, the average number of poor physical health days and poor mental health days in the past 30 days, and % of live births with birthweight less than 2500 grams, or 5.5 lbs. Dodge and Jefferson Counties ranked 41st and 11th respectively in quality of life out of 72 Wisconsin counties.



Source: County Health Rankings; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2019
Source: County Health Rankings; National Center for Health Statistics – Natality files (2014-2020)

Quality of Life STRENGTHS

- Jefferson County had a lower percentage of adults reporting poor or fair health than WI.
- Dodge and Jefferson Counties had lower percentages of low birthweight babies at 7% and 6% respectively than both WI and the U.S.
- Dodge and Jefferson Counties had fewer poor mental health days than both WI and the U.S.
- Jefferson County had fewer poor physical health days than WI.

Quality of Life OPPORTUNITIES

- Dodge County had a higher percentage of adults reporting poor or fair health than WI.
- Dodge County had more poor physical health days than WI.



Health Factors or Determinants

Health factors or determinants rankings are comprised of measures related to health behaviors (30% of ranking), clinical care (20%), social & economic factors (40%), and physical environment (10%). Out of 72 Wisconsin counties, Dodge County ranked 35th and Jefferson County ranked 22nd in health factors.

Health Behaviors

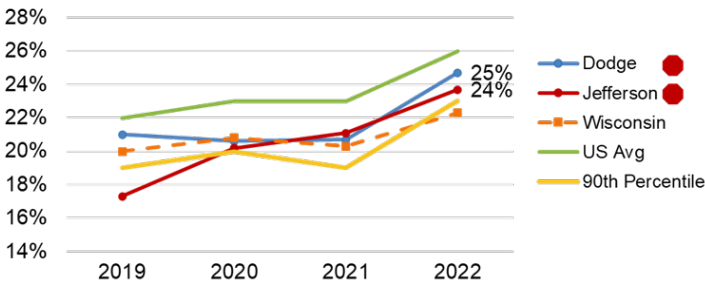
Health behaviors are made up of nine measures and account for 30% of the county rankings. Out of 72 counties in Wisconsin, Dodge County ranked 55th and Jefferson County ranked 16th in health behaviors.

Adult obesity
(% of adults that report a BMI of 30 or more)

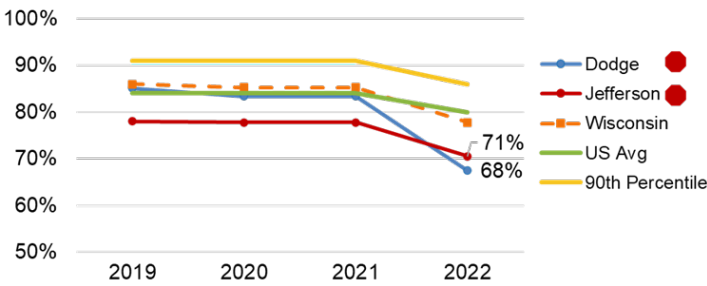
2022	
Dodge County	39%
Jefferson County	34%
Wisconsin	34%
US Avg	32%
90th Percentile	30%

Beginning with 2022 CHR, the CDC has updated their modeling procedure for producing small-area estimates. 2022 released data should not be compared to prior years.

Physical inactivity
(% 20 yo and older reporting no leisure time physical activity)



Access to exercise opportunities
(% of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity)



Adult smoking
(% that report every day or "most days")

2022	
Dodge County	18%
Jefferson County	17%
Wisconsin	16%
US Avg	16%
90th Percentile	15%

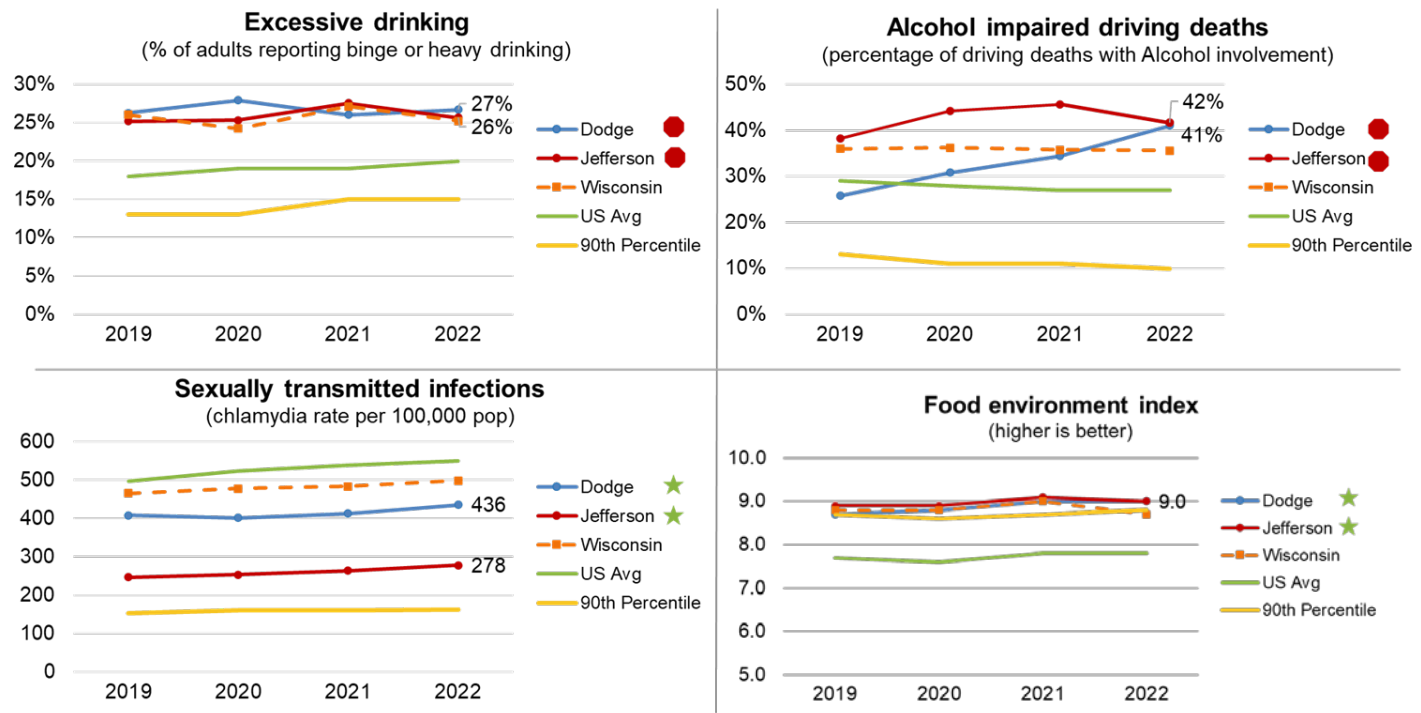
In 1965, 45% of the US smoked

Beginning with 2022 CHR, the CDC has updated their modeling procedure for producing small-area estimates. 2022 released data should not be compared to prior years.

Source: Obesity & Physical Inactivity – CHR, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019
Source: Access to exercise opportunities – CHR, Business Analyst, Delorme map data, Esri, & US Census Tigerline Files, 2010 and 2021. Measures the percentage of individuals in a County who live reasonably close to a location for physical activity, defined as parks or recreational facilities (local, state national parks, gyms, community centers, YMCAs, dance studios and pools based on SIC codes)
Source: Smoking - CHR; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2019



Health Behaviors, Cont.



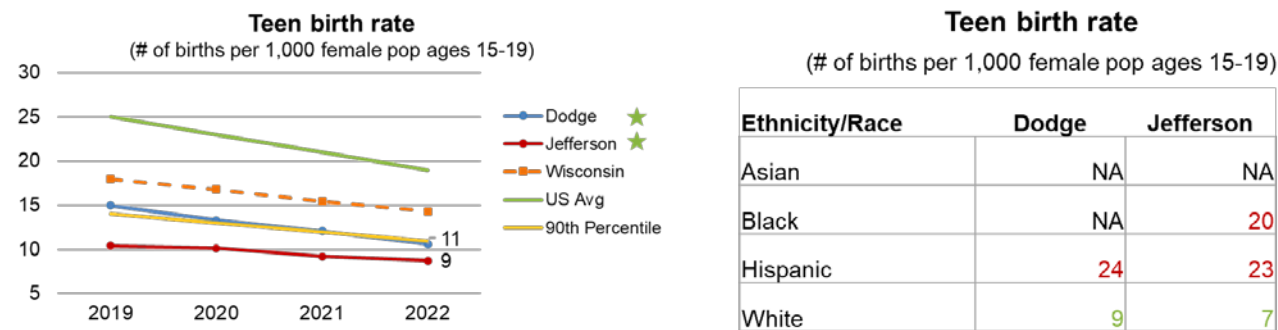
Source: Excessive drinking - CHR; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2019

Source: Alcohol-impaired driving deaths - CHR; Fatality Analysis Reporting System, 2016-2020

Source: STIs - CHR; National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2019

Source: Food environment: CHR; USDA Food Environment Atlas, Map the Meal Gap from Feeding America, 2019

The food environment index is comprised of % of the population with limited access to healthy foods and % of the population with food insecurity. Limited access to foods estimates the % of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store. Food insecurity is the % of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year.



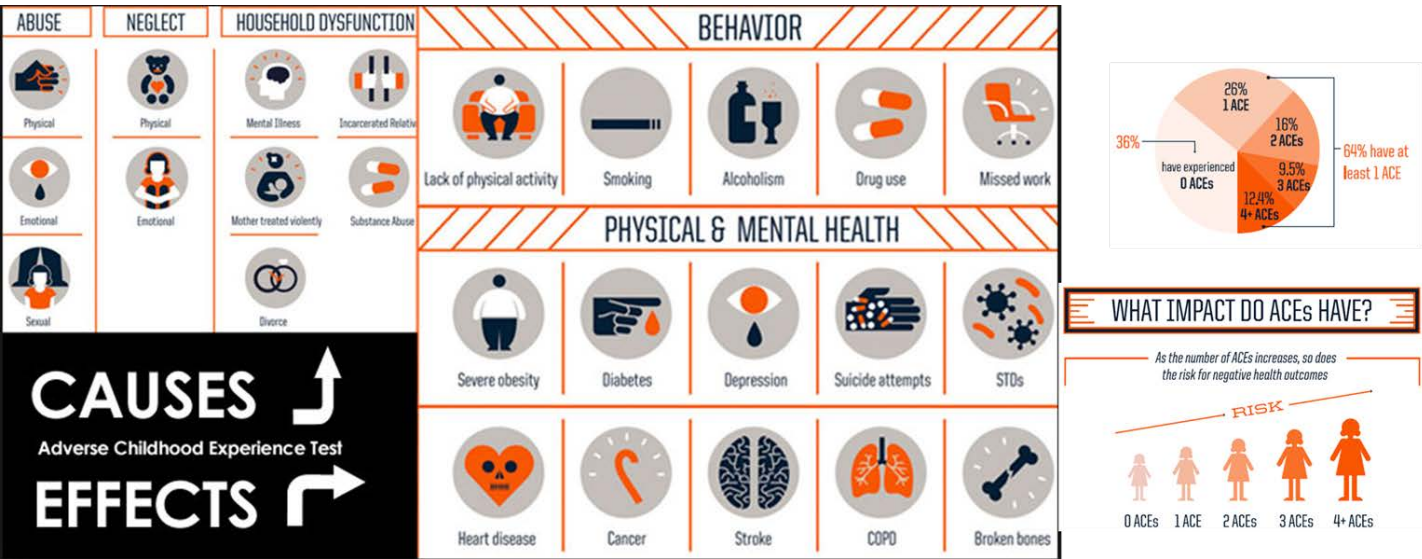
Source: Teen birth rate – CHR; National Center for Health Statistics – Natality files, 2014-2020



Health Behaviors, Cont.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Abuse, neglect and household dysfunction have the effect of poor health behaviors as well as poor physical and mental health. The more ACEs a child has the higher risk they are for poor health outcomes. According to the CDC, “Adverse Childhood Experiences have a tremendous impact on future violence victimization and perpetration, and lifelong health and opportunity.” ACEs are strongly associated with social inequities. While present in all populations, females, LGBTQ+, people of color, and those experiencing income disparities are at a greater risk of experiencing multiple ACEs.



	0 ACEs	1 ACEs	2+ ACEs
United States	54%	25%	22%
Wisconsin	59%	21%	20%

NSCH 2016: Adverse childhood experiences. Nationwide vs. Wisconsin (childhealthdata.org)

Among children from birth through age 17, percentage reported to have had zero, one, and two or more ACEs, nationally and by state. Data Source: National Survey of Children’s Health 2016, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. <https://mchb.hrsa.gov/data/national-surveys>. Citation: Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. 2016 National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH) data query. Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health supported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB). Retrieved [09/15/21] from [www.childhealthdata.org].

ACEs data is not available for Dodge and Jefferson Counties. However, Wisconsin had a higher percentage of youth with no ACEs and lower percentages of youth with 1 or 2 ACEs.



Health Behaviors, Cont.

Health Behaviors STRENGTHS

- Adult obesity was 34% in Jefferson County, equal to WI.
- Sexually transmitted infections measured by chlamydia rate per 100,000 population were lower in Dodge (436) and Jefferson (278) Counties than WI (499) and the U.S. (551).
- The food environment index was higher (better) in Dodge and Jefferson Counties (9.0) than WI (8.7) and the U.S. (7.8).
- The teen birth rate in Dodge and Jefferson Counties was 11 and 9 births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19, lower than WI and the U.S. at 19 births per 1,000. The trend has decreased since 2019.

Health Behaviors OPPORTUNITIES

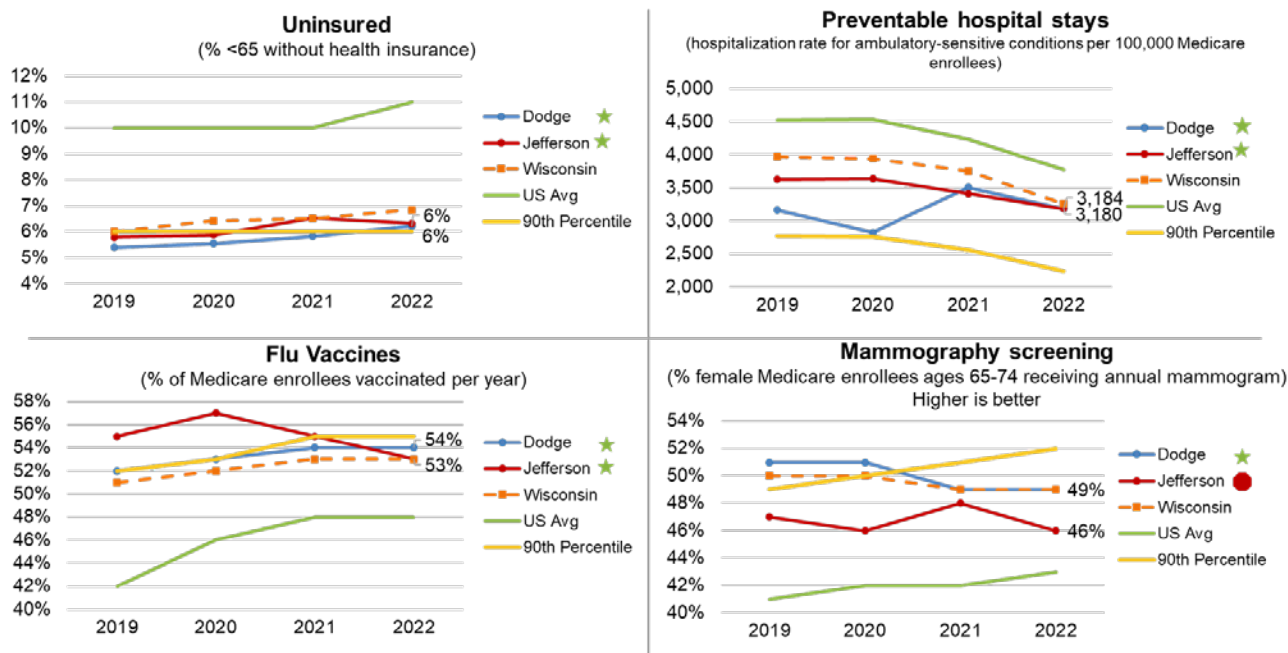
- Dodge and Jefferson Counties reported binge or heavy drinking at 27% and 26% respectively, higher than both WI and the U.S.
- Dodge and Jefferson Counties reported a higher percentage of alcohol impaired driving deaths at 41% and 42% respectively than both WI and the U.S.
- Adult obesity in Dodge County was 39%, higher than WI at 34% and the U.S. at 32%. Obesity puts people at increased risk of chronic diseases including diabetes, kidney disease, joint problems, hypertension, and heart disease. Obesity can cause complications in surgery and with anesthesia. It has been implicated in Alzheimer’s and often leads to metabolic syndrome and type 2 diabetes.
- Physical inactivity was higher in Dodge and Jefferson Counties both at 25% than in WI at 23% but lower than the U.S. at 26%.
- Dodge (68%) and Jefferson (71%) Counties had access to exercise opportunities compared to 78% of WI and 80% of the U.S.
- Eighteen percent of Dodge and 17% of Jefferson County smoked, higher than WI and the U.S. both at 16%.
- The teen birth rate was higher among Hispanics at 24 for Dodge and 23 for Jefferson for births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19.

“ Understanding the health behaviors of our community members is helpful in determining what strategies we may focus on over the next three years. Centering on policy, systems, and environmental change strategies will help us to ensure that healthy choices are readily available and easily accessible for all long term,” Traci Wilson, Community Program Coordinator, Fort HealthCare.



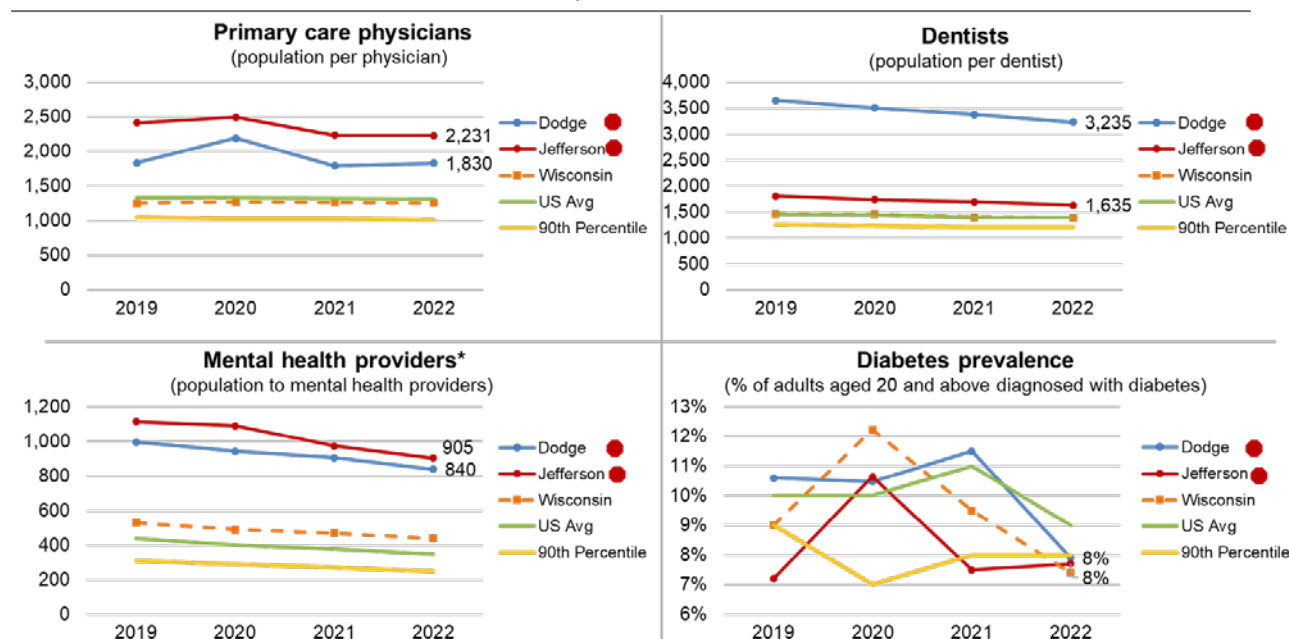
Clinical Care

Clinical care ranking is made up of seven indicators, and account for 20% of the health factors county rankings. Dodge County ranked 33rd and Jefferson County ranked 37th in clinical care out of 72 Wisconsin counties.



Source: Uninsured - CHR; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2019

Source: Preventable hospital stays, mammography screening, flu vaccinations – CHR, CMS Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool, 2019



Source: Pop to PCP - CHR; Area Health Resource File/American Medical Association, 2019

Source: Pop to Dentists - CHR; Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file, 2020

Source: Pop to mental health provider (psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists and advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health) CHR; CMS, National Provider Identification, 2021

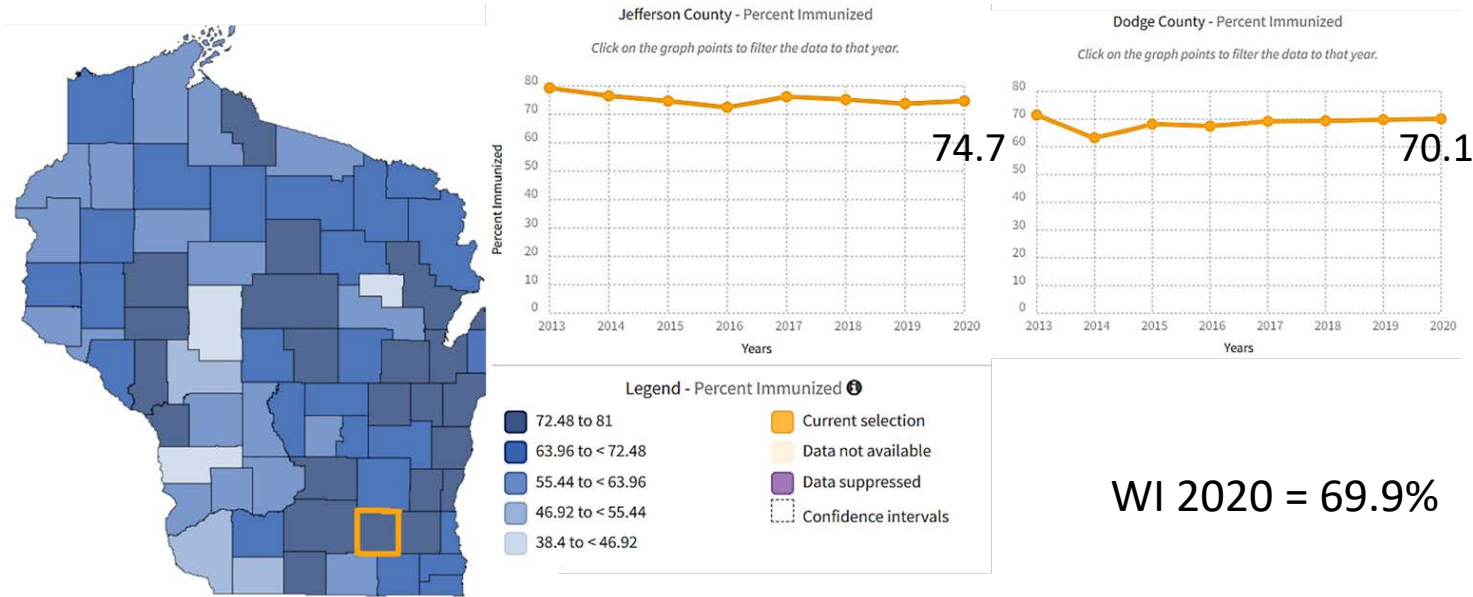
Source: Diabetes prevalence – Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019



Clinical Care, cont.

Jefferson County had higher vaccination percentages than Dodge County. Jefferson was in the second quintile and Dodge County was in the third.

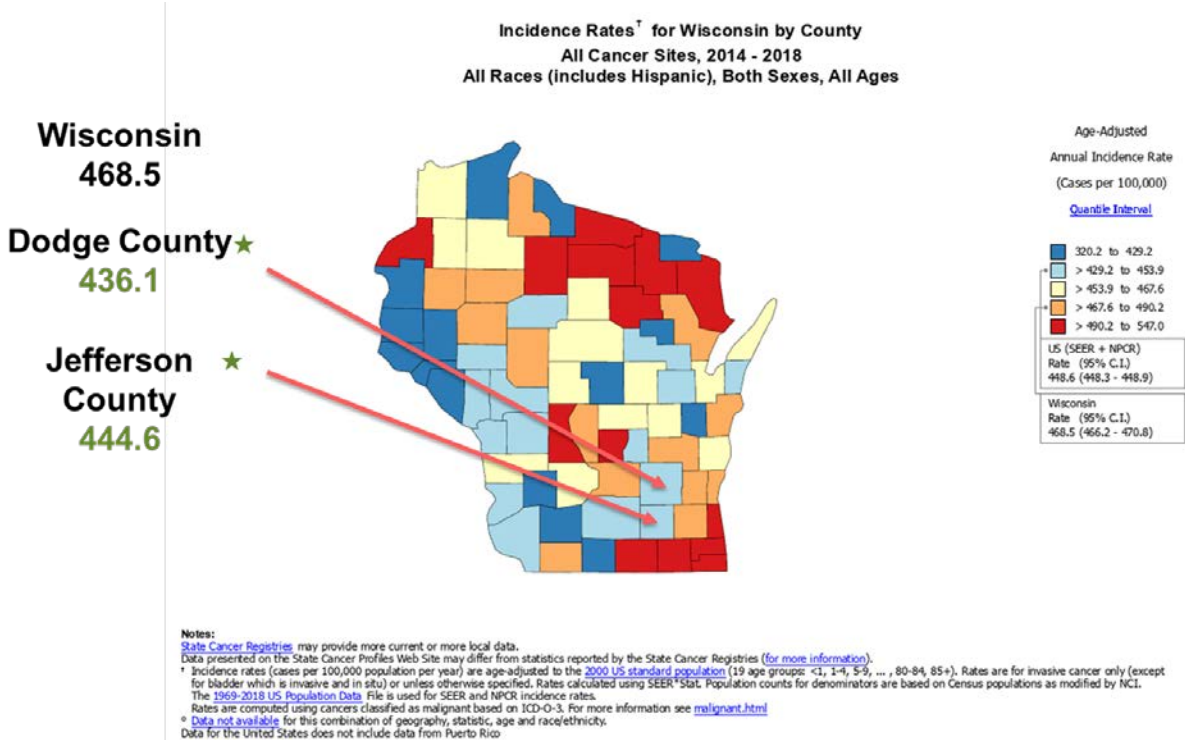
Immunization – 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 – Series 7 Vaccines



WI 2020 = 69.9%

Source: Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program (2022), dhsgis.wi.gov/DHS/EPHTracker/#/map

Cancer Incidence Rates – WI Counties



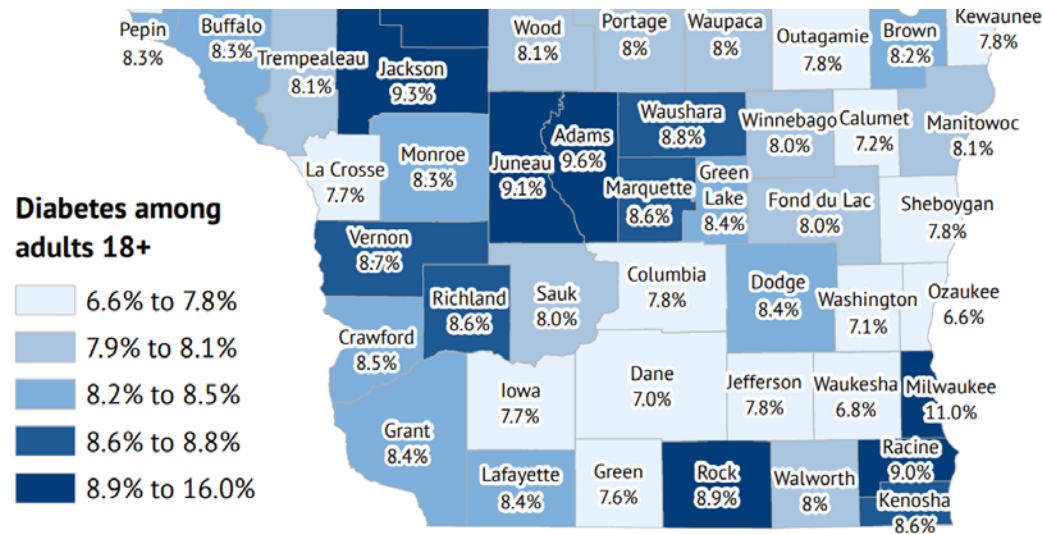
Cancer incidence rates (cases per 100,000 population) were lower in Dodge and Jefferson Counties than in WI and the U.S. (449).



Clinical Care, cont.

Dodge County had higher diabetes prevalence than Jefferson County. Dodge was in the third quintile and Jefferson was in the first.

Diabetes Prevalence by County, Age-Adjusted

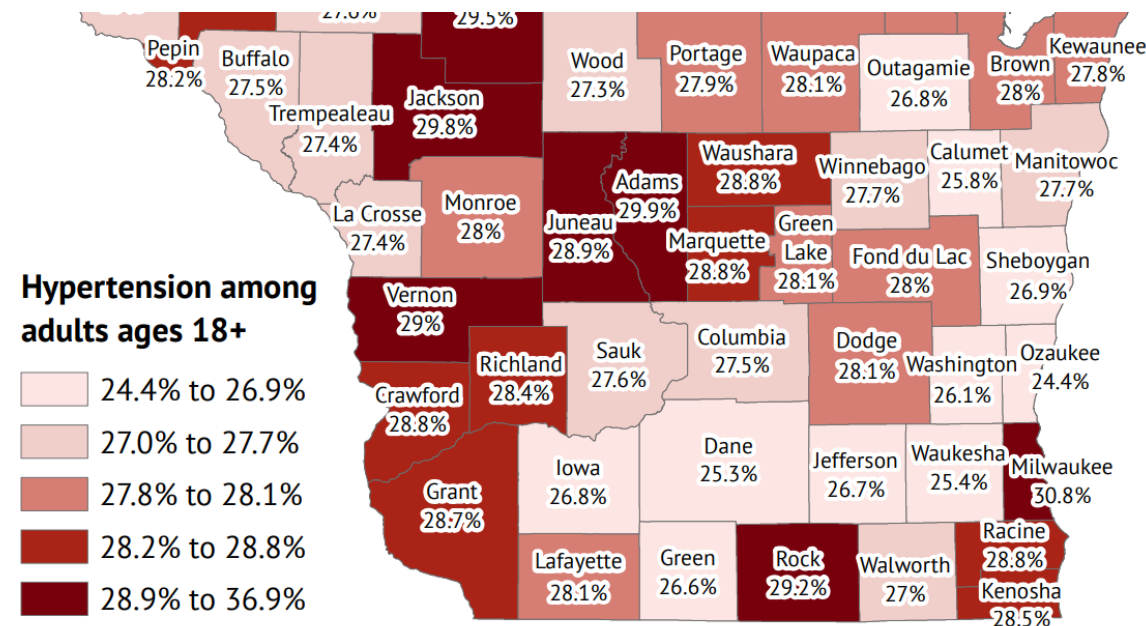


Data source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health, Atlanta, GA. Detail: Model-based estimates generated using BRFSS 2018 or 2017, Census 2010 population counts or census county population estimates of 2018 or 2017, and ACS 2014-2018 or ACS 2013-2017. Choropleth breaks use quantile classification, so 14 to 15 counties are in each group.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health, dhs.wisconsin.gov (2022)

Hypertension Adult Prevalence by County, Age-Adjusted

Dodge County had higher hypertension prevalence than Jefferson County. Dodge County was in the third quintile and Jefferson was in the first.



Data source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health, Atlanta, GA. Detail: Model-based estimates generated using BRFSS 2018 or 2017, Census 2010 population counts or census county population estimates of 2018 or 2017, and ACS 2014-2018 or ACS 2013-2017. Choropleth breaks use quantile classification, so 14 to 15 counties are in each group.

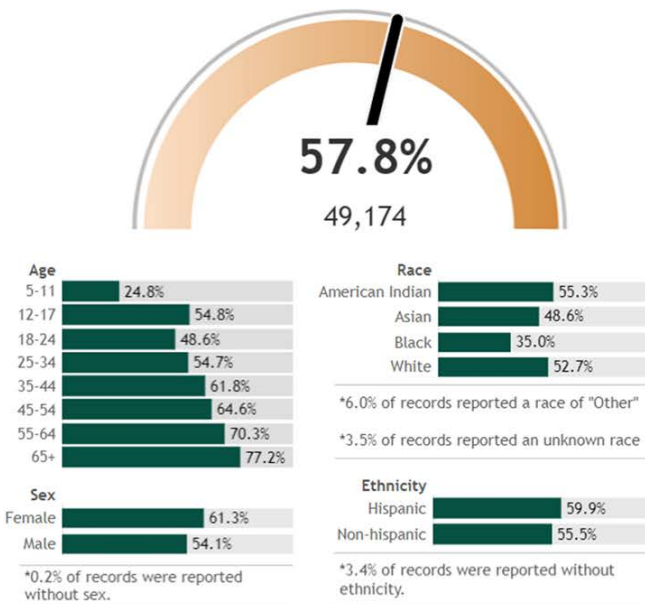


Clinical Care, cont.

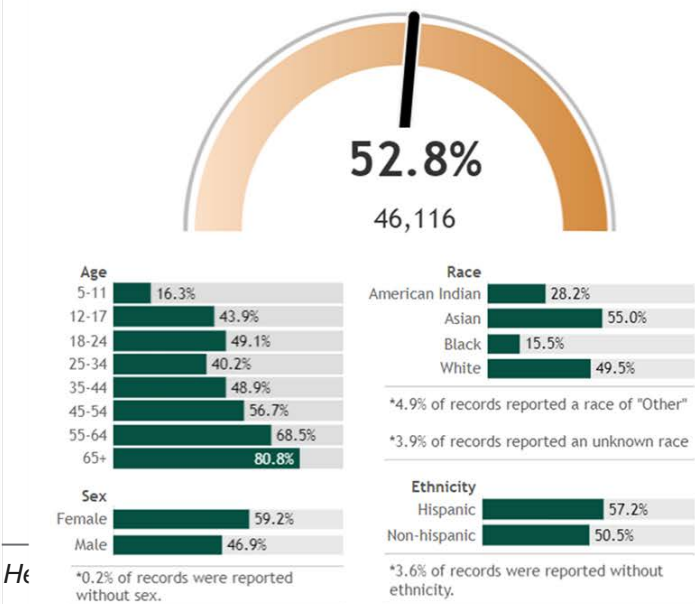
Jefferson County had higher COVID-19 vaccination rates than Dodge County, but both were lower than WI.

COVID-19 Vaccinations

Percent of Jefferson County residents who have received at least one dose

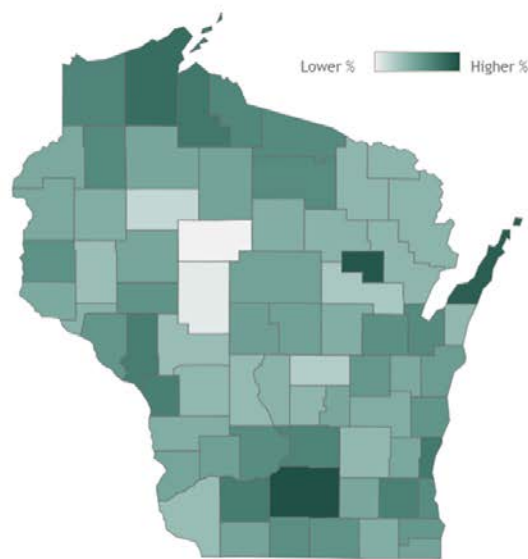


Percent of Dodge County residents who have received at least one dose

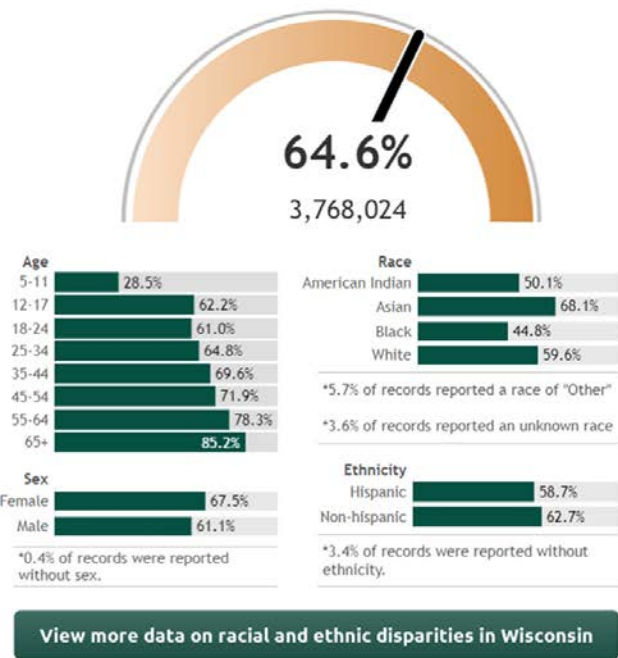


Percent of Wisconsin residents who have received at least one dose by county

Click a county to filter data



Percent of Wisconsin residents who have received at least one dose



Clinical Care, cont.

Clinical Care STRENGTHS

- The percent of population under sixty-five without health insurance was 6% in Dodge and Jefferson Counties, lower than WI at 7% and the U.S. at 11%.
 - The percent of Medicare enrollees with flu vaccines per year was higher in Dodge County at 54% than WI at 53% and equal to WI in Jefferson County at 53%.
 - Preventable hospital stays in Dodge and Jefferson Counties were lower than WI (3,260) and the U.S. (3,767). Hospitalization ambulatory-care sensitive conditions, which are diagnoses treatable in outpatient settings, suggests that the quality of care provided in the outpatient setting was less than ideal. This measure may also represent a tendency to overuse hospitals as a main source of care. Preventable Hospital Stays could be classified as both a quality and access measure, as some literature describes hospitalization rates for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions primarily as a proxy for access to primary health care. Source: CHR; Brumley R, Enguidanos S, Jamison P, et al. Increased satisfaction with care and lower costs: Results of a randomized trial of in-home palliative care. J Am Geriatric Soc. 2007;55:993-1000.
 - Mammography screening was equal to WI in Dodge County at 49%.
 - The percentage of vaccination coverage among children was 70.1% in Dodge and 74.7% in Jefferson County both higher than WI at 69.9%.
 - The cancer incidence rate in Dodge and Jefferson Counties was lower than WI and the US (449).
-

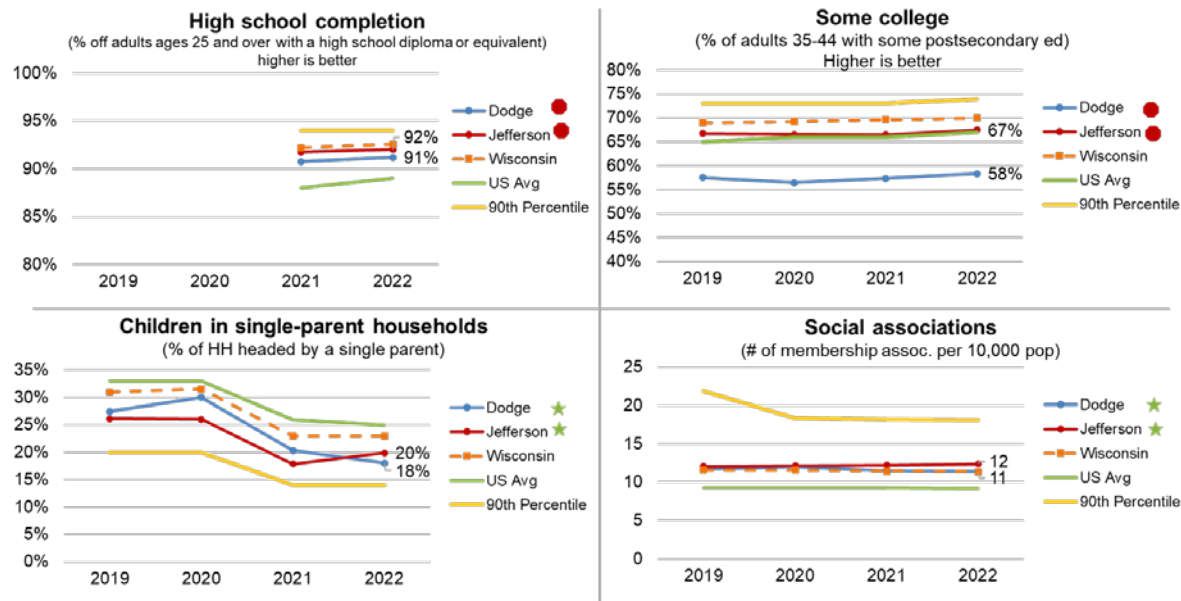
Clinical Care OPPORTUNITIES

- COVID-19 vaccinations were lower in Dodge and Jefferson Counties than WI at 50% and the U.S. at 65%
 - Mammography screening was lower in Jefferson County at 46% than WI at 49%.
 - The percentage of adults with diabetes in Dodge and Jefferson Counties was 8%, higher than WI (7%)
 - The population per primary care physician was higher in Dodge and Jefferson Counties than WI (1,255) and the U.S. (1,310).
 - The population per mental health providers was higher in Dodge (840:1) and Jefferson Counties (900:1) than WI (440:1) and the U.S. (350:1).
 - The population per dentists was higher in Dodge and Jefferson Counties than WI (1,440).
-



Social & Economic Factors

Social and economic factors account for 40% of the county rankings. There are eight measures in the social and economic factors category. Dodge County ranked 22nd and Jefferson County ranked 21st in social and economic factors out of 72 Wisconsin counties.

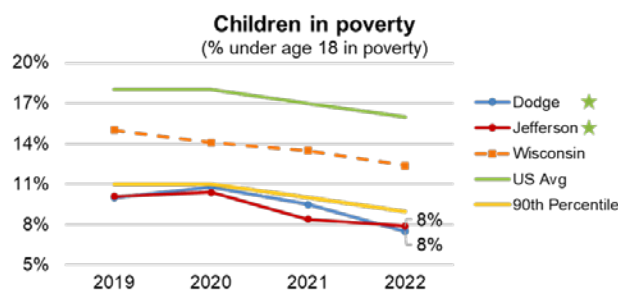


Source: High school completion– CHR, American Community Survey, 5-yr estimates, 2016-2020

Source: Some college CHR; American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2016-2020.

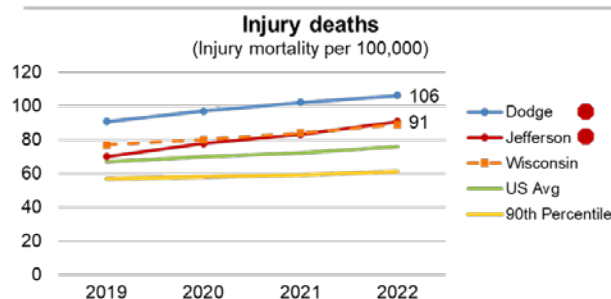
Source: Children in poverty - CHR; U.S. Census, Small area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2020

Source: Social associations - CHR; County Business Patterns, 2019



Children in poverty (% under age 18 in poverty)		
Ethnicity/Race	Dodge	Jefferson
American Indian & Alaska Native	NA	NA
Asian	NA	NA
Black	NA	5%
Hispanic	21%	19%
White	9%	8%

40% of children are eligible for free or reduced-price lunches in Dodge County for 2020-2021, compared to 36% for Jefferson County, and 40% for WI



Injury deaths (Injury mortality per 100,000)		
Ethnicity/Race	Dodge	Jefferson
American Indian & Alaska Native	NR	NR
Asian	NR	NR
Black	NR	NR
Hispanic	50	NR
White	114	NR

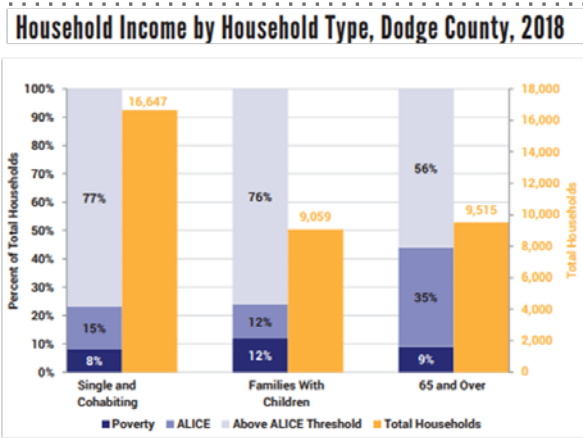
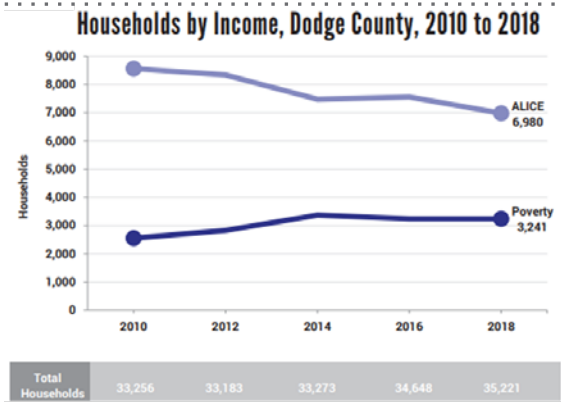
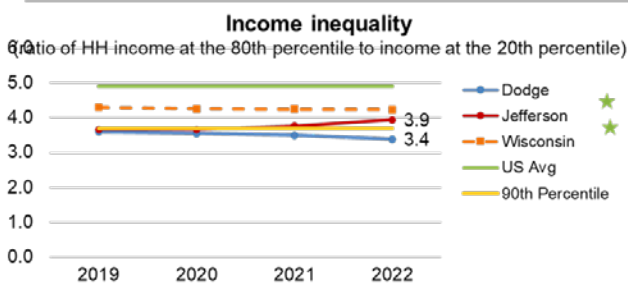
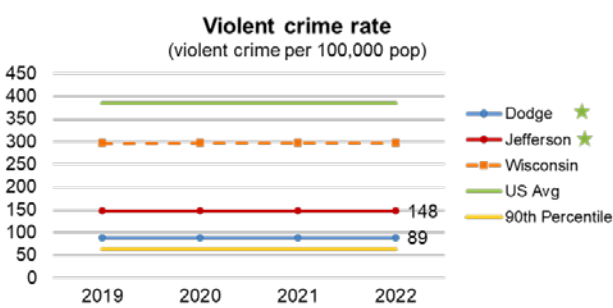
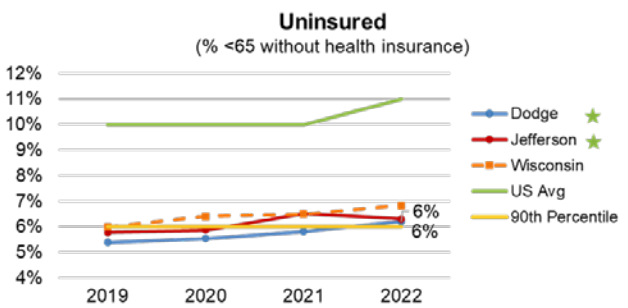
Source: Income inequality and children in single-parent households - CHR; American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2016-2020

Source: Injury deaths – CHR; National Center for Health Statistics – Mortality Files, 2016-2020

Source: Violent crime - CHR; Uniform Crime Reporting – FBI, 2014 & 2016

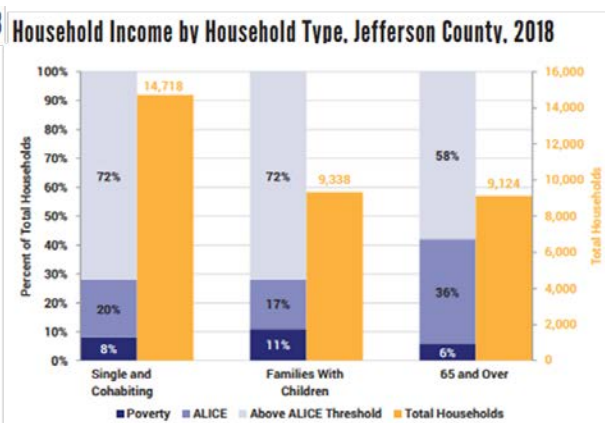
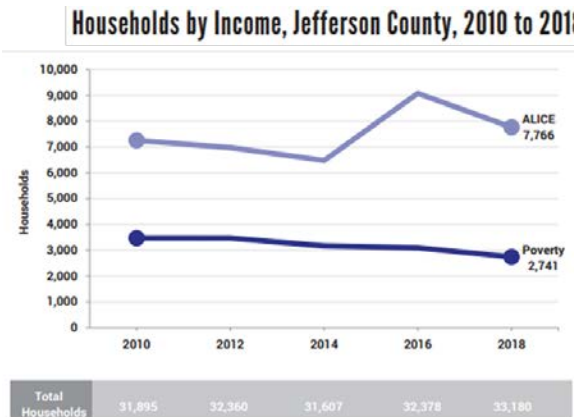


Social & Economic Factors, Cont.



Dodge County:
ALICE Households: 20% (state average: 23%)
Households in Poverty: 9% (state average: 11%)

ALICE: Asset Limited, Income, Constrained, Employed



Jefferson County:
ALICE Households: 23% (state average: 23%)
Households in Poverty: 8% (state average: 11%)

ALICE: Asset Limited, Income, Constrained, Employed



Social & Economic Factors, Cont.

Social & Economic Factors STRENGTHS

- The percentage of children in single-parent households in Dodge and Jefferson Counties was 18% and 20% which was lower than WI (23%) and the U.S at 25%.
- Social associations in Dodge County are 11 the same as WI, and Jefferson are 12, slightly higher than WI. Associations include membership organizations such as civic organizations, bowling centers, golf clubs, fitness centers, sports organizations, religious organizations, political organizations, labor organizations, business organizations, and professional organizations
- The children in poverty rate was lower for Dodge and Jefferson Counties at 8% than WI at 12% and the U.S. (16%).
- Six percent of the population under 65 was uninsured in both Dodge and Jefferson Counties, lower than WI at 7%.
- Income inequality represents the ratio of household income at the 80th percentile compared to income at the 20th percentile. Income inequality was lower in Dodge and Jefferson Counties at 3.4 and 3.9 respectively than WI at 4.2 and the U.S. at 4.9.
- The violent crime rate in Dodge and Jefferson Counties was 89 and 148 violent crimes per 100,000 population, which was lower than in WI at 298 and the U.S. at 386.
- The poverty estimates for 2020 showed Dodge and Jefferson Counties at 7.2% and 7.3% respectively, lower than WI (10.0%) the U.S. (11.9%).
- The median household income in Jefferson County was \$71,285, higher than WI at \$63,001 and the U.S. at \$64,730.

Social & Economic Factors OPPORTUNITIES

- The high school completion rate was lower in Dodge and Jefferson Counties at 91% and 92% than WI (93%)
- Dodge and Jefferson Counties had lower percentages of adults with some postsecondary education at 58% and 67% than WI (70%).
- Injury deaths were higher in Dodge County at 106 than WI at 91. Jefferson County was the same as WI at 91 per 100,000 population. White injury deaths were higher in Dodge County at 114 than Hispanic deaths at 50.
- Higher percentage of Hispanic children, in Dodge County at 21% and Jefferson County at 19%, were in poverty than children in the counties as a whole at 8%.
- The median household income in Dodge County was \$61,696, lower than WI at \$63,001 and the U.S. at \$64,730.

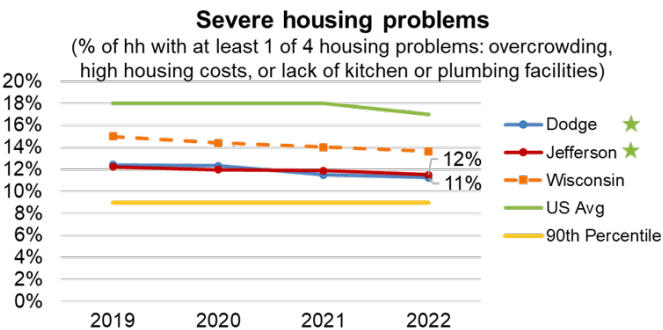
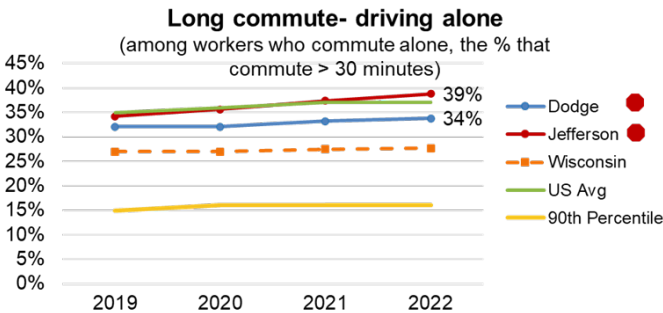


Physical Environment

Physical environment contains four measures in the category and accounts for 10% of the county rankings. Dodge and Jefferson Counties ranked 60th and 46th in physical environment out of 72 Wisconsin counties.

	2020	2021	2022
Dodge County	No	Yes	Yes
Jefferson County	Yes	No	No

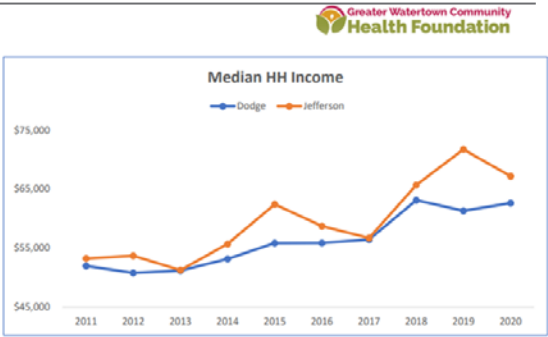
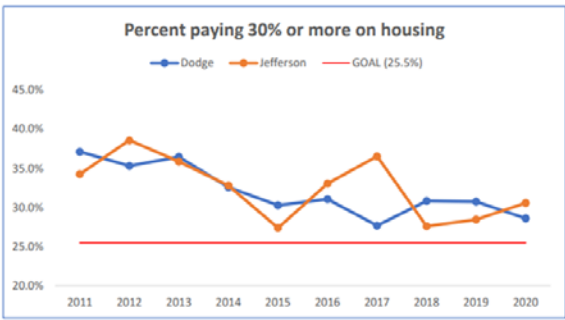
Source: EPA Safe Drinking Water Information System.



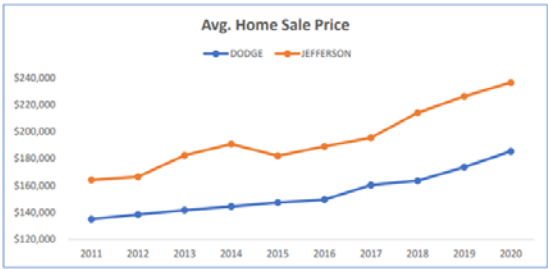
Broadband access
(% of households with broadband internet connection)

	2022
Dodge County	84%
Jefferson County	85%
Wisconsin	85%
US Avg	85%
90th Percentile	88%

Source: Drinking water violations – County Health Rankings; EPA, Safe Drinking Water Information System, 2020 Source: Severe housing problems – County Health Rankings; HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy data, 2014-2018. Source: Driving alone to work and long commute – County Health Rankings; American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2016-2020. Source: Air pollution – County Health Rankings; CDC National Environmental Health Tracking Network, 2018 Source: Broadband access – CHR; American Community Survey, 5-yr estimates, 2016-2020



Metric	Dodge			Jefferson		
	1yr	5yr	10yr	1yr	5yr	10yr
Percent paying 30% or more	-2.1%	-2.5%	-8.5%	2.1%	-2.5%	-3.7%
Median HH Inc.	2.1%	12.1%	20.5%	-6.3%	14.4%	26.2%
Median Gross Rent	-1.4%	10.2%	15.9%	0.0%	11.8%	15.1%
Avg. Home Sale Price	6.8%	24.1%	37.4%	4.5%	25.1%	44.0%

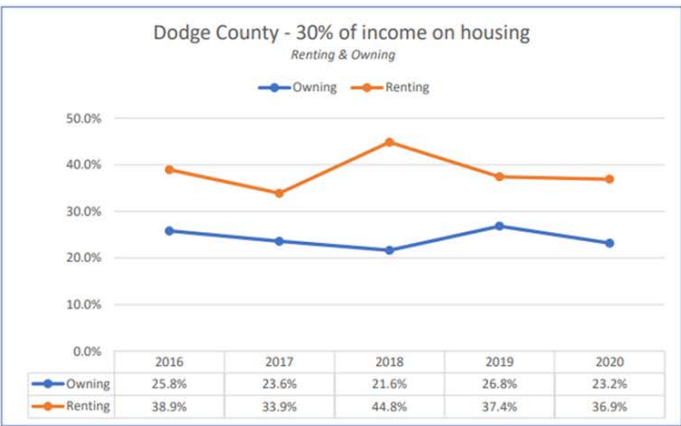
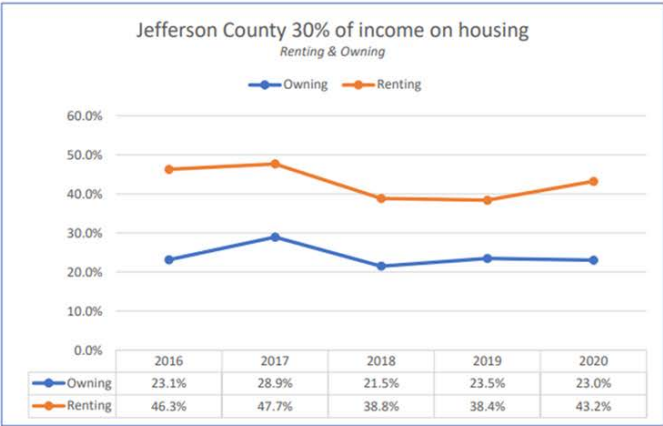


Greater Watertown Community Health Foundation: Affordable Housing Assessment; American Community Survey, WI Dept of Revenue (2022)



Physical Environment, cont.

The percentage paying more than 30% or more of income on housing is above the goal of 25%, but has been declining. Median household income increased from 2011 to 2020, but so did the average home sale price. The average home sale price increased more than the median household income. Forty three percent of those renting were paying 30% of income on housing in Jefferson County and 37% in Dodge County. Whereas only 23% in both counties were paying 30% or more of their income on housing if they own their home.

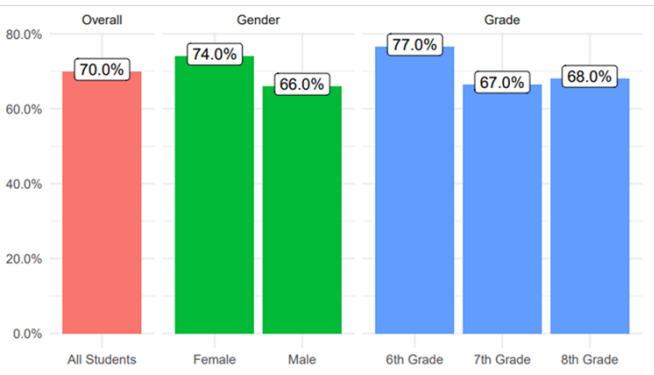


Greater Watertown Community Health Foundation: Affordable Housing Assessment; American Community Survey, WI Dept of Revenue (2022)

School Safety
Jefferson County

Perceptions of safety

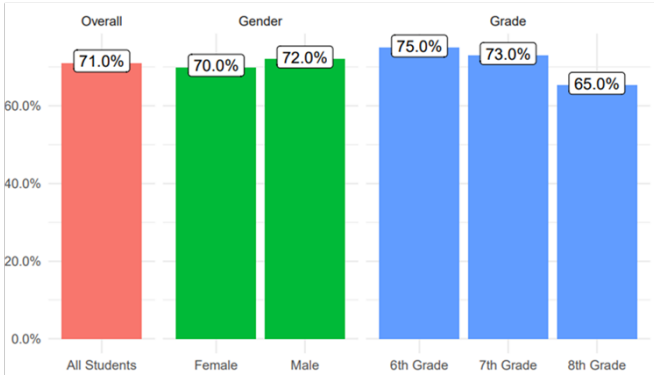
How safe do students feel at school? The charts in this section show students' perceptions of their own physical safety as well as the general issue of violence as a problem at their school.



Dodge County

Feel Safe At School

Students who most of the time or always feel safe at school



Wisconsin Dept of Public instruction, 2019 Middle School YRBS Results (2022, 2019 data)



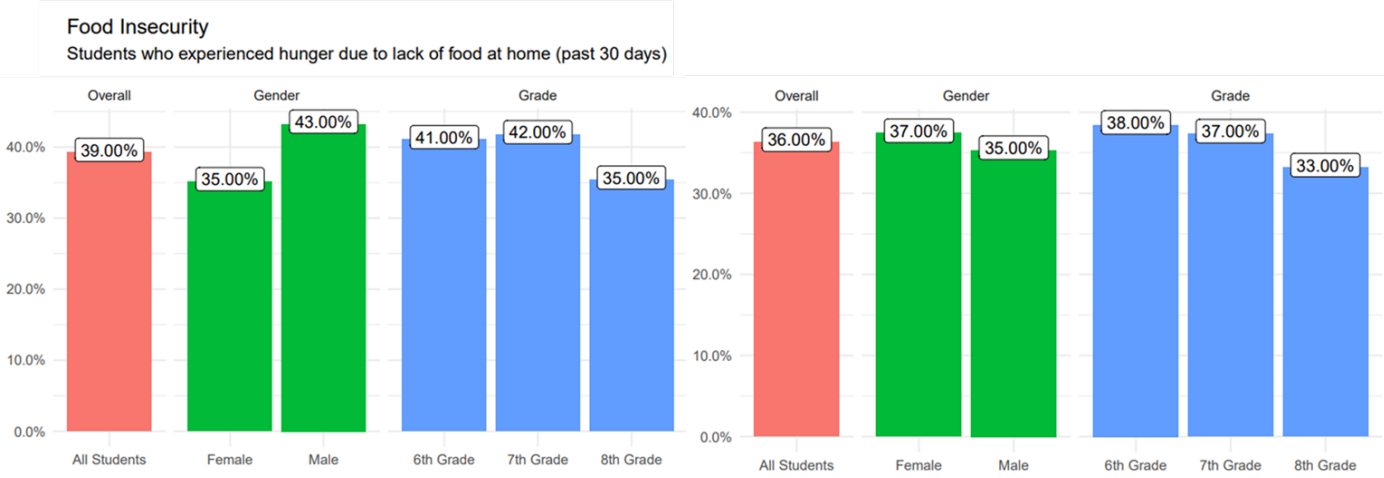
Physical Environment, cont.

In Jefferson County males feel less safe than females in middle school and the feeling of safety declined from 6th to 7th grade. In Dodge County, females felt slightly less safe than males and the feeling of safety dropped from 7th to 8th grade.

In Jefferson County males were more likely to experience hunger than females. Students experiencing hunger dropped from 7th to 8th grade. In Dodge County females were slightly more likely to experience hunger than males and students who experienced hunger dropped from 7th to 8th grade.

Food Insecurity
Jefferson County

Dodge County



Wisconsin Dept of Public instruction, 2019 Middle School YRBS Results (2022, 2019 data)

Physical Environment STRENGTHS

- Jefferson County reported no drinking water violations in the last two years.
- Broadband access was the same in Jefferson County at 85% as WI (85%)
- Dodge and Jefferson Counties had a lower percentage of severe housing problems at 12% and 11% than WI (14%) and the U.S. at 17%.

Physical Environment OPPORTUNITIES

- Dodge County reported drinking water violations in each of the last two years.
- Dodge County had a lower percentage of households with broadband internet connection than WI.
- Of those who commute alone, 34% of workers in Dodge County and 39% of Jefferson County commute over 30 minutes, higher than WI at 28%.
- The median household income has not risen as fast as the average home sale price.





Broad Themes That Emerged in the CHNA Process:

- Dodge and Jefferson Counties need to continue to create a “Culture of Health” which permeates throughout the towns, employers, schools, churches, and community organizations to engender commitment to health improvement.
- There is a direct relationship between health outcomes and affluence (income and education). Those with the lowest income and education generally have the poorest health outcomes.
- While any given measure may show an overall good picture of community health, subgroups such as the lower income census tracts may experience lower health status measures.
- It takes partnerships with a wide range of organizations and citizens pooling resources to meaningfully impact the health of the community. Dodge and Jefferson Counties have many assets to improve health.



Results of the CHNA: Community Health Summit Prioritized Health Needs

Prioritization of Health Needs

Prioritization Process

At the DJHCP Community Health Summit, the attendees reviewed the community health information presented and were given the opportunity to vote on the needs they felt were of priority in the community. The needs listed in the voting process were determined by the DJHCP core team members prior to the day of the Summit using evidence-based priority themes and categories identified by national and state authorities.

Priority Options

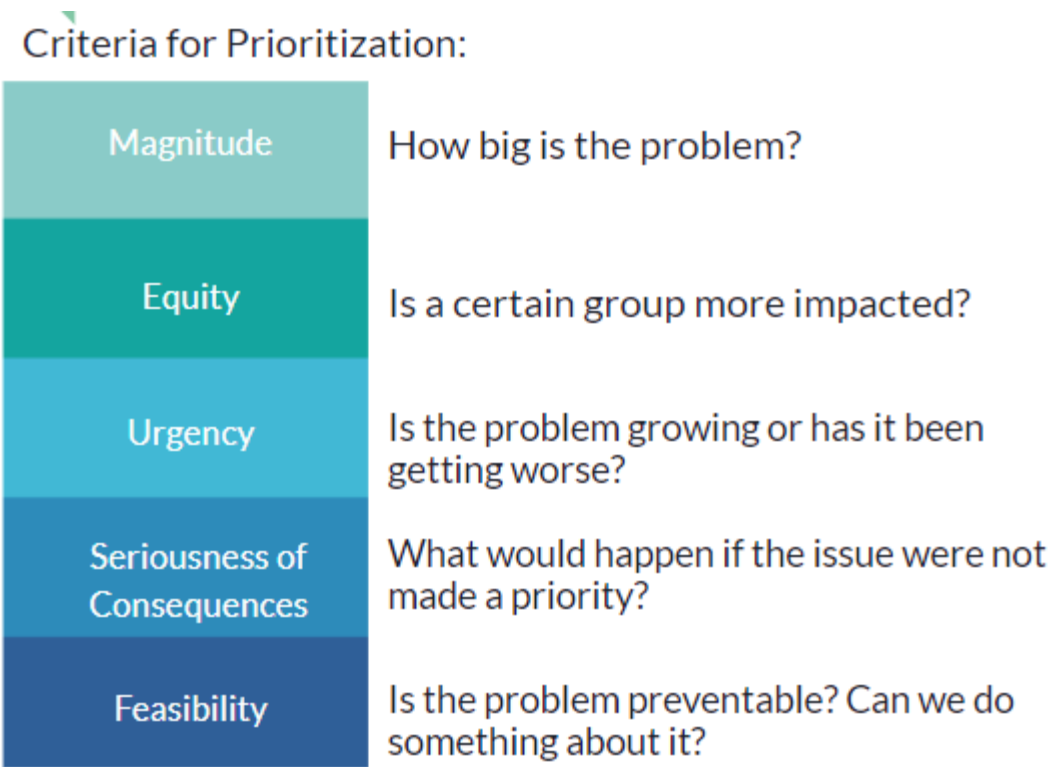
- Impact of climate and physical environment on length and quality of life
- Safe community infrastructure (e.g. good lighting, well maintained)
- Built environment that supports multi-modal and/or active transportation
- Access to affordable, reliable transportation options
- Affordable, quality housing
- Access to and ability to use technology (e.g. broadband)
- Understanding health care/health literacy
- Equitable access to community-based resources and supports
- Social Support and Community Connectedness
- Embracing Diversity and Promoting Inclusion and Belonging
- Cultural and language accessibility for services and supports (e.g. education, medical care)
- Culturally appropriate health care (e.g. understanding from providers, interpretation services, LGBTQIA+ medical services etc)
- Availability of and access to preventative care and screenings (including reproductive health)
- Public Health Infrastructure and Funding (e.g. strain the pandemic put on the staff, departments, system)
- Access to affordable, quality Medical care
- Access to affordable, quality Dental care
- Access to affordable, quality Mental Health care
- Impact on individuals and community of drug and/or alcohol misuse
- Impact on individuals and community of tobacco use (including vaping)
- Access to affordable, quality childcare (0-5)
- Access to early childhood education (e.g. Headstart, 3K, 4K)
- Supports for kids and families to access/sustain primary education (K-12)
- Access to opportunities for secondary education (post-high school)



Results of the CHNA:
Community Health Summit Prioritized Health Needs

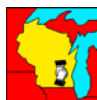
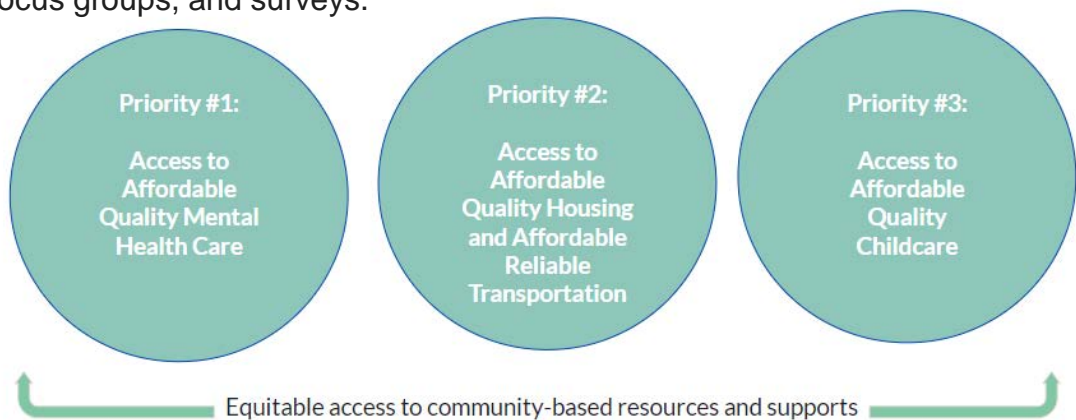
Prioritization of Health Needs

Prioritization Criteria



Most Significant Community Health Needs

The following needs were prioritized by attendees at the Community Health Summit. Using a nominal group technique, each attendee scanned a QR code and selected their top three most significant health needs from a pre-populated list based on the secondary data, focus groups, and surveys.



Community Health Summit Brainstorming

Community Health Actions Steps Brainstorming

Once the stakeholders had prioritized the most significant health issues, they all discussed what might be done to improve the health issue in sub-groups focused on one of the top three priorities. The fourth identified priority, Equitable access to community-based resources and supports, was intended to be “woven” throughout the small group conversations. Below are high-level notes from the brainstorming.

Significant Health Need 1: Mental Health

- ✓ **Theme 1 – Increase mental health resources and availability**
 - Action 1** – Attract more providers in addition to current ones
 - Action 2** – Expand telehealth
 - Action 3** – Develop strategies/programs that are more proactive
 - Resources/Collaborators Needed: Providers, legislators, elected officials*
- ✓ **Theme 2 – Increase awareness and skills, provide opportunity for learning**
 - Action 1** – Start skill building in elementary schools
 - Action 2** – Create social events that bring people together and reduce isolation
 - Action 3** – Bring providers to workplaces/employers to talk about mental health, share services, and normalize “self-care”
 - Resources/Collaborators Needed: Educators, schools, providers, employers, faith communities*

Significant Health Need 2: Housing/Transportation

- ✓ **Theme – Coordinate and provide resources outside of Public Health**
 - Action 1** – Determine which resources exist (rideshares, employee/employer trips, etc.)
 - Action 2** – Connect resources to food pantry, communities, etc.
 - Action 3** – Increase volunteers
 - Action 4** – Modify the average amount of time for affordable housing application process
 - Action 5** – Build more housing complexes
 - Resources/Collaborators Needed: ADRCs, Housing Authority/Section 8, County Board members, City government, hospital social workers*

Significant Health Need 3: Childcare

- ✓ **Theme – Increase Accessibility**
 - Action 1** – Increase wages for childcare staff
 - Action 2** – Grow, attract, retrain care providers
 - Resources/Collaborators Needed: State legislators, funding resources, local government officials, school systems, daycare providers*



Impact of 2019 CHNA and Implementation Plan

Impact

Due to resource limitations, DJHCP is not addressing the following health needs identified in the 2019 CHNA; family issues, socioeconomic, and access and affordability of healthcare. Other organizations/resources within the community have a greater capacity to meet these needs, however, DJHCP was supportive of initiatives that are generated through assessments and promoted resources that match our mission and strategic plan as capacity allowed.

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted implementation in 2020 and 2021. Groups were unable to meet in person and services were limited in the community. However, progress on implemented priorities was made prior to and during the pandemic.

Significant Health Need: Substance Use			
Goal: Prevent and treat substance use disorders and misuse			
Objective	Actions	Status	Progress / Impact
Increase the community's knowledge and ability to identify substance use disorders and link to appropriate services and resources	Utilize pharmacists, doctors, and AODA counselors to educate people on addiction and signs of addiction	In Progress	Clinically trained members of the Opioid Treatment Center and partners of Alliance for Substance Abuse Prevention (ASAP) Dodge County attended National Night Out and Dodge County Fair in 2021 and 2022 providing education to attendees.
	Continue DITEP or other appropriate training to all schools and teachers	In Progress	DITEP training Dodge Co 7/22: 26 attendees Jefferson County Drug Free Communities (JCDFC). DITEP trainings 2022: (28 total SROs, law enforcement, school staff) National speaker on vaping/marijuana and youth - 7 school districts participated, 30 for parent webinar



Impact of 2019 CHNA and Implementation Plan

Impact

Significant Health Need: Substance Use			
Goal: Prevent and treat substance use disorders and misuse			
Objective	Actions	Status	Progress / Impact
Increase the community's knowledge and ability to identify substance use disorders and link to appropriate services and resources (cont.)	Educate on appropriate use of opioids and alternative to using opioids to treat acute and chronic pain	Completed	<p>ASAP Dodge County hosted "Let's Talk About Pain Medicines" community events in 2019 and 2020. About 40 community members attended. 25 ASAP members trained on pain med health literacy.</p> <p>JCDFC- Drug Drop Box enhancements^[EC1]/education distribution (updated, bilingual) - multiple PD stations, pharmacies and senior living facilities</p>
	Community survey specific to substance use	Completed	JCDFC created Parent Survey on youth and substance misuse distributed Jan 2021 and Jan 2022.
	Continue to update and distribute the resource guide across Dodge and Jefferson Counties	In Progress	<p>Watertown Dept of Public Health updated the resource guide in 2021 and is currently updating for 2022. It is available in English and Spanish on the City of Watertown website and is distributed by several City departments. It is also made available at community events.</p> <p>Jefferson Co. Health Department and Human Services, and JCDFC distributed at mass clinics and other community events.</p> <p>Available on FHC website with printed copies available at clinics.</p>



Impact of 2019 CHNA and Implementation Plan, cont.

Impact

Significant Health Need: Substance Use			
Goal: Prevent and treat substance use disorders and misuse			
Objective	Actions	Status	Progress / Impact
Promote substance use awareness and prevention in the community	Increase community training of Narcan	In Progress	Jefferson County Health Department in collaboration with the City of Jefferson PD created a video educating on Naloxone. Narcan virtual trainings - 29 people. Partnered with Vivent Health to provide Narcan Kits. Dodge County staff began Narcan training for community in late summer 2022.
	Assess ED visits related to alcohol and substance use	Cancelled	It was discovered that this information is challenging to retrieve and assess.
	Use the DJHCP Facebook page for dissemination of information	Paused	Not used since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (March 2020)
	Provide educational materials about prevention, treatment, and recovery at health fairs and community events	In Progress	Dodge Co. Fair 2021 and 2022: Medication lock boxes distributed; Substance misuse info provided at fair booth. JCDFC provided medication disposal events at senior living facilities. Jefferson Co. provided substance misuse information at community events. Widespread distribution of drug deactivation kits and opioid toolkits Education provided at Jefferson Co. Fair 2019, 2020, 2021 DCDFC and JC Health Department distributed 430 drug deactivation kits.



Impact of 2019 CHNA and Implementation Plan, cont.

Impact

Significant Health Need: Substance Use			
Goal: Prevent and treat substance use disorders and misuse			
Objective	Actions	Status	Progress / Impact
Promote substance use awareness and prevention in the community (cont.)	Provide educational materials about prevention, treatment, and recovery at health fairs and community events (cont.)	In Progress	ASAP and Blue Zones Project promoted " Small Talks " campaign, to encourage parents to talk about underage drinking with 8-12 year olds. Resulted in 66,111 impressions on digital platform (video ads) and 59,454 impressions (streaming TV ads) in January 2021.
Decrease the stigma of drug use and educate on opioids	Educate on Trauma Informed Care approach	In Progress	Periodic training/updates for Dodge Co. Human Services staff Periodic updates and partnership with Jefferson Co. Human Services
	Provide education on stigma reduction to the community through social media	In Progress	JCDFC utilized social media, a new monthly newsletter, new website and branding, and planning for a new podcast
Decrease tobacco use and vaping in the community	Ensure all municipalities, workplaces, schools, etc. update their policies to include vaping.	In Progress	<p>Get Healthy Watertown members met with local elected officials to discuss the use of tobacco and vaping in the community</p> <p>Dodge Co., Jefferson Co., Watertown Dept of Public Health First Breath partner: Smoking/tobacco reduction and cessation for pregnant/postpartum moms and infant caregivers</p> <p>JCDFC collaborated with area schools to collect vaping devices, hosted school vaping webinars in 7 schools in 5 districts, and a webinar for parents in Jefferson County</p> <p>Blue Zones Project Dodge County worked with City of Horicon to update City ordinance to include e-cigarettes, and City of Juneau to update Parks ordinance to include all tobacco products.</p>



Impact of 2019 CHNA and Implementation Plan, cont.

Impact

Significant Health Need: Mental Health			
Goal: Promote mental health and provide treatment			
Objective	Actions	Status	Progress / Impact
Increase the community's knowledge ability to identify mental health needs and link to mental health services and resources	Utilize youth to educate peers on mental health needs, services, and resources	In progress	JCDFC-new seed grant opportunity to engage youth in substance related community projects. "Dodge the Vape" events held.
	Distribute mental health resource guide	In progress	Watertown Dept of Public Health has resource guides available in English & Spanish on the City of Watertown website and is distributed by several City departments. It is also made available at community events. Jefferson Co. provided at all community events and COVID-19 vaccine clinics.
Promote mental health well-being and awareness in the community	Provide mental health education materials at health fairs and community events	In progress	WRMC Senior Behavioral Health Unit provided a resource table at the Dodge County Out of the Darkness Walk (Fall 2021) Watertown Regional Medical Center offered a resource table at the Dodge County Fair (Summer 2022) Jefferson Co. provided at all community events. MMC-Beaver Dam Behavioral Health clinic info table at Dodge County Fair and Out of the Darkness walk (Summer 2022)



Impact of 2019 CHNA and Implementation Plan, cont.

Impact

Significant Health Need: Mental Health			
Goal: Promote mental health and provide treatment			
Objective	Actions	Status	Progress / Impact
Promote mental health well-being and awareness in the community (cont.)	Provide community with information on nontraditional skills and strategies and stigma reduction through a variety of media (community access channel, YouTube, social media)	In progress	<p>Watertown Dept of Public Health nursing students developed infographics on sleep, 4-7-8 breathing, routines, and nutrition. They were made available on social media.</p> <p>FHC expanded resources on website (psychoeducation & support tools) and created magnets with QR code that were distributed at multiple events and throughout clinics/hospital.</p> <p>JCDFC consultation with Marketing Company to assist with social media posting.</p> <p>Created billboards for stigma reduction.</p>
Destigmatize mental health treatment and care	Provide community with information on nontraditional skills and strategies and stigma reduction through a variety of media (community access channel, YouTube, social media)	In Progress	<p>Watertown Dept. of Public Health utilizes social media to put out information on normalizing mental health, treatment, and care.</p> <p>JCDFC-430 drug deactivation kits distributed</p>
Prevent mental health by addressing root causes	Ensure children are equipped with protective tools and resilience they need to have optimal health	In progress	Jefferson Co. MCH program partnered with JCHS and GWCHF to train all staff to ensure effective home visiting.



Impact of 2019 CHNA and Implementation Plan, cont.

Impact

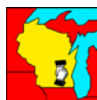
Significant Health Need: Health Eating and Active Living			
Goal: Promote and support healthy nutrition and exercise habits			
Objective	Actions	Status	Progress / Impact
Increase utilization of existing nutrition programs for children and families by educating families	Support healthy nutrition programs for school age children	In progress	Jefferson Co. WIC Fit Families program through SNAP-Ed. FHC AmeriCorps F2S program 2019-2020
	Support produce program for schools, daycares and camps; expand the produce program	In progress	Get Healthy Watertown provides produce from their community garden to day camp through Park and Rec program. Jefferson Co. WIC staff serve as nutrition consultant for Head Start.
	Decrease the stigma of utilization of food resources	In Progress	Watertown Dept. of Public Health partners with the Breadbasket food pantry to encourage and normalize the use of food resources for food security for all families in the community. Dodge Co. and Jefferson Co. WIC outreach to clinics, events at libraries, public/community events. Jefferson Co. WIC promoted discrete use of MyWIC app for shopping, partnered with Creative Marketing Resources for campaigns, and increased social media postings.



Impact of 2019 CHNA and Implementation Plan, cont.

Impact

Significant Health Need: Health Eating and Active Living			
Goal: Promote and support healthy nutrition and exercise habits			
Objective	Actions	Status	Progress / Impact
Continue to encourage new mothers to initiate breastfeeding and provide support to increase sustained breastfeeding duration once they leave the hospital after giving birth	Promote breastfeeding in workplaces	In Progress	<p>Watertown Dept. of Public Health worked with City of Watertown to implement a breastfeeding policy for all city employees. Breastfeeding assessments were completed at several depts.</p> <p>Dodge Co. Breastfeeding & WIC promotional boards at county libraries; active in Breastfeeding Coalition</p> <p>Jefferson Co. & WIC active in Coalition and outreach to businesses and community events.</p> <p>In 2021 Dodge Co. joined Jefferson Co. Coalition.</p>
Increase the availability of healthy foods to senior population	Continue to support the senior nutrition produce program	In Progress	<p>Get Healthy Watertown utilizes produce from their community garden to provide produce to seniors at senior dining sites/meals on wheels through their "Healthy Harvest" basket.</p> <p>Jefferson Co. work closely with the ADRC to develop policies and procedures for safe practices during COVID-19 to continue nutrition program.</p> <p>Dodge County ADRC paused in-person dining for much of the pandemic but recently re-opened dining sites.</p>



Impact of 2019 CHNA and Implementation Plan, cont.

Impact

Significant Health Need: Health Eating and Active Living			
Goal: Promote and support healthy nutrition and exercise habits			
Objective	Actions	Status	Progress / Impact
Increase activity	Continue support of parks and bike paths through support of policy actions of county board and government entities	In Progress	<p>Updated Jefferson Co. Park & Recreation Open Space Plan in 2020 (see website for summary of accomplishments)</p> <p>Jefferson Co. Comprehensive Plan - added chapter on Transportation. Jefferson Co. Interurban Trail project.</p> <p>City of Beaver Dam, with assistance from Blue Zones Project created a city bike loop and walking/biking map in summer 2020</p> <p>City of Horicon Comprehensive Plan (Nov 2020) includes support of walking/biking and Gold Star Memorial Trail.</p>
	Evaluate the ability to communicate available activities and resources; keep updated on the Internet	In Progress	<p>Get Healthy Watertown advertises their "Walk on Saturday" weekly on Facebook.</p> <p>Jefferson Co placed events on community calendar.</p>





Photo Credit: Kim Hiller

Appendices

1. Community Survey Results
2. Focus Group Detailed Summary
3. Community Asset Inventory

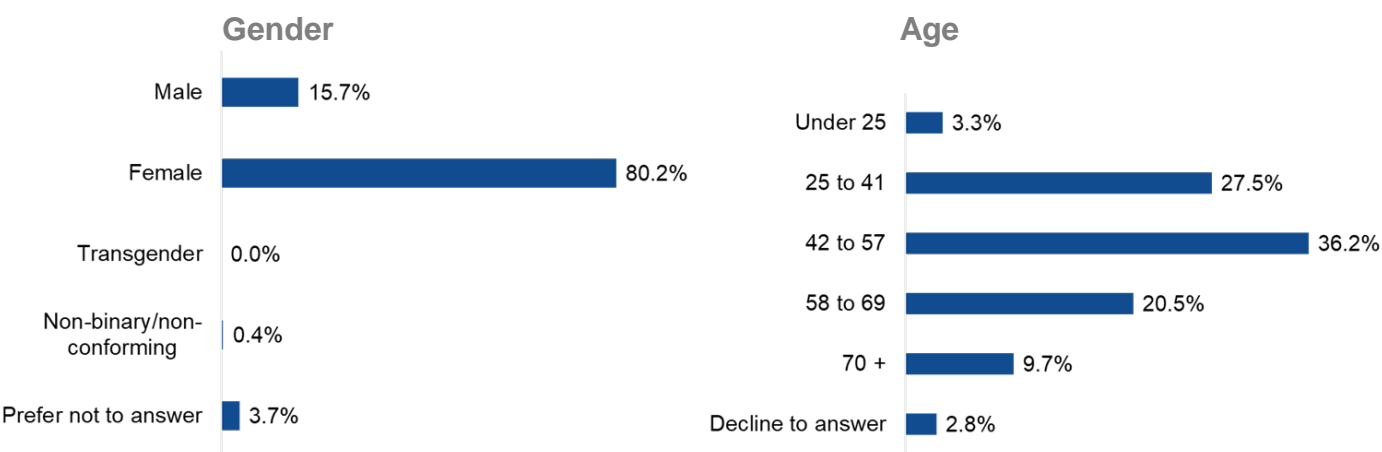


1. Community Survey Results

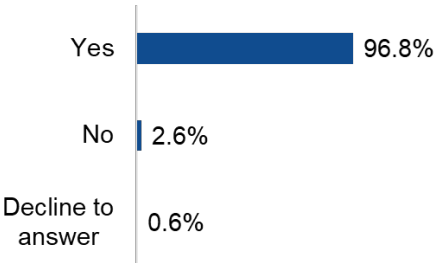
Community Survey

Stratason and Dodge-Jefferson Healthier Community Partnership conducted online community surveys via SurveyMonkey for Dodge and Jefferson County. 1,206 total survey responses. 1,195 in English and 11 in Spanish. Respondents that answered they live outside of Dodge or Jefferson County were disqualified from continuing the survey. The surveys were conducted from May 30, 2022, to July 12, 2022. Below are summary results. For full detail, including disaggregated results and open-ended responses, see the full DJHCP CHNA Community Health Survey presentation at: <https://bit.ly/3CkL5ZC>

Demographics

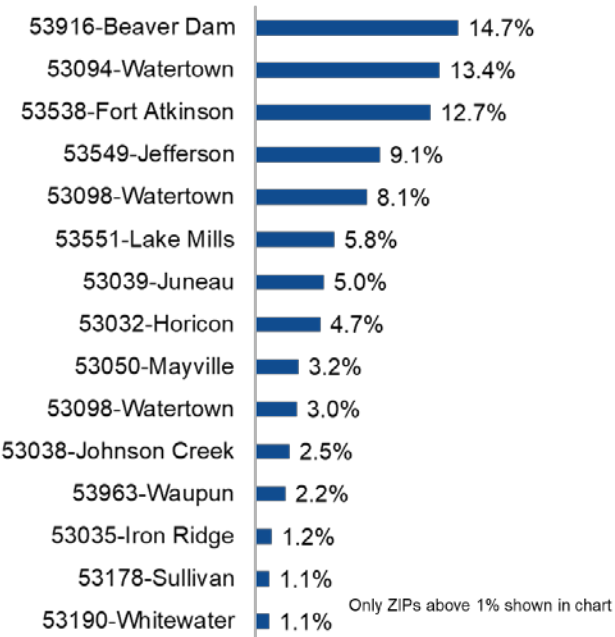


Do you live or work in Dodge or Jefferson County?



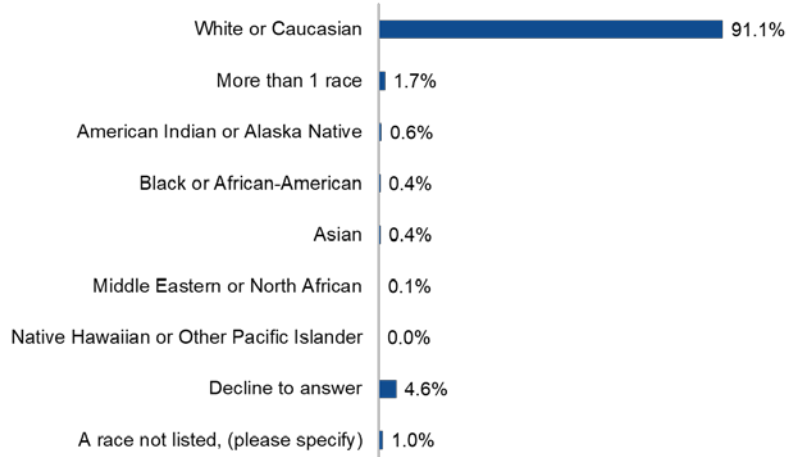
N=779 Q24. What is your gender?
N=782 Q25. Which of the following ranges includes your age?
N=1,206 Q1. Do you live or work in Dodge or Jefferson County?
N=761 Q23. What is your ZIP code?

What is your zip code?

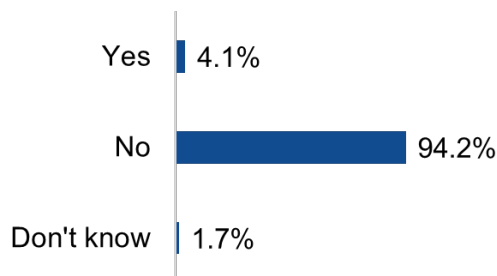


Community Survey (cont.)

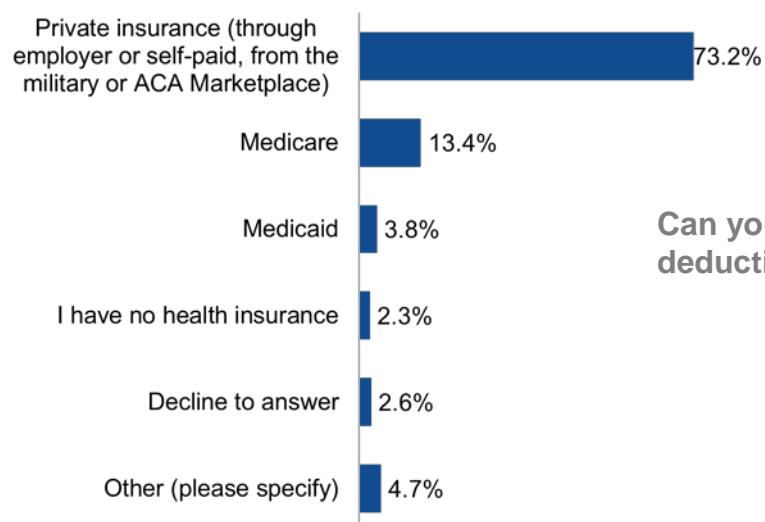
How would you best describe yourself?



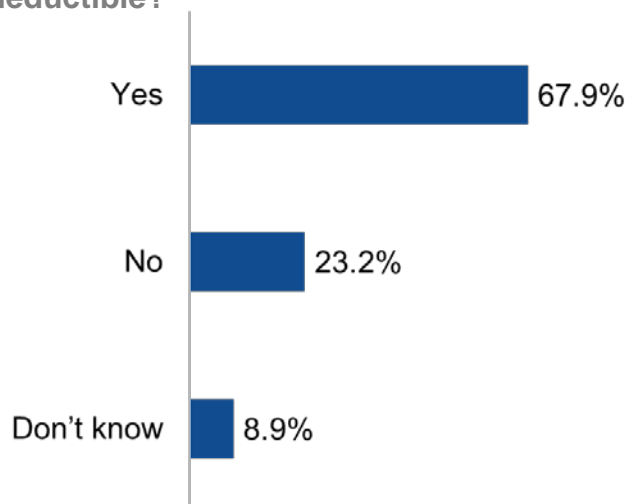
Are you of Hispanic/Latino/Spanish origin?



Which type of health insurance plan do you currently have?



Can you currently afford your health insurance deductible?



N=774 Q26. Are you of Hispanic/Latino/Spanish origin?

N=779 Q27. How would you best describe yourself?

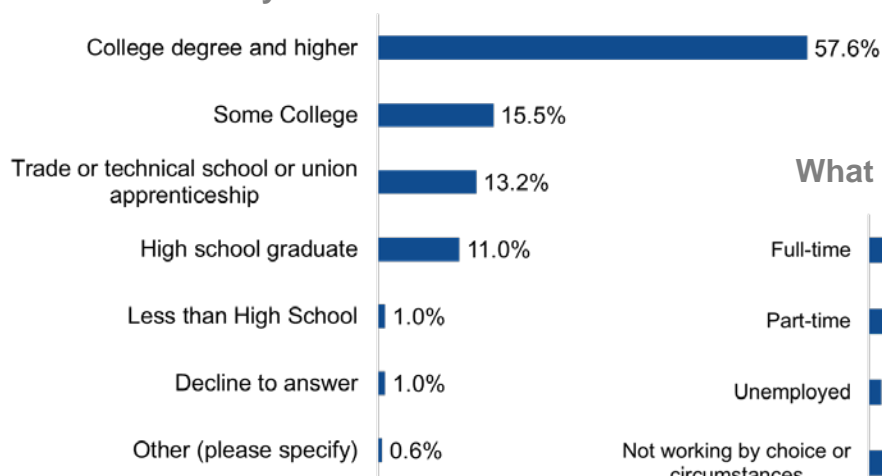
N=783 Q28. Which type of health insurance plan do you currently have?

N=765 Q29. Can you currently afford your health insurance deductible?

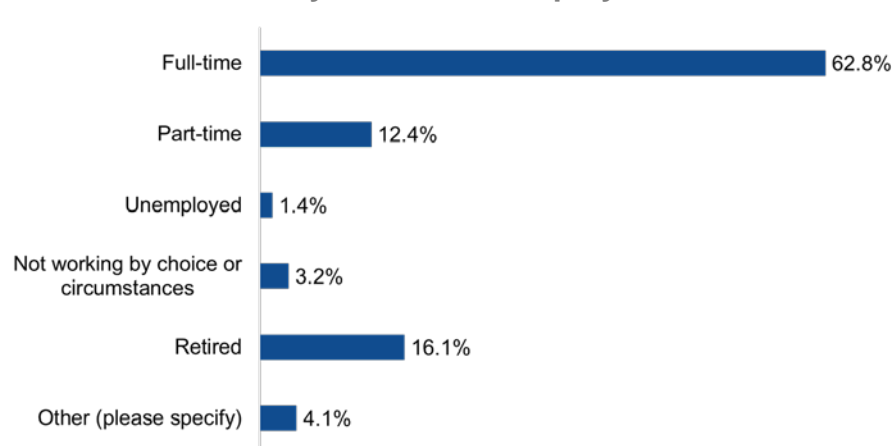


Community Survey (cont.)

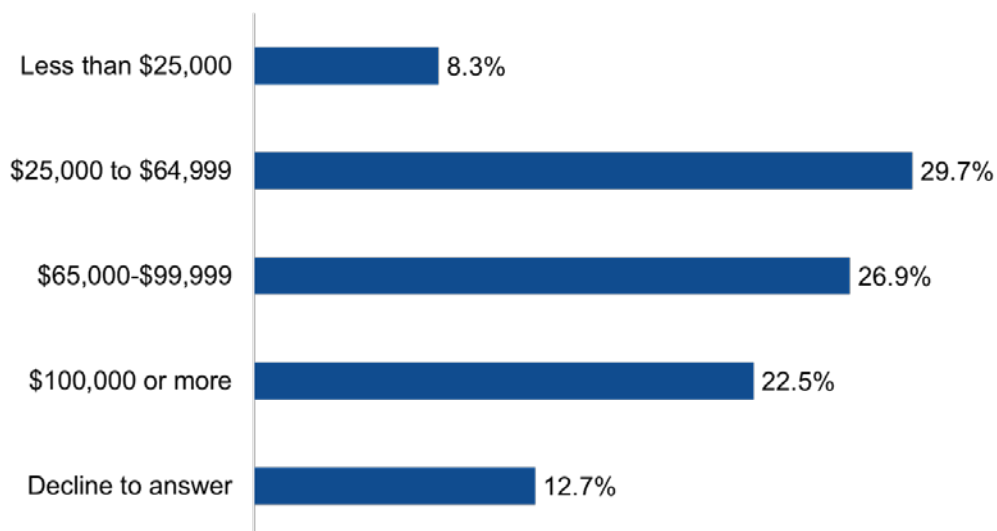
What is your education?



What is your current employment status?



Which of the following includes your annual household income?



N=785 Q31. What is your education?

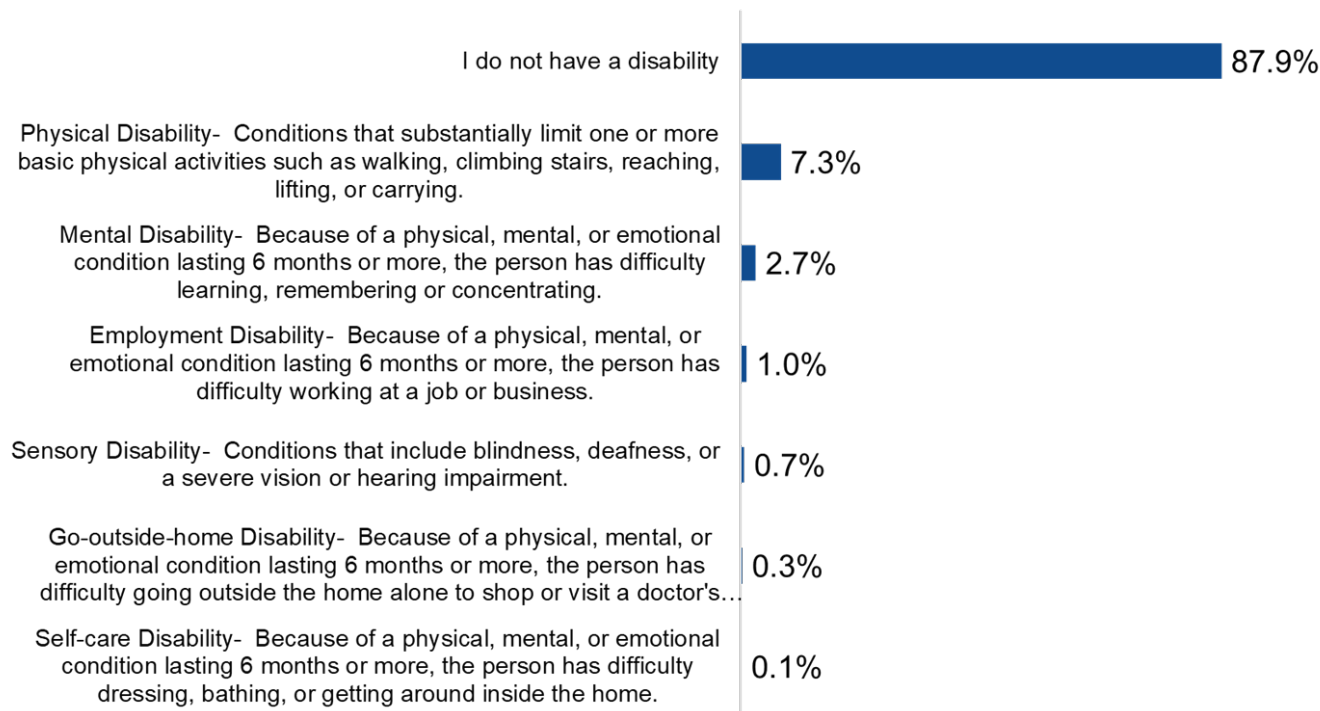
N=785 Q31. What is your education?

N=783 Q32. What is your current employment status?

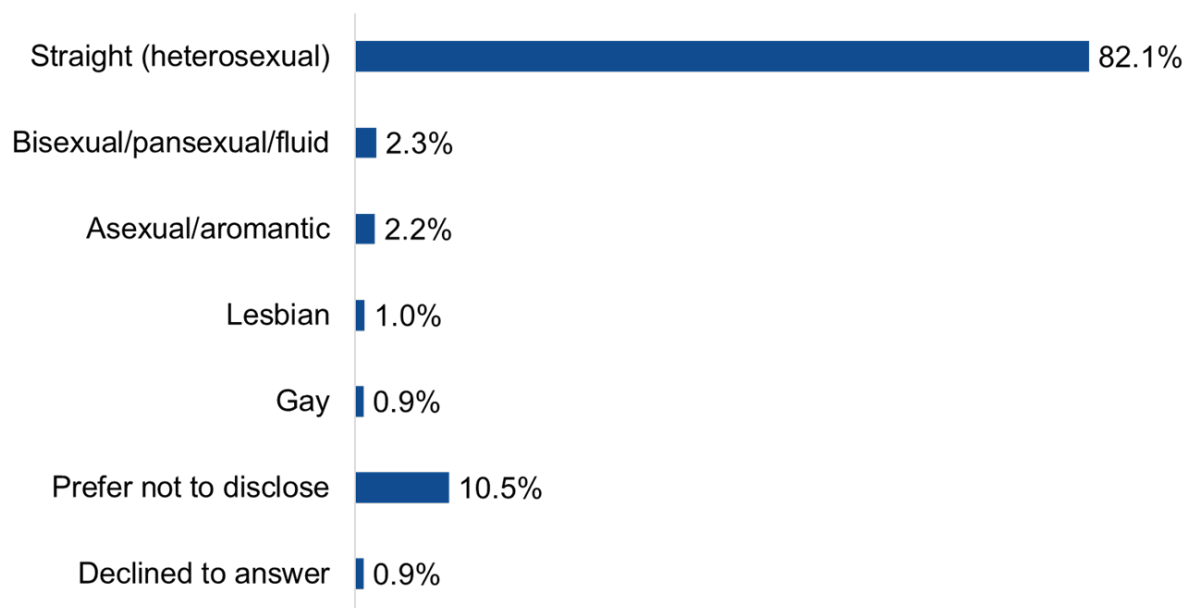


Community Survey (con.)

What is your disability status?



What is your sexual orientation?

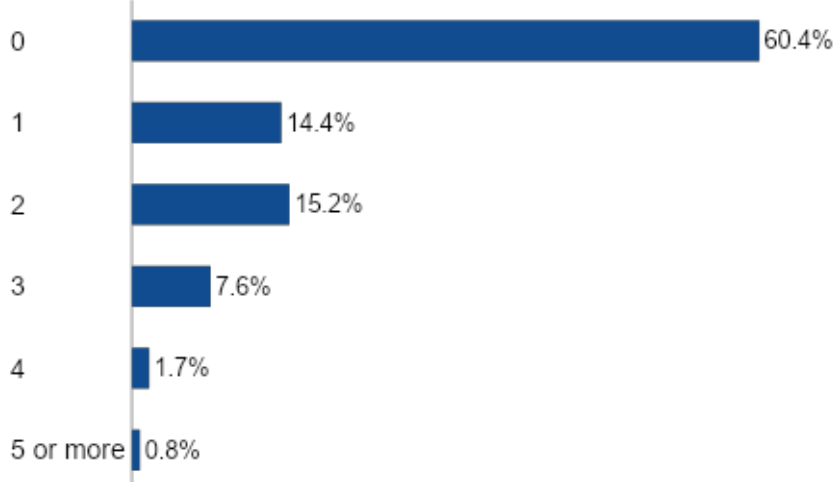


N=766 Q35. What is your disability status?
N=766 Q36. What is your sexual orientation?

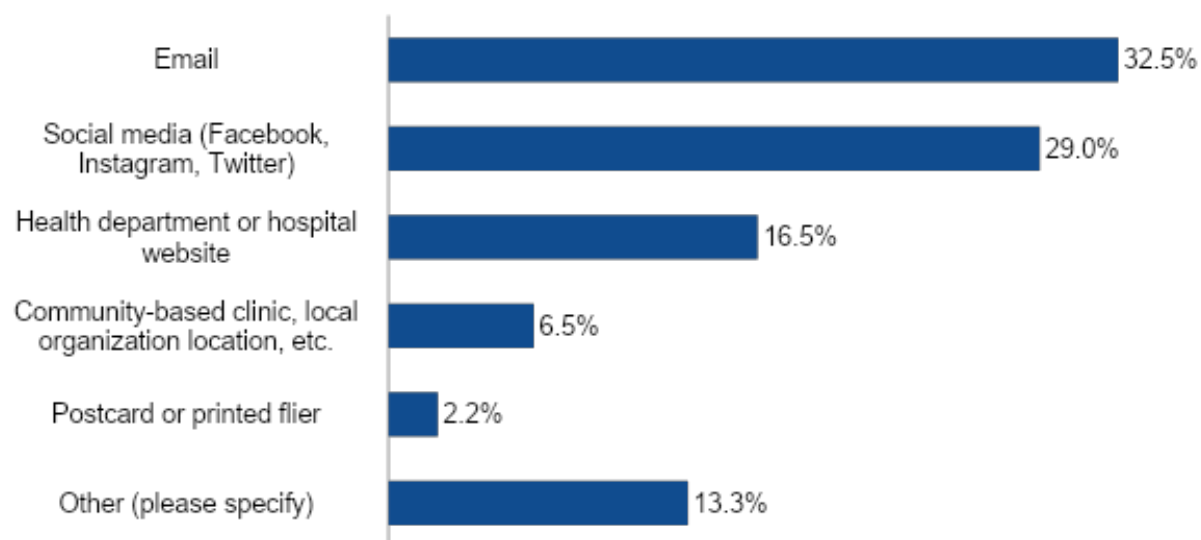


Community Survey (con.)

How many children under 18 live in your household?



How did you learn about this survey?



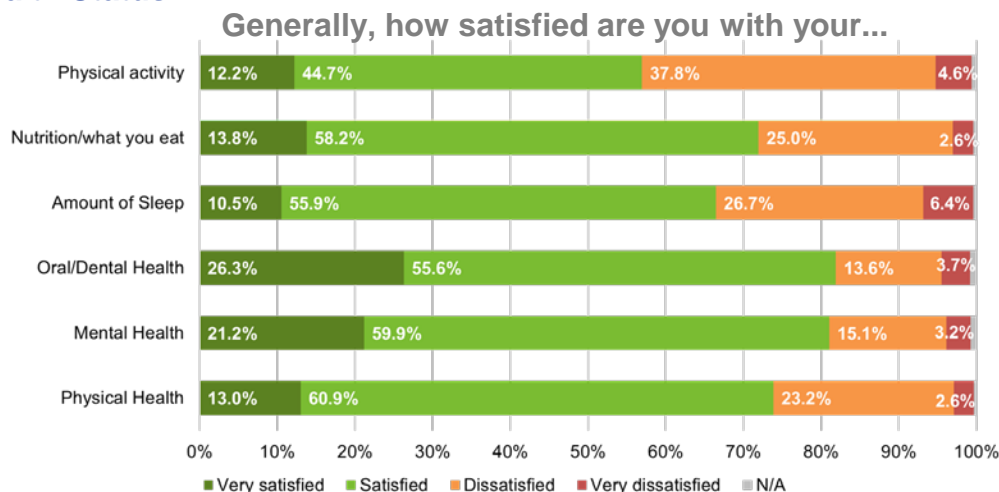
N=778 Q34. How many children under 18 live in your household?

N=772 Q37. How did you learn about this survey?



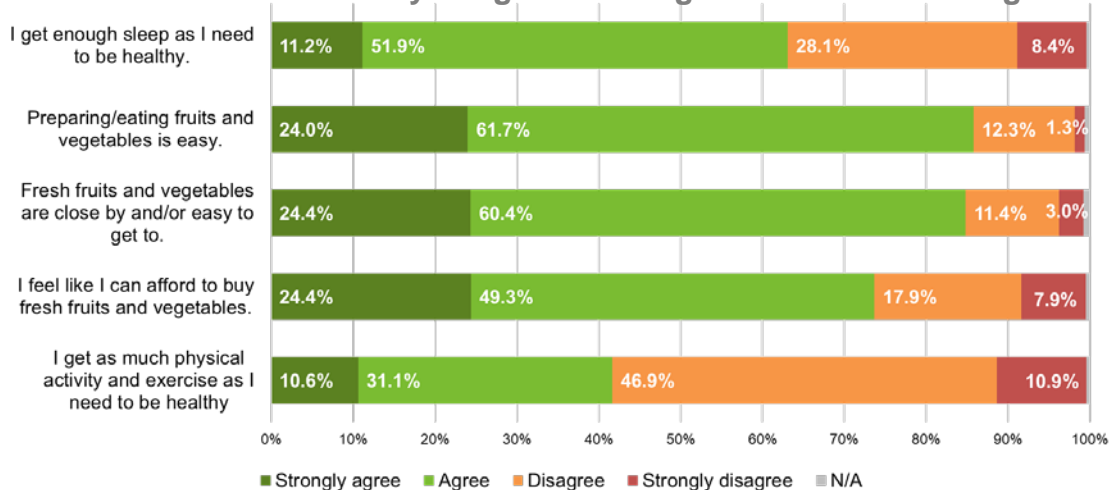
Community Survey (cont.)

Health Status



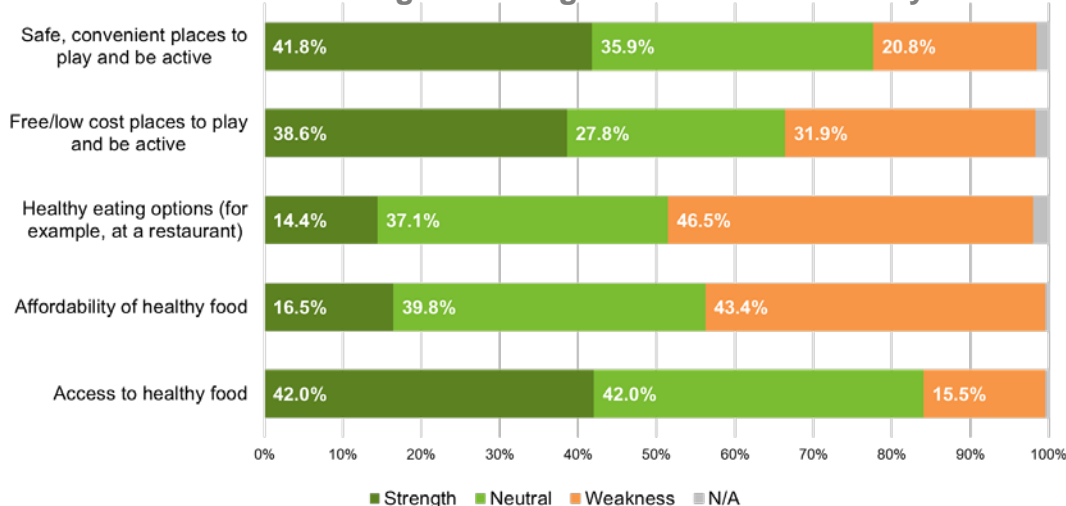
N=953 Q2. Generally, how satisfied are you with your...

Please tell us to what level you agree or disagree with the following statements.



N=951 Q3. Please tell us to what level you agree or disagree with the following statements.

Please tell us if the following are strengths or weaknesses in your community.

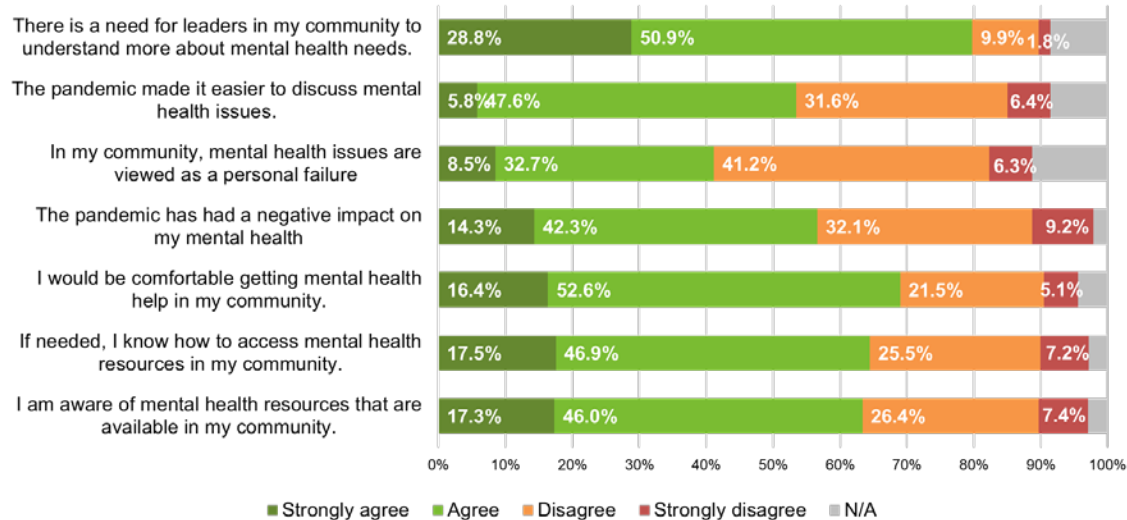


N=950 Q4. Please tell us if the following are strengths or weaknesses in your community.

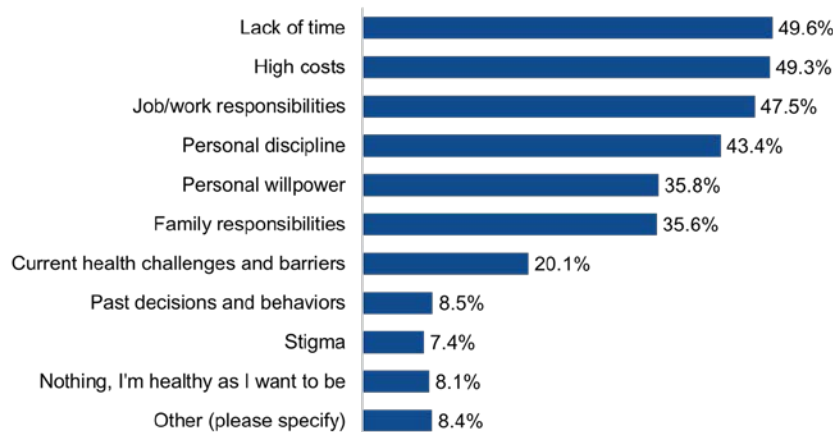


Community Survey (cont.)

Please tell us to what level you agree or disagree with the following statements.



What, if anything, is making it hard for you to get to the level of personal health you want to have?

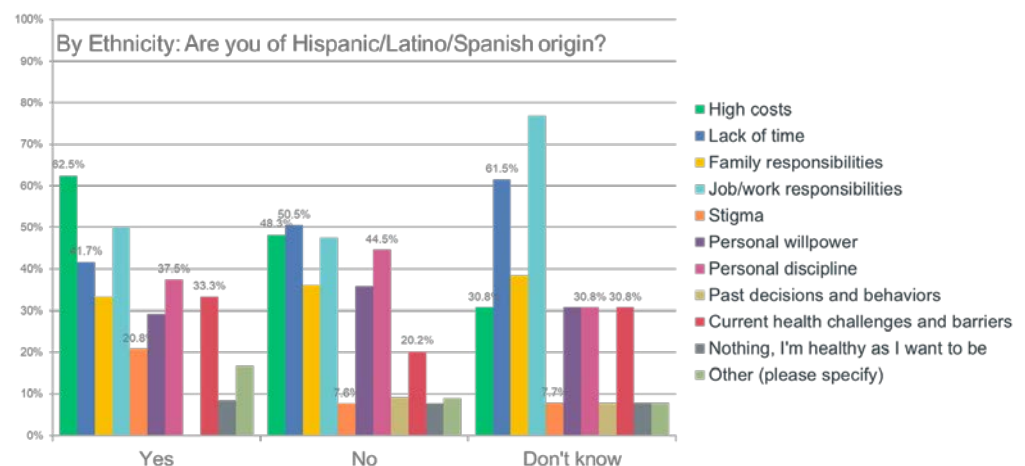


N=953 Q5. Please tell us to what level you agree or disagree with the following statements.

N=941 Q6. What, if anything, is making it hard for you to get to the level of personal health you want to have (select all that apply)?

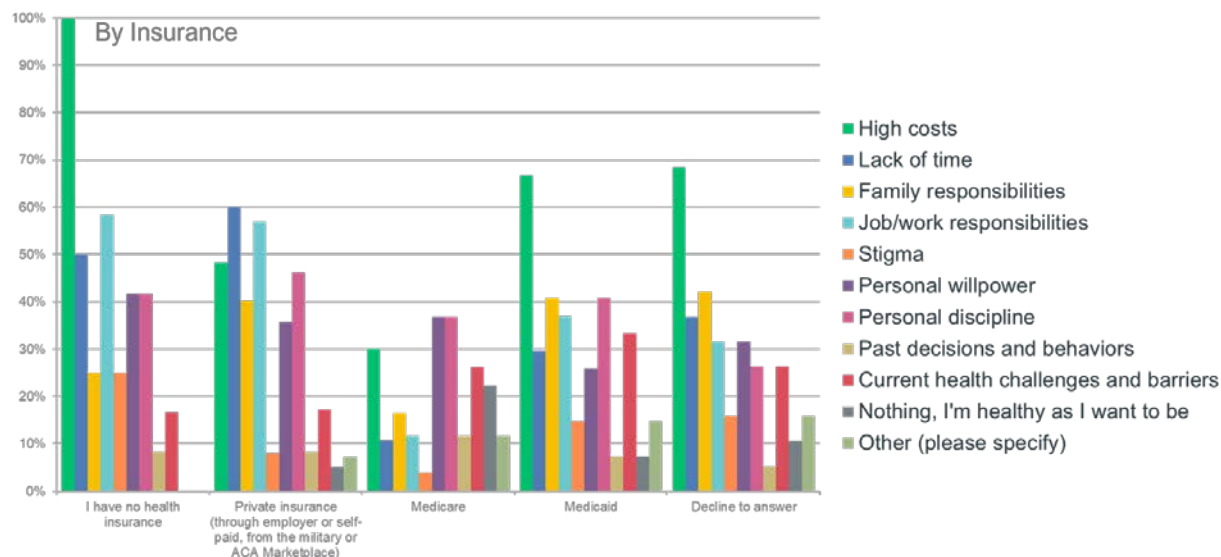
What, if anything, is making it hard for you to get to the level of personal health you want to have?

N=941 Q6. What, if anything, is making it hard for you to get to the level of personal health you want to have (select all that apply)?



Community Survey (cont.)

What, if anything, is making it hard for you to get to the level of personal health you want to have?



What, if anything, is making it hard for you to get to the level of personal health you want to have? Other, please specify:



For full detail, including disaggregated results and open-ended responses, see the full DJHCP CHNA Community Health Survey presentation at: <https://bit.ly/3CkL5ZC>

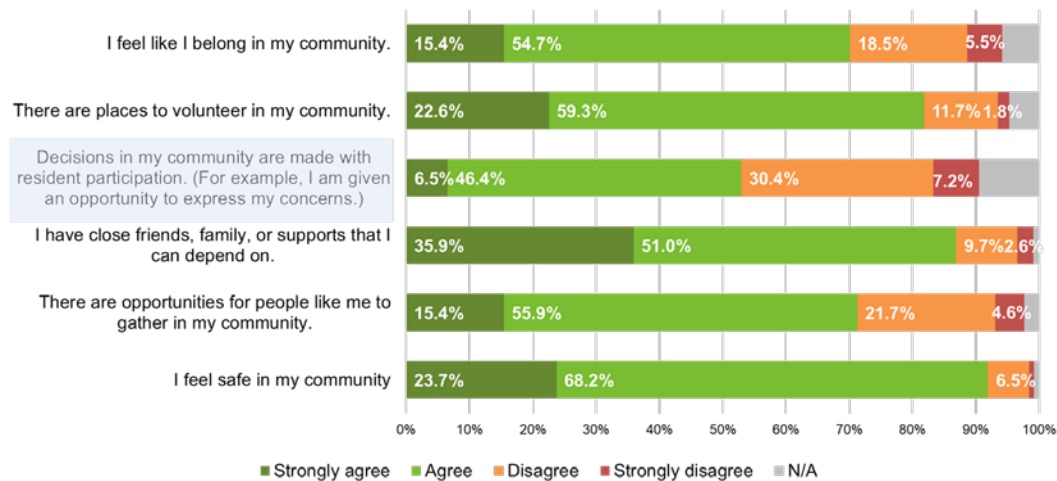
N=941 Q6. What, if anything, is making it hard for you to get to the level of personal health you want to have (select all that apply)?



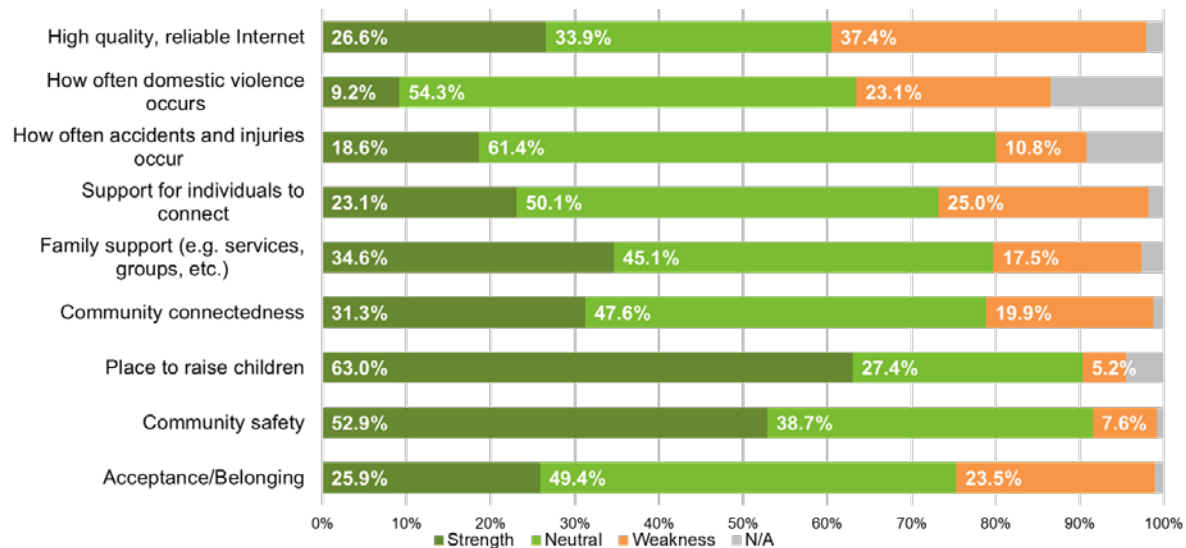
Community Survey (cont.)

Community

Please tell us to what level you agree or disagree with the following statements



Tell us to what level you think these are strengths or weaknesses in your community.



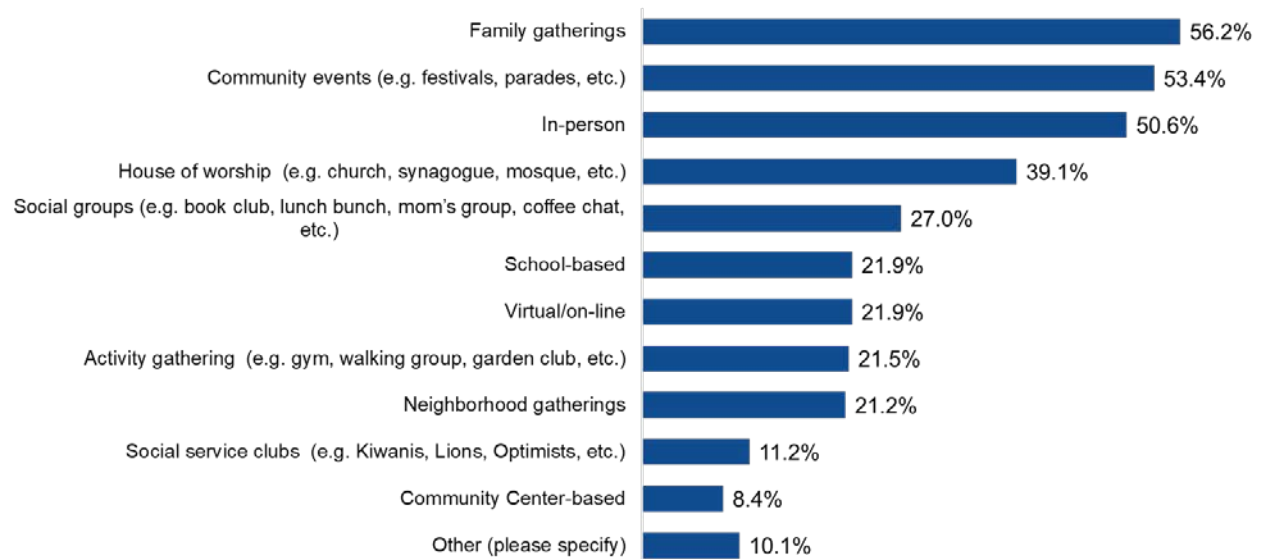
N=894 Q7. Please tell us to what level you agree or disagree with the following statements.

N=893 Q8. Tell us to what level you think these are strengths or weaknesses in your community.



Community Survey (cont.)

How do you connect or socialize with others in our community?



How do you connect or socialize with others in our community? Other, please specify:



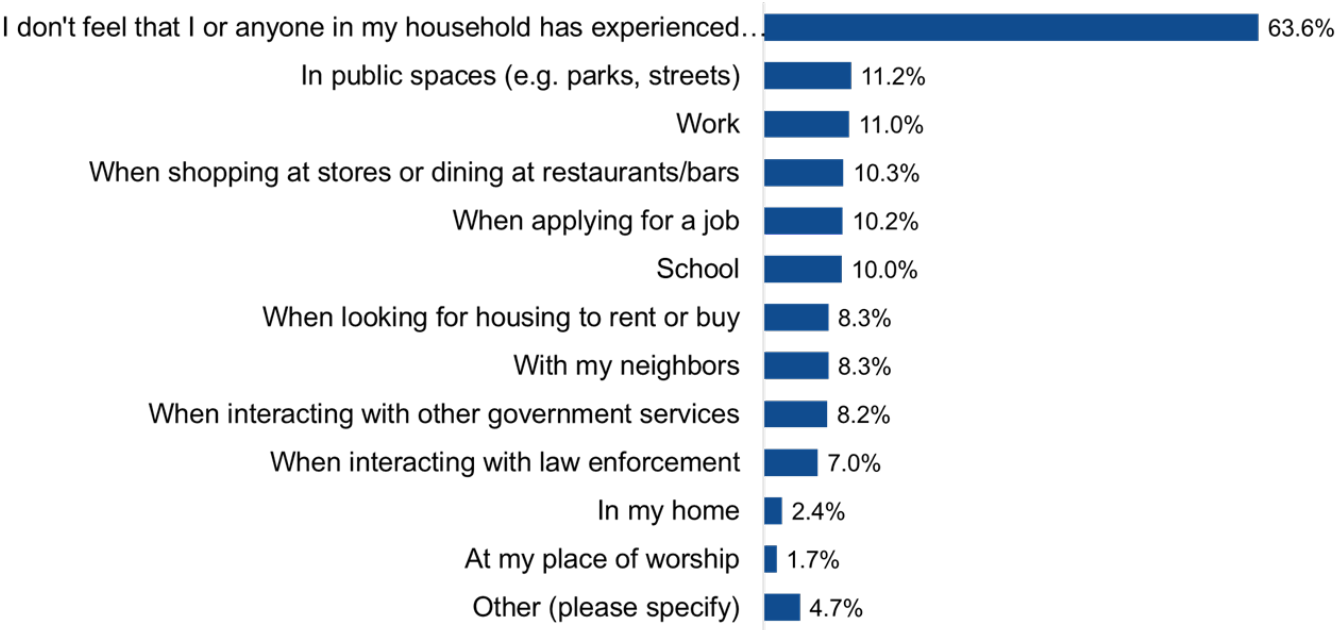
For full detail, including disaggregated results and open-ended responses, see the full DJHCP CHNA Community Health Survey presentation at: <https://bit.ly/3fVqvaB>

N=878 Q9. How do you connect or socialize with others in our community? Please select all that apply: "Other" N=86 depicted in the word cloud above.

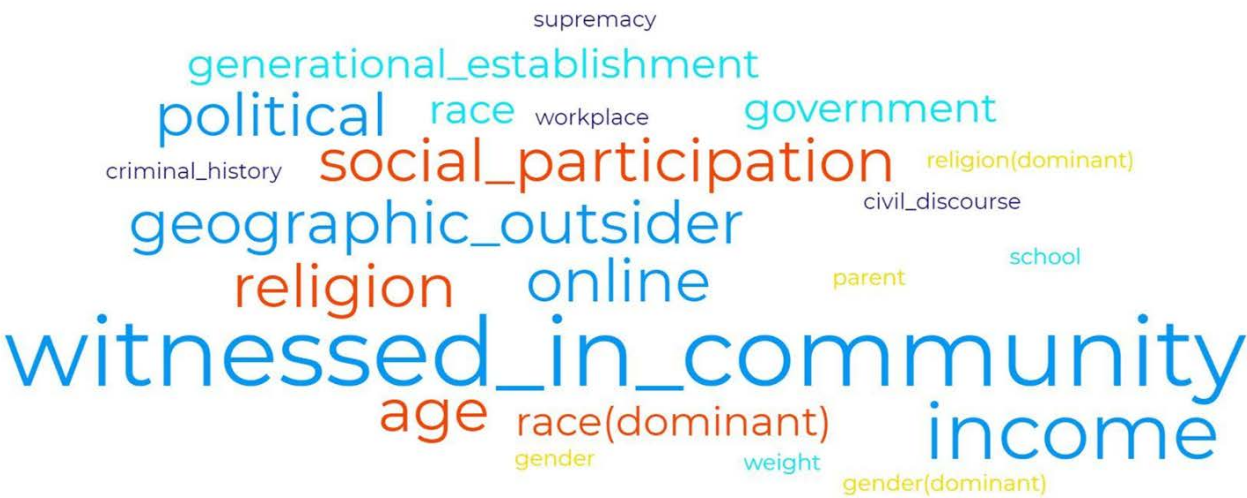


Community Survey (cont.)

In what situations have you and/or your household member(s) experienced discrimination in our community?



In what situations have you and/or your household member(s) experienced discrimination in our community? Other, please specify:



For full detail, including disaggregated results and open-ended responses, see the full DJHCP CHNA Community Health Survey presentation at: <https://bit.ly/3fVqvaB>

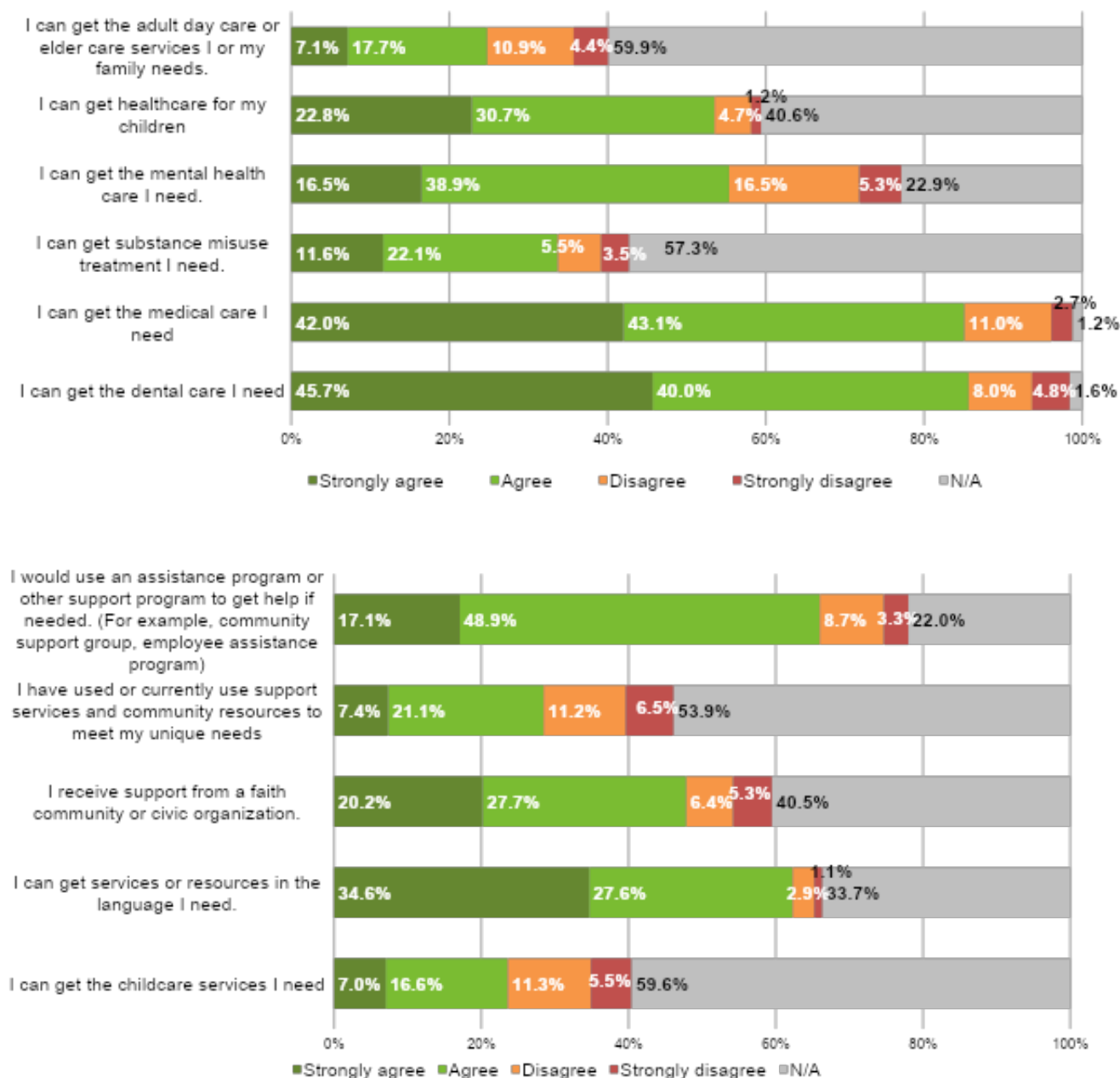
N=827 Q10. In what situations have you and/or your household member(s) experienced discrimination in our community? (Discrimination is the unfair treatment of people and groups based on characteristics such as race, ethnicity, gender, age, sexual orientation, physical ability, etc.) Please select all that apply: “Other” N=38 depicted in the word cloud above.



Community Survey (cont.)

Resources

How well can you access resources in the community to meet your unique needs?



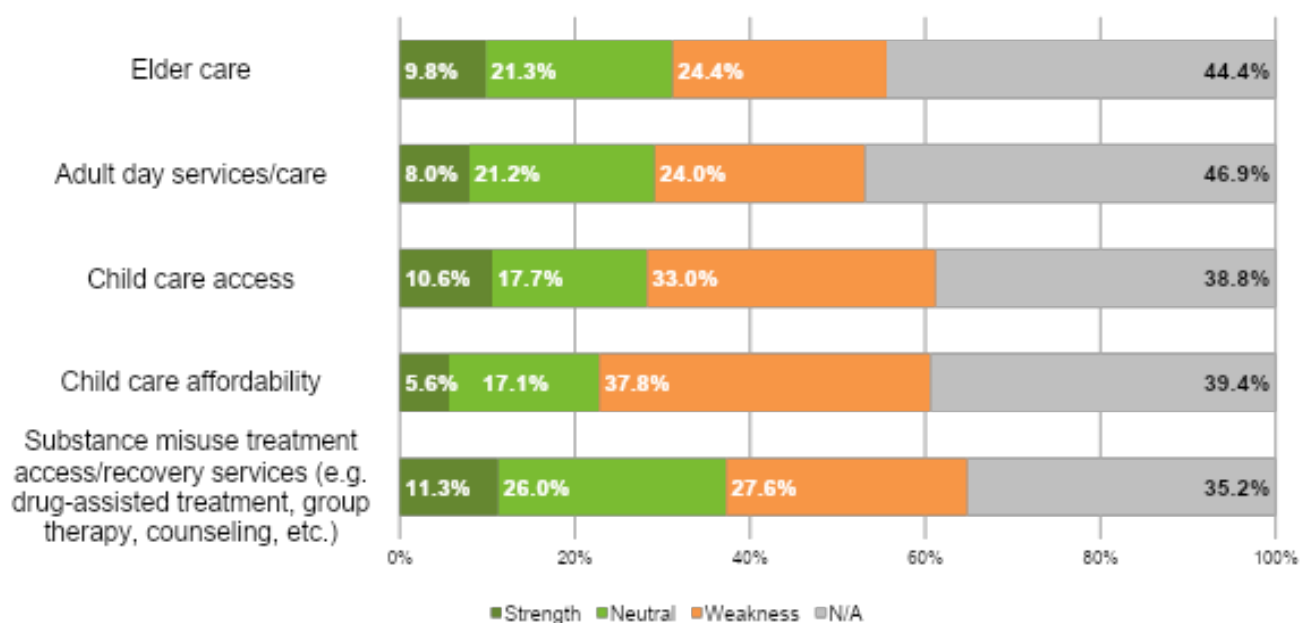
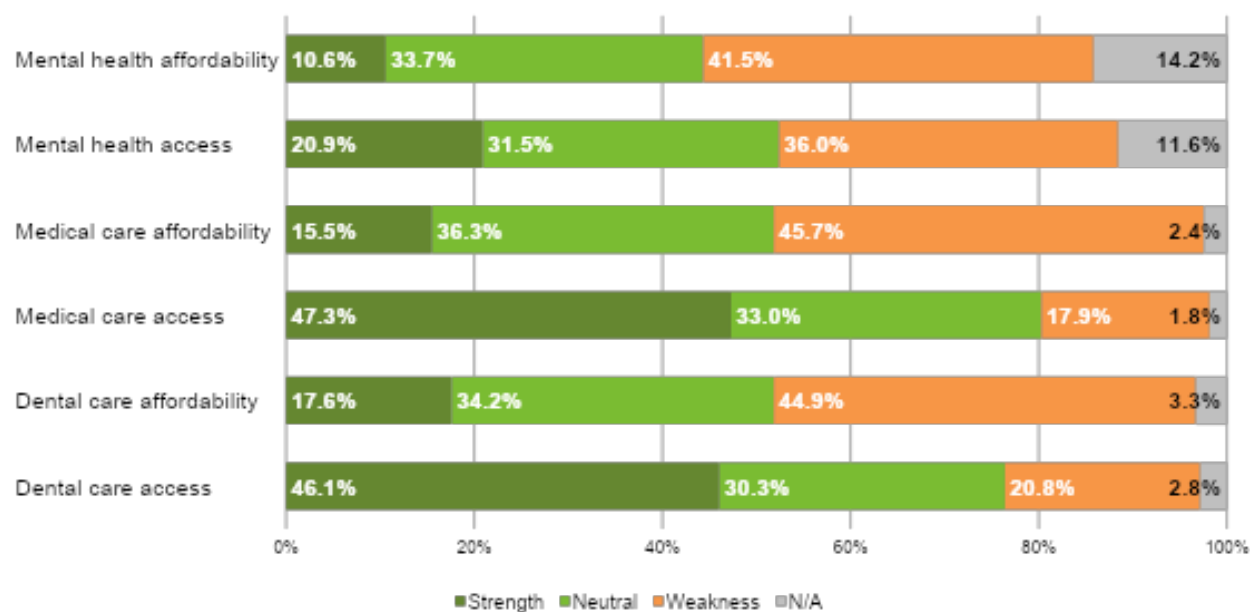
N=825 Q12. Think about how you identify as a person (your age, race, gender, sexual orientation, disability status, citizenship status, language(s) you speak, etc.). How well can you access resources in the community to meet your unique needs? Please tell us to what level you agree or disagree with the following statements.



Community Survey (cont.)

Access to Care

Of the factors listed below which are strengths of our community and which can be improved?



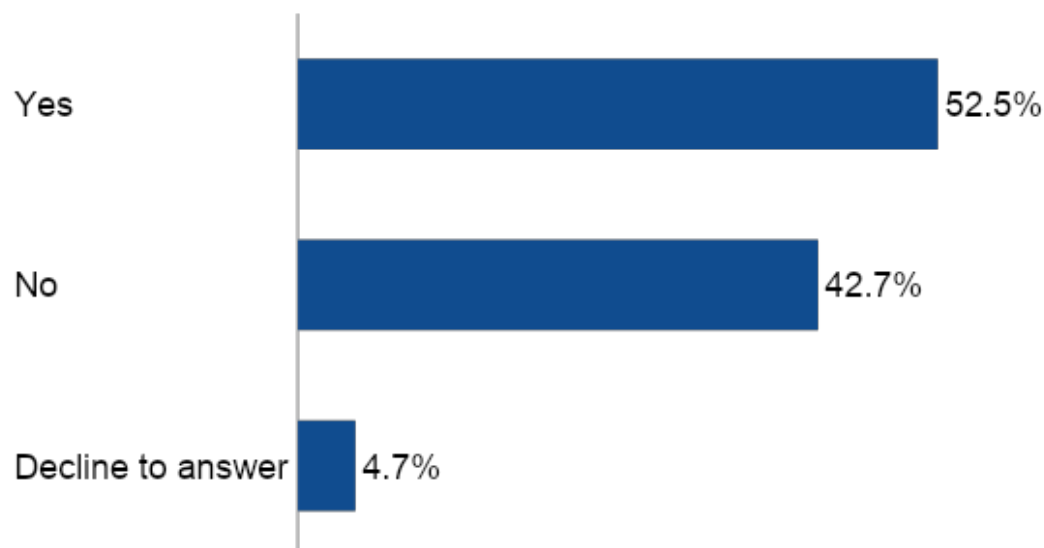
N=824 Q13. Of the factors listed below which are strengths of our community and which can be improved (choose strength or weakness)



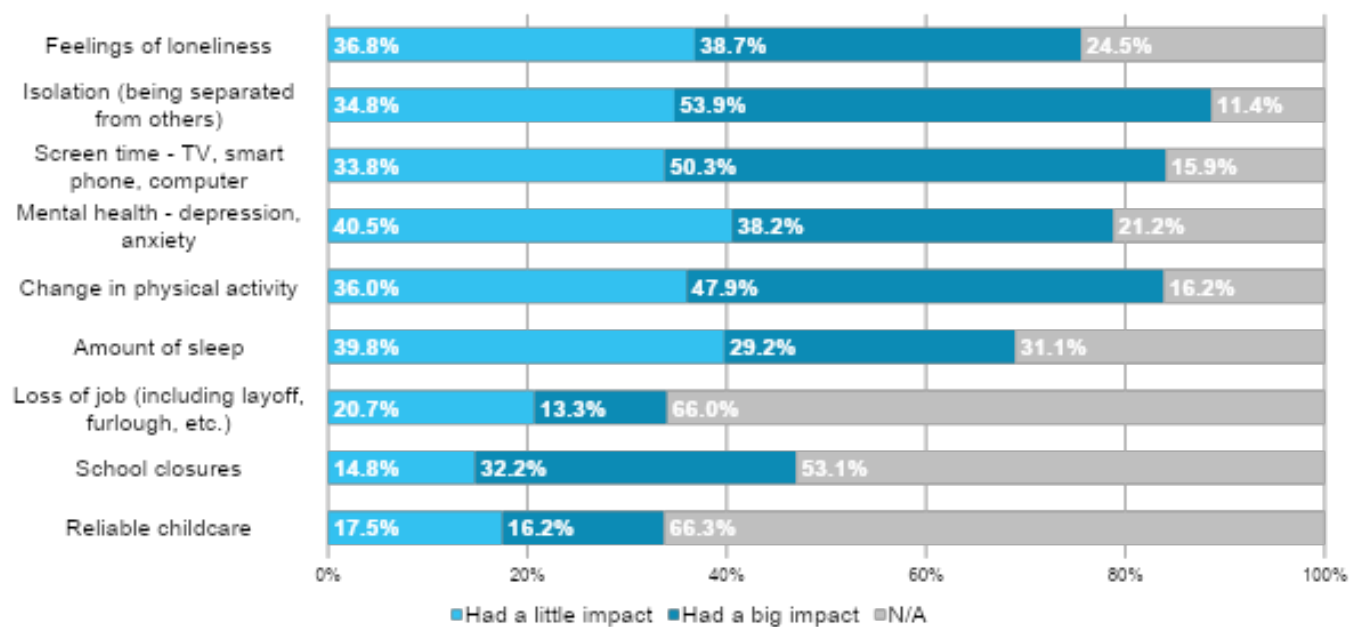
Community Survey (cont.)

Impact of COVID-19

Did you or someone in your household have COVID-19?



What disruptions did you or members of your household experience as a result of COVID-19? (1 of 2)



N=824 Q14. Did you or someone in your household have COVID-19?

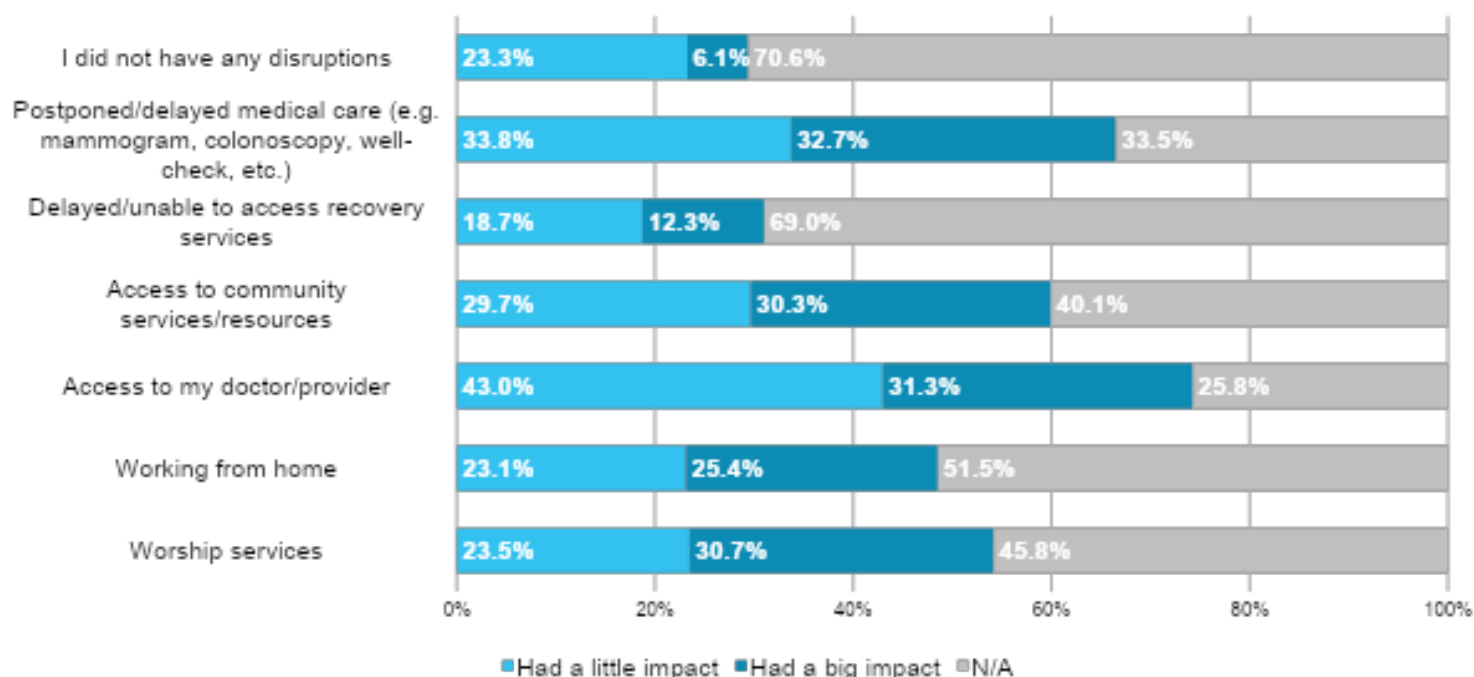
N=807 Q15. What disruptions did you or members of your household experience as a result of COVID-19? (check all that apply)



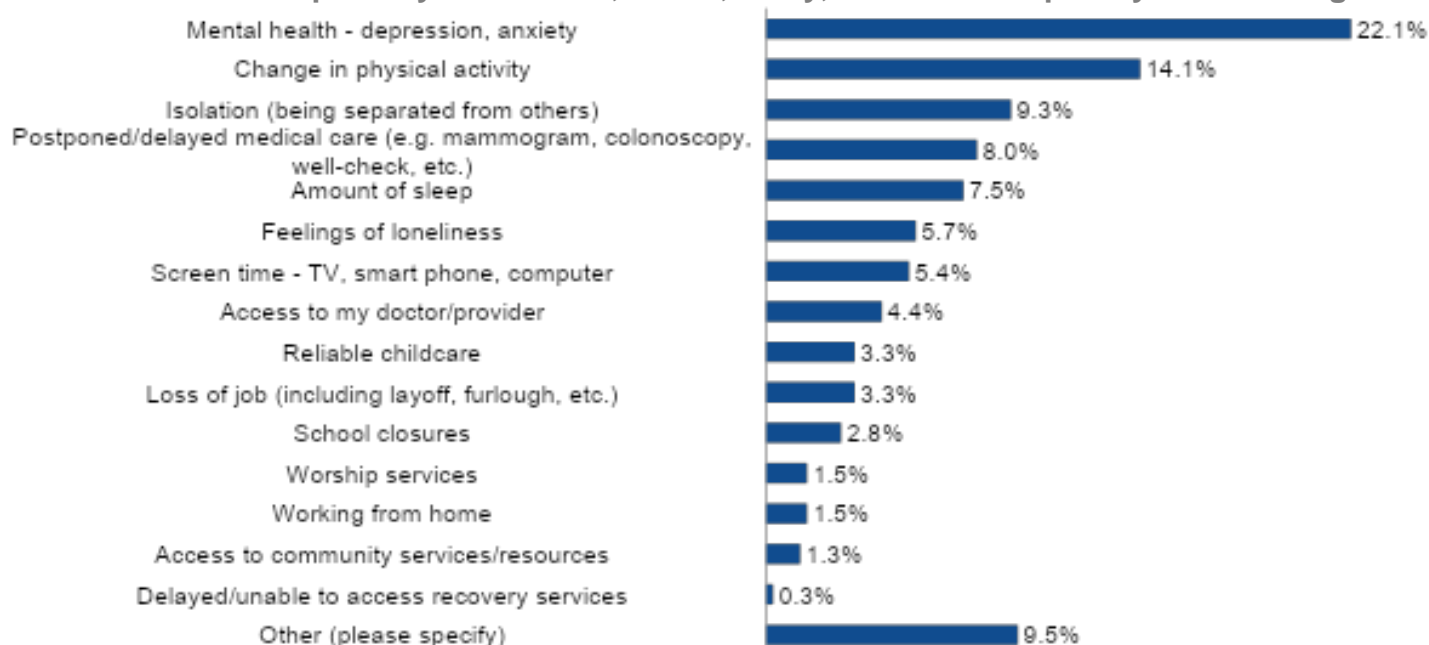
Community Survey (cont.)

Impact of COVID-19

What disruptions did you or members of your household experience as a result of COVID-19? (2 of 2)



Of the disruptions you selected, which, if any, is still a disruption you're dealing with?



N=807 Q15. What disruptions did you or members of your household experience as a result of COVID-19? (check all that apply)

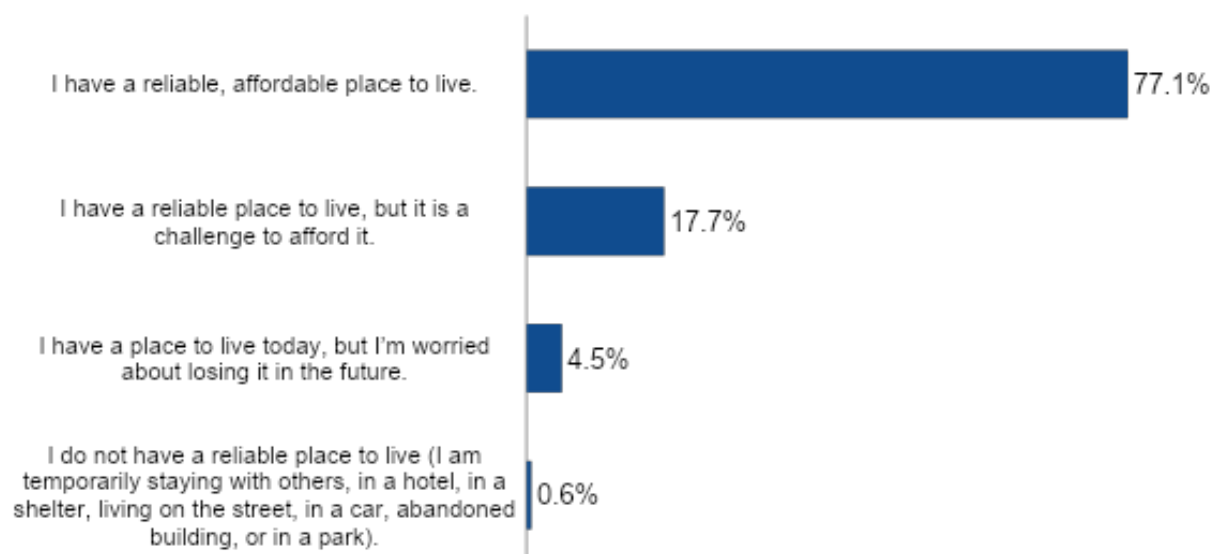
N=389 Q16. Of the disruptions you selected, which, if any, is still a disruption you're dealing with? (Choose the biggest or most pressing one) (drop down list)



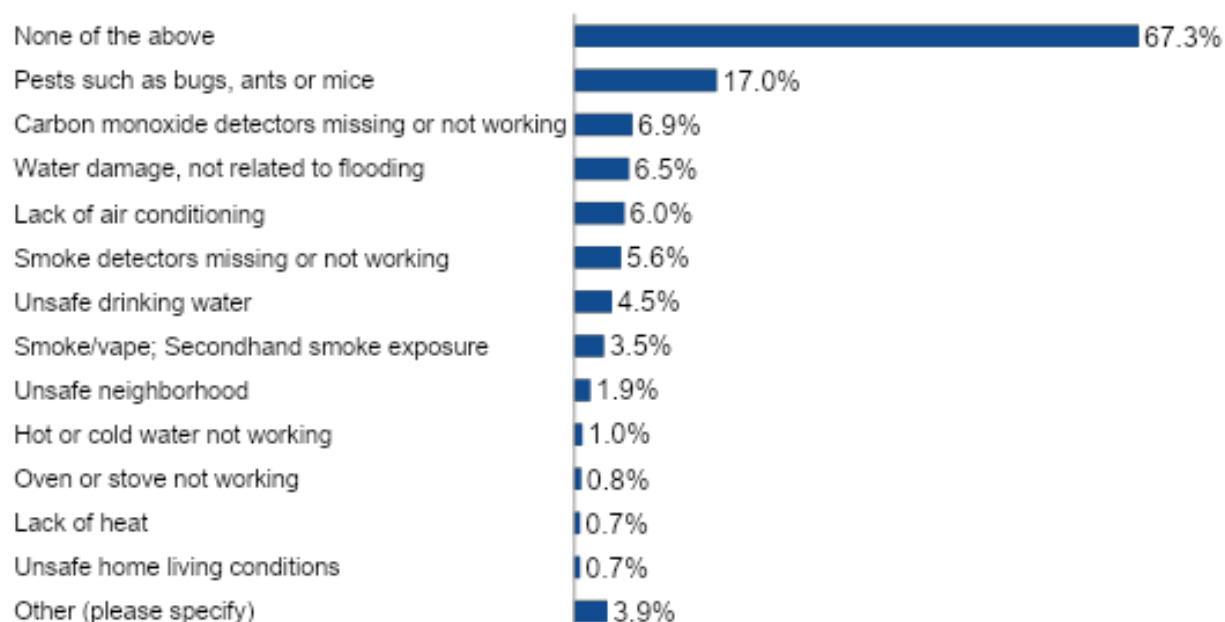
Community Survey (cont.)

Social Determinants of Health

What is your living situation today?



Think about where you live. Do you have any of the following issues?



N=792 Q17. What is your living situation today? (select the best fit)

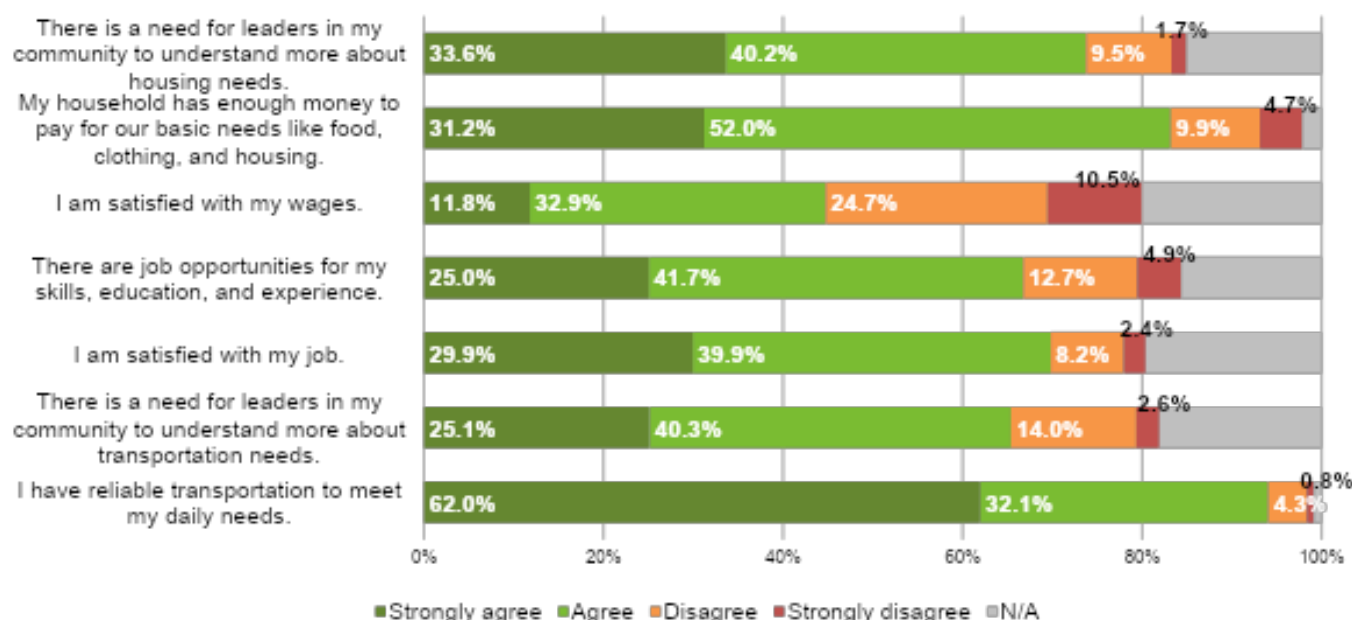
N=735 Q18. Think about where you live. Do you have any of the following issues? (check all that apply)



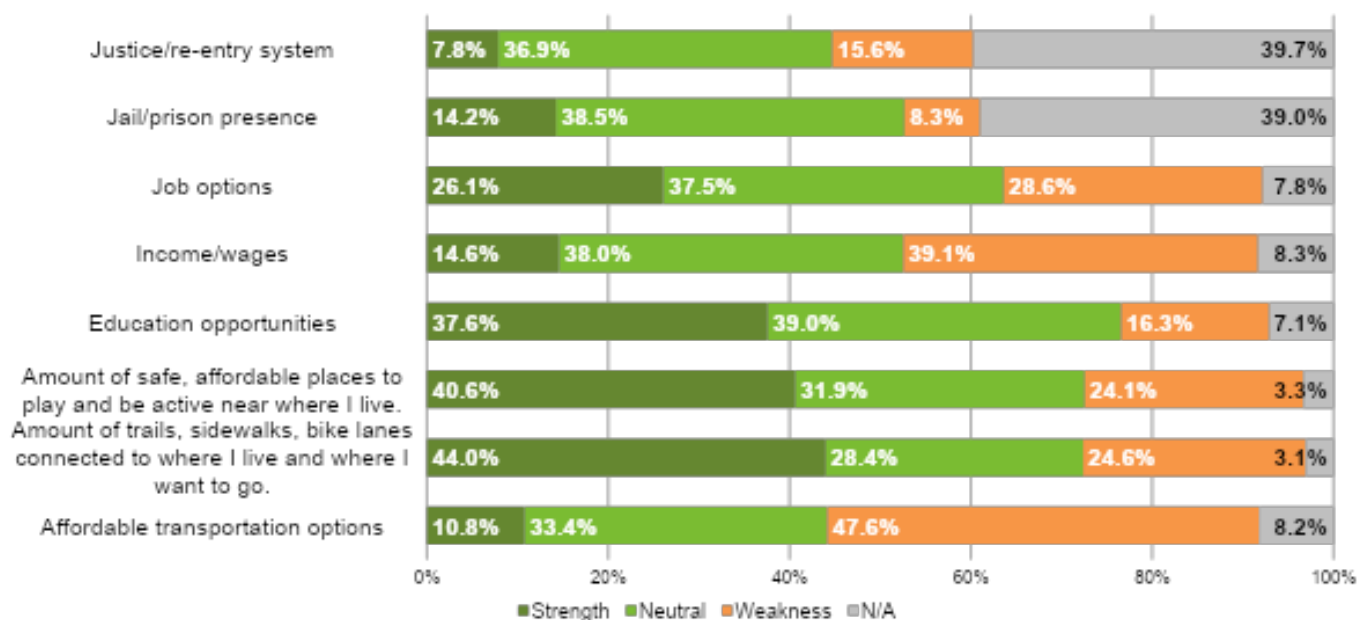
Community Survey (cont.)

Social Determinants of Health

Think about where you live and tell us to what degree you agree or disagree with the following statements.



Of the factors listed below which are strengths of our community and which can be improved (choose strength or weakness)



N=790 Q19. Think about where you live, and tell us to what degree you agree or disagree with the following statements.

N=783 Q20. Of the factors listed below which are strengths of our community and which can be improved (choose strength or weakness)



Community Survey (cont.)

What are your hopes for the future of our community? (open ended)



What do you think would make the health of our community better? (open ended)



For full detail, including disaggregated results and open-ended responses, see the full DJHCP CHNA Community Health Survey presentation at: <https://bit.ly/3fVqvaB>

N=250 Q21. What are your hopes for the future of our community? (open ended)

N=231 Q22. What do you think would make the health of our community better? (open ended)



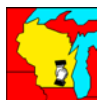
2. Focus Group Results Summary

Focus Groups

Community stakeholders representing the broad interests of the community as well as those representing low income, medically underserved, and minority populations participated in focus groups on June 6 and 7, 2022, for their input into the community's health. Below is a summary of the focus groups.

1. How do you define health?

- Globally – well-being. Body, mind and spirit, the whole shebang.
 - State of being, physical, mental, emotional, spiritual health and well-being
 - All things mental, spiritual, health
 - Physical health-eating healthy, activity
 - Mind, body, spirit
 - Good state of physical, mental, emotional, spiritual, and environmental health, fluid state
 - Well-being balance between body and mind
 - State of mind where you enjoy life because of where you are physically, mentally and socially
- Social
 - A place for everyone to feel welcomed, loved and accepted
 - Communal piece to health – connection, environment, a part of overall health
 - Social
 - Relationships – open doors for conversations and building trust
- Knowing your resources, where and when to access
 - Being able to leverage resources to live the best life possible no matter what's going on
 - Access to resources, to diverse transportation services, safe and affordable housing, mental health services without stigma
 - Resources to address community needs
 - Food insecurity, housing/rental assistance for affordable housing
- Ability to perform daily life activities
 - Being able to do the things you want to do
 - Possess the ability to pursue your interests
 - Absence or management of disease or conditions that allows individuals to participate in activities of daily living and things that bring them joy
- Community and socioeconomic equality perspective
 - Looking at a supportive community
 - Available housing
 - Available jobs that provide a living wage
 - Lack of fear and anxiety
 - Support for families, seniors and handicapped population
 - Racial and ethnic equality
 - Equality for all people no matter where they're from or documentation status
 - Community participates in decision-making
 - Open communication
 - Involvement of parents with kids
 - Community health, all people can thrive
- Determined by each person, very personal
 - Varies over your lifespan as well, young, middle age, and senior years



Focus Group Results, cont.

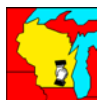
2. For the purposes of this Community Health Needs Assessment, the community is Dodge and Jefferson Counties, generally, how would you describe the community's health?

- It could be better, in the middle, fair could be better, mediocre
 - See people struggling with their health due to their finances
 - Choosing between rent and medications
 - We could be more connected socially
- Some people have good health and some have poor health, inconsistent
 - Fragmented larger communities – have more resources, smaller communities have fewer resources and more difficult to reach
 - Poverty and ruralness of the counties make it a challenge to be healthy.
- Less than fair
- Poor from a mental health perspective and substance abuse
- It varies quite a bit
 - Populations at the low-income levels no access to dental care, then there are very wealthy folks who have the best healthcare and insurance
 - Range, some are stuck in the pit of hopelessness where making a dent is hard and some are killing it and doing great at living life
 - Hear and see people who are healthy – out walking, participating. There are a ton of people we don't touch medically or with the resources out there who don't know the resources are out there. Don't know they need it
- It's hard to assess after COVID. Not as well off as we were prior to COVID
- Striving to be the healthiest community
 - Fort Atkinson Healthcare - Looked at preventative medicine and Social Determinants of Health (SDOH), mental health screenings
 - Growing awareness of what's considered in health and can be holistic and all encompassing. The system is overwhelmed by how to gather that information. There are gaps and unknown because we're not gathering all of the information

3. What are the biggest health concerns or issues for the communities today?

Seniors

- Older -people – hips and knee replacements, high blood pressure, diabetes, obesity, chronic diseases
- Dementia with people living longer
- People don't want to slip and fall
- More people taking advantage of the senior center
- 70+ age feel they're dismissed, pat on the head
- Ages, senior population, Hispanic elders not talking
- Much more available for seniors elsewhere. Not enough offered here. The senior centers, ADRC has programs too. Some people don't participate
- Isolation for elderly, don't have a social group
- During winter months, have to get to your car, to the fitness facility in the snow
 - Lots of falls, people get weak in the winter months
- Aging pop – falls, lifts, assists
 - Approximately 1/3 of ambulance call loads are for falls/elderly. Waupun has pretty big elderly population.
- Last 2 years were harder on seniors. Couldn't see family, losing people without being able to say goodbye
- Tough, self-sufficient generation don't need help but then when they do need help, with the staffing shortages not be able to get help, so why try?



Focus Group Results, cont.

3. What are the biggest health concerns or issues for the communities today? Cont.

- Transportation is difficult
- Ages, senior population Hispanic elders not taking advantage of the senior center. More people taking advantage of the senior center
- Volunteer Programs
 - “Meals on wheels” volunteer program has waiting list to serve people
 - Decent size senior group that volunteered but now they’re afraid. Also aging out. Also go elsewhere in the winter
 - Families have so many commitments but don’t have time or energy to volunteer
- Getting older gets tough. Just standing up is hard. Not for the weak, something always hurts
- Social aspect is really important. They have days they don’t talk to anyone. They need interaction
- Health Access
 - Pain management, 3-5 month wait
 - Cost increases, medicine versus rent
 - Caregivers – 5 agencies to call and won’t be able to see them for weeks, or insurance doesn’t cover local services

Children/Youth Education

- Knowledge, educating parents of effective ways to deal with special needs children who may need more resources
- Work with families on how to parent special needs kids

Mental health

- Kids
 - Trauma related parenting different from other parents
 - Wait lists for services for kids
 - CCS programs
 - Therapists
 - Mentors
 - Respite care
 - Schools try to show they care about mental health
 - Aren’t taught how to deal with everyday life, strong emotions, stress
 - Anxiety – school – pressure, teachers don’t reach out to help
 - Lack of communication and connectedness
 - 3 counselors at the high school. Some have problems and not comfortable going to the counselors
 - The more problems, the fewer resources they have. Most kids don’t even know or think counseling resources are available
 - Adults have let them down
 - Afraid of labels. Fear of stigma. Most don’t care anymore
 - Self-harm, no longer being able to function. Close off so much they can’t talk about it
 - Seeing more teen and child-related mental disorders. Parental/family dynamics and difficulties with home schooling, COVID and other stressors, has been a difficult time getting a pulse of where kids are really at
 - Hard to get kids the mental health care they need. More noticeable the last couple of years than at any time
 - Difficult to get resources to youth
 - Youth not connected to or aware of positive coping strategies
- Seeing an increase in mental health issues and isolation
- Isolation due to COVID, mental health impact
- Social media – doesn’t help with mental health. Can’t step away or turn it off



Focus Group Results, cont.

3. What are the biggest health concerns or issues for the communities today? Cont.

- Behavioral health – waiting list
 - Behavioral health wait list, Crisis Intervention Crossroads from Janesville and Rogers. Limited beds
- Jefferson County has done a good job of compiling a list of mental health resources
 - Counselors hard to find, and need to those to get better
- No one asks for trauma, mental health issues, etc.
- Stigma is a huge thing with mental health. Need to accept that it is a need and not a bad things to go see someone
- Concur depression and anxiety, tsunami of grief
 - Bereavement teams are more active than ever
 - Surviving caregivers during COVID
- Overwhelmed resources, limited availability among providers

COVID politicization

- The masking made people angry. Masks and vaccinations polarized. Didn't like being told what to do. More to pull us apart than to bring us together
 - Divides families where you normally have family support. Masking separates people
- Political divide – lots of anger. Mask became visual cue of which side people are on
- News and social media created anger. Don't know how to respect others' opinions
- "Us vs. them" atmosphere creates anxiety. Less comfortable gray area. Mask wearing shame – more rural area
- Human connection issues coming out of pandemic
 - Shame going to social events, anxiety
 - Navigating relationships difficult and reconnecting with people, talking and engaging
- Isolation – due to COVID, kids, seniors, all
- Work ethic after COVID. We all have to be in this together
- COVID has created a separateness. We need to come together. Really normalizing of mental health
- Profound depression and anxiety – only exploded in the last couple of years
- Pediatric side – parenting has changed with COVID with homeschooling, don't know if parents have had a chance to come to grips with what's happened. Depression, anxiety, parent resources are tough

Physical health status/lifestyle

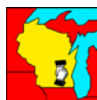
- Some people just not taking care of themselves. Lifestyle – diet, exercise. Meat and potatoes culture
 - Lack of education – don't know any better
- Health and wellness
- Overweight people so overweight. Fish fries and cheese curds. Many are young people
- Joint replacements are big here – obesity, overweight, winter lack of exercise. Lack of prevention
- Stigma around obesity
- Caregivers struggle with their own health while taking care of others. Need support. Gap in getting their needs met
- Chronic illnesses - Heart failure, COPD, diabetes, obesity, arthritis, CHF
- Weird influx of poly diagnosis – seen many doctors and have different diagnoses
 - Scared to come in. Don't have good experiences, trying to figure out what the barrier is.
- Oral/dental health



Focus Group Results, cont.

3. What are the biggest health concerns or issues for the communities today? Cont.

- **Substance Misuse**
 - Substance abuse – alcohol, tobacco, drugs, vaping
 - Lack of sober housing or transitional housing
 - Nothing for women. Takes women away from family
 - One house for men
 - If they have a record, stigma around previous incarceration
 - Increase in overdoses (from high school age to 50+ year-olds)
 - Parent norms, such as parents letting underage kids drink at home
- **Access to healthcare**
 - Physicians don't have time to spend with patients anymore. Healthcare corporations -issue of money, not issue of health
 - Need to focus on prevention, not treatment focused. Medication focused. Disturbing to give meds instead of prevention. "If ill, I'll take a pill."
 - Don't want to pay for poor healthcare and lack of trust with healthcare
 - Lack of coordinated services siloed – feeds the polarization.
 - Quality and consistent care
 - Waiting lists – few weeks wait
 - Overutilizing urgent care and EDs to get their needs met
 - Too sick or go to urgent care, too sick for the primary care to see patients
 - Primary care is overwhelmed. Having to deal more with mental health
 - Because of the stigma, people are more apt to go to their primary care provider for mental health
 - Waitlist to see providers – Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) providers, prescribers
 - There are rules and don't have enough doctors to manage patient load. A lot of hoops to jump through and they may relapse
 - HRA insurance plans – how those middle people get burned. Employers provide insurance but have a high deductible \$3,000 deductible. Another example of those in the middle
- **Transportation**
 - Lack of transportation, hard to navigate resources, ability to get around
 - Access to transportation to access places to be healthy
 - No public transportation makes it difficult to get place if they don't have their own transportation
- **Environment**
 - Overall being rural – still a lot of options
 - Weather prevents people from even being outside – some hibernate during the winter
 - Weather is an issue but there's a lot of resources available
 - Infrastructure – parks, boulevards, but as a people lack knowledge of what is available
- **Disabilities**
 - Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) intake calls for people who need resources. Feel there's a great need
 - Isolation for young adults with disabilities, don't have a social group
 - Stigma around disabilities
 - Children's Long-Term Support (CLTS) program changing health and wellness codes
- **Education**
 - Education – some entering the workforce and don't know how to read, don't know how to use a phone. How can I help you? Can't babysit them



Focus Group Results, cont.

3. What are the biggest health concerns or issues for the communities today? Cont.

Hispanic Community Needs

- We need to work harder to explain to them what they need
- Reading and writing are issues. Low level of education in some Hispanic countries. Comprehension very difficult. The families have no formal education
- Need handholding and baby steps
- Need transportation
- No immigration status – fear. Some with papers can't apply for anything.
- Not one Spanish language – Mexican, Columbian, Nicaragua, different dialects
- Cluster of parents – successful, blending in. Some struggling, work their hardest
- Kids in 2 worlds – world at home, speak Spanish, world outside of home.
- Hispanic families not informed of resources, coordination of benefits, how insurance works, information limited, not informed of options
- Public Service Announcements – who is educating people about going to doctor. Now on TV, all drug commercials, motivation
- Migrant families – schools closing now. Not simple to communicate with them
- Hispanic families not informed of resources, coordination of benefits, how insurance works, info limited, not informed of options

Technology

- Social media – able to share information so quickly and widely, take on the stress of issues
- Internet availability and knowledge how to use it. Loves that in other places especially in the country
- Play out more on social media – divided community. People are very divided
 - Gay v straight, politics, differences, language, race, socioeconomic status
 - Who is worthy of being helped? Each group is deciding who is worthy of getting services
 - Creates chronic toxic stress

Resources

- Lack of access to resources or people who don't know they exist
- Coming back to a place that doesn't advocate for you after college – shock
- Never enough resources. Things don't move fast enough
- Financial info for clinic – this is what I need from you. Naivete, overwhelmed, don't know where to find info
- EDRC Kids took care of parents but now 2 income households with kids and harder to care for parents. Cycle – not enough resources to go around. Need help in the homes
- Transition from college difficult
- See a huge divide, afraid of accessing services. The most vulnerable folks don't feel like they can reach out for help
- Lack of access to resources or people don't know they exist
- Access to counseling, psychiatry, medication, general medicine
- People don't know about accessing discounted medications. Doctors don't even know about resources.
 - Expensive medications – hard to pay for
- There aren't people applying for jobs
 - Across many jobs not getting people applying
 - Don't show up for interviews
- Workforce – low paying jobs
- Transportation
 - Across county lines
 - Affects healthcare access, jobs, childcare, taxi options (currently no Sunday option)
- Childcare access, lack of daycares



Focus Group Results, cont.

3. What are the biggest health concerns or issues for the communities today? Cont.

· Social Determinants of Health/Socioeconomics

- People experiencing poverty
- Difficulty dealing with inflation
- Basic needs being met
- Effect that poverty has on health – constant crisis level of worry and stress, food, making decisions about what bills to pay. Impacts health
- Lack of Housing
 - Need affordable housing
 - To buy a house right now, going for over asking price and prices already inflated
 - More people are renting and less rental units available
- Once people get a job, lose their assistance
 - Have seen people take less hours so they don't lose benefits
- Childcare is so expensive and hard to find
- Financial barriers are a big thing. Cost of everything going up.
 - I used to be able to afford a gym, but now can't and don't know resources. What fits the new financial circumstances
 - Focus on those in the middle who are making enough to get by but not making enough to improve emotionally or physically
- Food insecurity
- Discrimination

· Family Dynamics

- Historic, generational trauma affecting folks and the way they see the world – racism
- Historical trauma – works with parents, now trying to parent themselves and didn't get help for their trauma and now repeating the cycle and they know they don't want to do that, but don't know any other way
 - Most parents have a lot of stuff in their background impacting their parenting
 - Lack of resources, living in poverty repeating trauma
- Domestic violence. Violent calls are getting more violent, but volume/number of calls may be decreasing.

· Migration of populations and individuals moving from bigger cities (with more gangs, drugs, guns) to Waupun areas.

· Gather groups of parents together and talk with them together and let them know what's needed from them. Build a cohesive group. No groups because of HIPAA

· Common themes – epidemic of loneliness

- Rugged individualism hasn't served us well
- Creating a sustainable community
- Improve community connections
 - Stem the tide of loneliness
- People don't know where to turn and not having support systems and not having family members they can lean on and don't have healthy family relationships
- Lack of community connection
 - Communal theme again – connectivity of neighborhoods and communities



Focus Group Results, cont.

4. **What are the most important health issues facing various populations including minority populations?**
 - Spanish speaking families
 - Fear may not be documented, but can still get services
 - We need bilingual people, vast populations of Latinos
 - Access to healthcare and Spanish speakers to help them
 - Asian population
 - Need more interpreters
 - LGBTQ Issues
 - Community Inclusion
 - It's such a small town, can be hard, predominantly white, older, conservative, small everyone knows everyone's business
 - Don't know what to expect being in the community. There are people who are extreme advocates, people who do fundraising for trans or queer people who need medications
 - Don't know which businesses are queer friendly. Want to be an advocate, but a factor I had to think about
 - Diversity/Equity/Inclusion (DEI) task force in the city, Pride in Beaver Dam this year
 - Workspaces, public places, and neighborhoods for DEI. Work on equity first
 - Diverse parks, camps, workplaces. Some workplaces are very inclusive – asking what name, which locker rooms, what do you feel comfortable with?
 - Scary world for LGBTQ. Can be made to feel small and outsider. It would have been so much easier just to stay female. Still a sin to people. Living my best life, happy
 - Awareness
 - Identify pockets really underserved, LGBTQ populations struggle to get access and recognition they need
 - We can't say them and those and they. Awareness helps offset to have an honest choice to continue in ignorance or take action to fix issues that are brought up. Until more are courageous, with kindness, show love and grace. All we can do is awareness
 - Hospital forms – male or female, come on. Update forms
 - Being they them, don't associate with either, male/female, non/binary, assigned at birth, but include gender identify
 - Don't see a lot of awareness about LGBTQ issues. Have gotten some pushback on books in the library.
 - Had a trans speaker once and had to delete all references on the website due to the comments
 - See people as people not what you identify as or political beliefs or what you wear. You're a good person, funny and kind, I want to be your friend. Some forms are what do you identify as?
 - LGBTQ history book story – comments called morally repugnant. There are pockets in person, but spread unhealthy and dangerous beliefs behind their keyboards
 - A couple people who are trolls
 - Some people silently support LGBTQ. Put more focus on the good stuff than the negative. Inspire other people to be good humans
 - Bullying – finding out what bathrooms and locker rooms I could use
 - Were fairly accommodating at school
 - If wanted to use bathroom had to use female restrooms. Very difficult
 - Sense of anxiety and fear. Worry of am I safe? See things on the news about trans people getting beat up for using bathrooms. Always a concern. Does someone have a problem with me?
 - Shouldn't have to stress about what bathroom to use



Focus Group Results, cont.

4. What are the most important health issues facing various populations including minority populations?

- Health is associated with physical health, broken bones, etc. but also mental and emotional as well as accessibility
- Access to resources
 - Hard to find a testosterone physician
 - Endocrinologist – waiting list a year out and in Madison
 - There aren't many accessibility options unless in the big city. They have clinics that are specifically geared to trans people and queer community. So unfortunate the smaller towns don't have them. Don't seem to embrace anything about them
 - Mental and emotional health resources in the area. Online platforms delivered to the front door
 - Covering psychotherapy, hormones, surgery. Blue Cross Blue Shield (BXBS) of Illinois is amazing insurance
 - Would be wonderful to be inclusive and support, but if we're all in the closet then people think services aren't needed
 - The more we're able to say, I'm queer, I'm trans, I'm ok and not make a big stink about it and live their life then the community
 - Worry about their children and their friends' children, not getting the help they need. Some places these voices are louder
 - Starts in grade school with human growth and education and it's so hetero focused. There is a strict box you're forcing kids into. How are we making them feel? Can find age-appropriate education and help other kids have an understanding of LGBTQ issues. His tribe carried him through school in a positive way
 - To be healthy, have to have safe spaces and education and break out of the ignorance into awareness and exposure. Have to get to know people. Don't need to tell kids they're going to hell, need a safe space. Education starts at home. Should be at home, but if the home has a small world view, then we need to be able to broaden the worldview to have the vocabulary and awareness that not everything is black and white
 - Unbiased learning as much as we can
 - Getting books in the library that aren't cis focused, non-gendered, not biased
 - Education in school – learning about safe sex for queer people
 - Protect yourself against HIV and AIDS
 - Need to learn how to protect yourself against disease. How STDs are passed. Learn this and STD testing
- Family Dynamics
 - Terrified of my parents finding out I'm on testosterone
 - Not acceptable being queer growing up. Until you become comfortable in your own skin, can't expect others to be comfortable



Focus Group Results, cont.

5. The community performed a CHNA in 2019 and identified priorities for health improvement,

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Substance misuse | 5. Physical activity |
| 2. Mental health | 6. Socioeconomics |
| 3. Obesity and nutrition | 7. Transportation |
| 4. Family issues | 8. Access and affordability of care |

What has changed most related to health status in the last three years?

- Still have all of them
- Affordability of care going up
 - Income and cost, inflation
 - What's our government doing to help us?
- All probably worse
 - Fewer volunteers, workforce
 - People didn't seek care
 - Divisiveness
- COVID impacted everything in the last 3 years
 - Masks prevented colds and flu
 - Pandemic led to inflation
 - Self-care when doing remote work, flexibility while working
 - When we went virtual for outpatient services, lost a whole group of people because only had a virtual option. Still heavy virtual, still lost certain people who couldn't go virtual
 - Pandemic has forced us to be creative
 - Lack of travel time that people spend on doctors' visits or therapy or meeting. People aren't having to drive to the next county. Some positives out of the pandemic
 - COVID kids
 - Learning, educational gaps. Some didn't learn well during COVID or didn't have any access to education
 - Emotionally behind, socially behind. Not used to a boss or working together. Socially, emotionally behind
 - Lack of public health workers much worse than 3 years ago
 - Amount of trauma and mental health issues have risen. Experienced for the very first time due to the pandemic
- **Healthcare**
 - Change in expectation of care – systems agenda, patients' agenda, provider agenda, payor agenda. Payor agenda not what the patient cares about. Whose agenda is most important. Getting these to align a little better would be helpful to have better relationship with patient and keep them healthier. Want a no payor health system
 - Need more diabetic education - educators a nutrition support for less money
 - Prevention not paid for by insurance- exercise classes (Parkinson's for example)
 - Less respite services. Dementia issue with no relief for caregivers
- **Housing**
 - Housing is a bigger problem now
- **Mental health**
 - Mental health still be there may be worse than 3 yrs. ago
 - Mental health for school children and younger children lost their social outlets, education. Developmental delays
 - Lack of coping skills and develop new coping skills
- **Technology**
 - More aimed toward tech - virtual this and virtual that
 - Less involvement and less movement
 - Computer use, don't talk with each other. Social skills for kids decreased
 - Social media was the way to keep people connected – wasn't all bad



Focus Group Results, cont.

5. What has changed most related to health status in the last three years?

- Increased use of social media and the impact that will have on your youth
- Internet availability is not very good in places. Spotty
- Gas prices now a huge bonus using technology

Seniors

- Need more adult daycare
- Adult protective services have no place to put people
- Population in general aging, larger portion of the population aging

Substance Misuse

- Substance use higher in high school than it ever was before
 - Vaping become so available to 14 and 15-year-olds
- Marijuana - legalization measures. Makes people think it's legal
- Opioids-MAT drugs, suboxone treatment
- Still stigma around drugs- bad people, not people who have a problem. Stigma of people buying needles, disheartening. No one aspires to addiction- especially opioids
- Dodge county substance misuse #1. Those with substance issues in their past have health issues
- Substance use is worse and more under reported now. Coping mechanism for the chronic stress
- Given the pandemic, Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) pieces lack of access to technology, not everyone has cell phones, Internet
 - Increase in relapses with alcohol and other drugs

Nutrition

- Nutrition-Trinity UMC partner with second Harvest food bank.
- Don't know to how to prepare vegetables. How to reach this population and how to cook healthy meals
- Families fix things easy and quick. So many resources-YouTube, Tik Tok resources how to cook simple recipes. With air fryers, pressure cookers quick now. Have to have the motivation to look. The online world has cooking resources
- Mom's meals-home delivered, meals nutritional TV dinners

Children

- Not spending time as a family – reading, doing homework, because living in constant stress and anxiety. Child development damaged
- Ability for kids to fall through the crack – allowed to be home school and didn't do any school. Now fallen through the cracks
- Childcare is worse – lack of options, workers

Electronic Health Records

- Electronic health record upended practice. Like someone gave me a new job in 2010. Can't see 20 patients a day and deliver good care. Needs of that machine must be met.
- E.H.R.s haven't improved connection to other providers. The Big promise was to connect providers. Still endlessly faxing records all day long. Systems don't connect to each other
- E.H.R.s were supposed to make communication better, but Marshfield has one system, SSM Health has another, and they don't talk to each other

Resources

- Closures – lack of access to resources
- Access to basic needs
 - Baby formula shortage
 - Gas costs
 - People making hard choices
- Helped with transportation for therapy is the availability of telehealth for those who choose that. Nice they have the choice now
 - Helps if you can't get a babysitter or don't have transportation. For some people it works really well



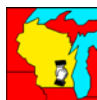
Focus Group Results, cont.

6. What environmental factors have the biggest impact on community health?

- **Weather**
 - Winter is long and impacts mental health
 - Services get curtailed due to bad weather
- **Affordable Housing**
 - People from Madison and Milwaukee finding houses here
 - Cost to maintain houses going up. Some owners don't keep their properties
 - Shortage of affordable housing
 - Housing shouldn't be stigmatized, "unsafe neighborhood"
 - Housing situation detrimental
 - Cost of housing – need a home before you can focus on health
- **Outdoor Activities**
 - Still nervous being outside alone walking or running
 - Waupun has the marsh, bike lanes, walking path in county park, outdoor swimming, many park
 - Ripon area also has bike trails and parks
- **Distance between locations**

7. What do you think the barriers will be to improve health in the communities?

- Weather
- Pay to work outdoors
- Ask people what they need
- Adults forming groups for kids
 - Better to ask kids. Seat at the table when the actions are decided
 - No "savior complex." Takes intentionality to involve the people who need the service. Must involve people in implementation
- Finance
- **Hispanic Communities**
 - Language
 - Immigration status, fear
 - Language barriers – no Spanish speaking staff in some clinics, general barrier.
 - When dealing with appointment staffs not equivalent to someone who speaks English
- **Education**
 - Education – literacy
 - Can't assume they have education and receive information
 - Take education and lingo on how insurance works
- **Mindset**
 - Lack of motivation
 - Change is hard, generational – older folks have trouble asking for help
 - Lack of interest in volunteering. Need volunteers to have programs
 - Attitude of who deserves the help – people making those judgements and decisions. What people decide to back and what they decide to oppose. Us and them attitude
 - Application checklist – if you have so much debt, can't qualify for help from certain organizations, if you don't belong to the right church, can't get help. If you have a record, can't get help. Individual organizations
 - Vision – reimagining something, have the openness to be transformative rather than fixed. Change isn't bad
 - What worked for the last 20 years won't work the next 20 years. This is ok, so stick with it. How can we do better than in the past



Focus Group Results, cont.

7. What do you think the barriers will be to improve health in the communities?

- Three years ago lots of energy around improving community health, community partnerships forming such momentum and feel that COVID put a halt to everything. Wonder where we would be if we could have kept the momentum going. How do we get those community partnerships remotivated?
- Still tend to silo by communities – Other communities have duplication

Substance Misuse

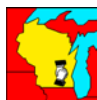
- High level of alcohol use
 - Brag about how much you can drink
 - German heritage, cultural
 - Operating while intoxicated, drinking and driving
 - Culture/Social norms – everyone does it, family give to underage kids
 - Denial/stigma
 - Economy based on alcohol sales, all social events, businesses wanting to increase their revenue by selling alcohol
- Using alcohol and drugs as a coping strategy
- Lack of community resources and connectedness
 - Enough substance use counselors available
 - Availability of programs in rural areas

Nutrition

- “Meat and potatoes” person, hard to transition to vegetables
- Diversity of food available
- Mindset - try to get as much food as you can for less money
- The cost of healthy food

Healthcare accessibility, lack of staff

- Healthcare accessibility – cost and appointment availability and where you have to travel. Different doctors, not same doctor throughout life. Hit and miss throughout the communities
- Males don't seek healthcare. “Suffer through” mentality
 - Doesn't teach the family to seek prevention.
 - Could use more education on natural remedies
- Nurse practitioners take time and listen.
- Need professionals
- In the US, everyone pays for their healthcare
- Doctors who take Medicaid
- Medicare Supplements
- Lack of healthcare workers – can't get an appointment, unless well connected and already a patient, again the haves and have nots
- Availability of providers
- Look at healthcare as a reactive issue – go to your doctor not for health, but because you have a problem
- When every hospital has a gender clinic or department of health has a gender clinic. Proactively recruit who have a bigger worldview than who we have in health departments now
- Dental workers shortage
 - Cannot find people, dental assistants
 - Lack of dental care for those in poverty
 - Dental clinics are positive in the counties and meet some of the need, at least we have something here
- Hours of access for supports that are needed
 - Can't be 8-4, can't expect people to miss work to get services
 - Having people to work, caregivers to cover the hours



Focus Group Results, cont.

7. What do you think the barriers will be to improve health in the communities?

- Healthcare so focused on revenue and how much money
 - Healthcare isn't about money or shouldn't be
 - Listen to how to serve people and help people
- Healthcare system is not interested in getting people healthy. Capitalize. People didn't want to seek healthcare – panic set in. No motivation to keep people healthy, no money in it. How much a leader can do with heart in the right place. Until the system changes, it will never be the motive. No money in not ordering tests

Social connections

- People don't understand how important coming together is
- Communication, connection with other people
- Translation of information into Spanish
- Don't feel the community is lifted up as much as would be expected given what we've done for years
- Training, facilitate conversations with other people. There is an art to conversation and interacting with neighbors

Transportation

- Transportation in any rural community
 - Biggest reason to seek mental health – isolation, loneliness, don't have transportation
- Don't have the options for transportation as in the cities
- Division of city due to county line – affects residents and transportation

Mental Health

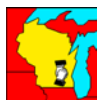
- Mental health workers also need to live and have quality of life and need employers who provide adequate benefits like time off
- Every patient with any chronic mental problem gets a care navigator or social worker.
- Money – cost of treatment, such as Winnebago Mental Health – expensive
- Availability of services/space

Social Work

- Hospice works great because everyone gets a social worker. How we treat those who are dying needs to be how we treat everyone. Lack of respect for what social workers can do impedes their success. Payors not increasing reimbursement for this service. Great idea. All for it
- Not enough people being social workers

Resources Coordination

- Consolidate resources for the community to easier access resources
- Host a quarterly lunch and learn to bring staff and learn about resources. August
- Have to put resources into the needed areas. Takes time. Figure out what the root causes of issues are
- Pay teachers better, put resources where they're needed
- Funding barriers – inflation, giving and supporting philanthropy
- Lack of coordination and sharing information across organizations
 - Hard not to duplicate services and retraumatize clients. Eventually becomes too much to get help
 - Places providers aren't connecting due to procedures or whatever. Creates a lack of trust with clients
 - Would be nice to have one determinants of health screening tool all organizations can use. Put the onus more on the organizations than the clients
 - Would be great to have everyone together – bring us together. Fort Healthcare, CAC, all groups together and listen to each other on a regular basis to talk. Like a strategic plan review and need the players to get together. Sit at the same table and talk about solutions



Focus Group Results, cont.

7. What do you think the barriers will be to improve health in the communities?

- Silos – random meetings and hear about resources, sticky notes on bulletin board with how to access resources
 - Fill out this form for this organization and this other form for this organization
 - Different google searches, hard to find them.
 - As a patient trying to help themselves, how are they supposed to figure out resources
- Volunteer program for frail elderly and about to add a social worker to the team
- Trauma informed care is important, hearing and listening to patients
 - Sexual trauma therapist who made him feel comfortable and knew how to make patients feel comfortable. Make sure people feel safe and comfortable
- Access, comfort, space welcome to navigate in
 - Forms are barriers
 - Fees are barriers, expense,
 - Take time off of work, hours of clinics are the work hours of the day
- Access
- LGBTQ barriers
 - Trans people may still have female or male parts that need to be taken care of. Don't feel comfortable going to the "Woman's Health Clinic". Have to go to Madison, long wait, hour drive.
 - Trying to navigate the healthcare system on my own and it's difficult. I just wish there were resources near me to explore options, Inclusion Clinic in Milwaukee, Gender Clinic – UW Madison. Just don't have those resources here
- Internet in the community
- Mobility – transportation issue. Jefferson County so spread out. Harder to coordinate services
- System and who holds the power
 - Landlords get to say no
 - How to get people into housing. All deserve a home
- Affordability
 - Cost
 - For swimming – cost barrier for people
 - People choosing between rent or medical care
- Funding
 - Also have grants applied for and taken. Working in the county, we're reactive. Need to get involved before things happen. Keep funding, more preventative groups and ongoing
 - Financial report – primary care doesn't make money, but feeds other services. People I keep healthy make no money
 - Some nonprofits have financial cap/limitations on services/resources and programs offered
- Messaging – public health approach
 - Task shifting or task sharing due to the shrinking of people with available knowledge. Team here and the neighbor can be a connective piece. This is what we can do to enhance our health. Team up with qualified folks to work together to get resources and knowledge out there



Focus Group Results, cont.

8. What, if any, health issues or inequities did the COVID-19 pandemic expose in the community?

Kids

- Saw parts of families you didn't see before
- Some kids weren't safer at home
- Services weren't available during COVID, and they got worse
- Disabilities
 - Change in routine was very difficult
 - Isolation really affected people particularly those with disabilities
 - Vision and hearing disabled population isolated and COVID made them more isolated
- COVID was hard for families with kids without disabilities as well
- Kids struggled at school pre-pandemic but did better during the pandemic and neuro diverse people did better
- Some people did worse. Have a virtual option. More people are taking advantage.
- Schools did a good job managing COVID
- Children could go to Head start or school, but that went away
- Childcare shutdowns and is still a big issue. Not available
- Kids couldn't go to school
- Lost 2 years of their life

Seniors

- Hearing issues
- Don't know how to use the Internet
- Were completely alone
- Experienced less independence
- Vulnerability of seniors
- Affected the poorer population and the seniors. Seniors who didn't grow up with technology
- Floodgates opened. People going to see their family and wow they're not as well as they thought and try to get services, but they aren't there

Resources

- Malnutrition – access to food
- Empty shelves
- Inflation – higher prices
- More recognition of problem – needs or lack of resources
- Some communities have no deliveries
- People who felt they didn't have access to healthcare felt it even more acutely during COVID. Folks felt abandoned by the health system they weren't really a part of to begin with
- Reduced resources due to closures – transportation, food banks, community eating
- People had to decide what the priority was with healthcare – put off being seen for preventive or minor issues, or major issues undiagnosed issues
- Food insecurity – working with food pantries reduced hours, lack of access
- Lack of access to food pantries

Substance Misuse

- Wisconsin made sure liquor stores stayed open
- Drinking more acceptable than seeking mental health treatment
- Drinking is our social outlet
- Awareness of services – delivery, increased use of alcohol and drugs
- Youth substance use increased – increased use of vaping, alcohol, boredom. Snapchat each other – more chances to experiment. Don't understand how addictive nicotine is



Focus Group Results, cont.

8. What, if any, health issues or inequities did the COVID-19 pandemic expose in the community?

- Isolation, even those who didn't have issues
- So scary, anxiety
- Social isolation
- Stigma attached to seeking mental health, no longer good enough, strong enough
- Emotional, mental wellbeing
- Fear of COVID
- Anger during COVID – anxiety, fear
- Revealed the lack of mental health resources, when people needed it, it wasn't there. Needed more resources then and now
- Crisis team has seen a great increase in suicide assessments and anxiety and depression in youth
- More knowledge in the schools about mental health in the schools, lobbying for more support
- Exposed not enough mental health providers, social workers

Jobs/Employers/Employees

- Lack of employees, workers
- Highlighted bad management of lower income workers
 - Wouldn't get tested because needed to go to work
 - Parents sent sick kids to school because they needed to go to work
 - Some chose to work even when sick because they couldn't afford to be out of work
- A lot of professions lost staff – therapists, social workers, teachers
- Hiring – world of mental health social work, money isn't the biggest focus. Salary is important but a disproportionate value on salary in the hiring game. They can be choosier right now and feel like they get paid for their worth. Burned out and strange emphasis on pay shopping around and shorter-term employment. Creates issues for patients
- There was this big underlying current who lost their jobs because businesses were closed. People went on unemployment, and then were bashed for being on unemployment. That money was being funneled back into the community for rent, food. People felt like they were pariahs. Huge stress
- Employer support – all so supportive of restrictions, testing, and such, but now they're over it and won't support as much now. People not seeking care because they don't want to get tested because they don't have PTO. Employers not supporting employees as much. Difficult to improve the community COVID situation

Social

- Lack of socialization during COVID
- Draining, people are tired. Turn inwards a little bit
- Social isolation between shutdown and masks
- Isolation – staying at home had a big impact on mental health, depression, suicidal
- Brought out good and bad recognizing the connection we need to make with people. Some people are devastated without human connection. How much we learn from people around us. Helped realize solidly who people spend their time with makes a huge difference

Public Health and Healthcare system weaknesses

- Pandemic exposed the fact our health system, public health, long-term care chronically underfunded and understaffed. Were majorly in trouble. Scrambling to find help. Exposed public health system was gutted to the point of being ineffective. Public Health quickly rebuilt during the pandemic. Public health stepped up to the plate
- Felt the public took the public health services for granted and had confidence in them and certainly not the case out there. Should be the stalwart part of population health, trusted health department services. Exposed fallacy of that belief all these years



Focus Group Results, cont.

8. What, if any, health issues or inequities did the COVID-19 pandemic expose in the community?

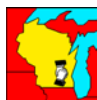
- Echo that as well. Hospital – hostile workplace. Families and patients wanting to drive their own care based on their own research. Lack of faith in the health system that we have the best interests of patients in mind
- Public health didn't do anything wrong, so how did the faith in public health and vaccines and hospitals decline? Because we're going to have to restore that before the next pandemic
- Some of the data was confusing and still confusing. Transmission is high, community level is low. Hospital isn't overflowing. Need people to mask up and get vaccine. We made it complex and confusing with the numbers and made people not trust us. Need to be straightforward, reliable and trusting
- It's not confusing at all. 11 of 12 people in the hospital aren't vaccinated. Not confusing. Death compared unvaccinated not confusing. How do you convince people of facts when they're facts?
- The only way to fix this is to get rid of a for-profit 24-hour news cycle and social media
- Disconnect between providers and their patients. In the room you have trust and rapport, but when we look at our ability to take care of the community, it comes down to trust. Having to work as hard as we've had to create trust and get rid of confusion, one of the bigger concerns is lack of well-being in the people providing healthcare
- Data is solid, but N is so small now.
- Saw nurses leave the industry. Nursing shortage exacerbated
- Doctors suspending routine visits or tests due to COVID. And some things were missed and conditions worsened. Chronic conditions treatment were delayed, cancer markers delayed. Diabetes. Even going to the dentist was delayed
- Healthcare providers and the experience of COVID – loved ones that were passing and couldn't be with them. There is a long-term effect of this, lack of closure. Takes toll on staff providing that care with the devastation it left behind

· **Contact tracing / masking /uncertainty/information/ politicization**

- Were so scared to admit answer
- Contact tracing didn't work
- Most were upset they had to miss work if they had COVID
- Masking mandates – people saying we're not going to do that
 - It was hard to live in that. Mental health strain and anxiety
- Frustration with lack of information and differing opinions
- A lot of it had to do with election year, social media playing doctor Google, had so many patients polarized. Joke, not real, just such a strong presence of news and social media and everything was so confusing. When your patient is confused already and then us being confused then didn't play well with trust between provider and patient. Educate them on health
- Nobody knew what was going on. When the bars closed, I need to go to the bar. When things closed down, people felt like they needed to go and scared people and they didn't understand it. They needed someone to take their frustration out on. And unfortunately, patients blamed the people doing the work. We need to restore the trust. Recover this will be huge

· **Technology**

- People transitioned to online, but families and clients don't have computers or Internet, so can't reach people during COVID. Trying to communicate with doctors, schools, resources nonexistent
- Access to services due to technology, Inequity in the community with use of technology and access to the internet. Not just an inconvenience, but a health issue
- It showed us we can use technology in a positive way. For many clients using providers virtually eliminated need for transportation



Focus Group Results, cont.

8. What, if any, health issues or inequities did the COVID-19 pandemic expose in the community?

• **Poverty/homelessness**

- People in poverty when a crisis hits, they're impacted more exponentially than everyone else.
- Homelessness – huge increase and more folks seeking services and shelter, hotels. Hotels get busy in the summer, no shelter, no services for those folks. Living in their cars
- Homeless during the pandemic – isolate, shelter in place, if didn't have a place to shelter, huge stress
- Financial struggles

• **Violence**

- Domestic abuse, domestic violence – lack of access
- Shootings – what happened to kindness?

• **Others**

- Older adults and non-English speaking people
 - 6 and 7-year-olds translating for their parents. Not ideal
 - Created anxiety and created more isolation
- Good people stopped volunteering
- Ability to reach out was curtailed as a volunteer
- Didn't want to volunteer because you'd be berated for volunteering
- Offering services in one of the silos. People who didn't deserve to be helped
- Hearing a lot about pandemic people were sedentary and now bombarded with prolonged sitting syndrome and people's health declined – gyms closed, pools closed, people didn't exercise as much
- Brings community health needs to front
- A whole new brand of compassion fatigue and burnout – real and a problem

9. If you had a magic wand, what improvement activity should be a priority for the counties to improve health?

• **Seniors**

- Increase net income to elderly
- Make drugs affordable for elderly
- More adult day care programs

• **Socioeconomics**

- More cost effective dental and medical care. Lots of dental issues. Lower socioeconomic issue hard to find a dentist who takes Medicaid
- Internet access and a computer in every home and classes on how to use them
- Make it so everyone has access and aren't isolated due to poverty and lack of respect other people have for them
- Can't put yourself first if worried about finances, job, and can't focus on your own health
- Level the playing field a bit, Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Meet the basics – housing, food, then can focus on health

• **Affordable housing**

- Rent increases
- Affording housing available. Make rent affordable so that no family goes without food
- Try to get affordable housing for all – Integrated throughout the community so as not to divide poor people from others. Everyone gets a house. Good multifamily housing



Focus Group Results, cont.

9. If you had a magic wand, what improvement activity should be a priority for the counties to improve health?

- Societal re education on prevention
- Change prescription culture to prevention
- Get drug commercials off TV
- Motivate people to make changes they need to make. All ages
- Really big priority – prevention rather than focusing on fixing problems. Get to the prevention piece so people don't end up in a hole or a big state of need. Proactive versus reactive
- Health policy approach to what we pursue and focus on those that have a higher return on investment. Assess impact of what we do instead of just making us feel good
- Educating properly caring for an individual
 - How to care for kids, babies, elderly, how much it costs to raise a child
 - What trauma looks like
- No access to illegal anything

Stigmas – mental health and teen pregnancy

- Young and new mothers – need places they can get help without being stigmatized for being a younger mother without family.
- Teen pregnancy – stigma, figure it out on their own, they made a mistake
- Remove the stigma-come and we're grown and learns peace to gather where people feel comfortable
- Make stigma go away, have each other's back and support one another
 - Know that no one chooses addiction, suicide, mental illness, etc.
- Get rid of mental health stigma
 - Wish there was more talk about mental health and how important it is. All related to mental health

Resources

- If you're being abused, call number. Park bathrooms
- Struggling with self-harm number
- QR code – for any time of crisis, dealing with drug issues, housing, steps
 - No matter what the issue is
- More information in schools like in the Kwik Trip bathrooms
- Have a person that answers the phone and a phone number
- SSM surveys everyone after every interaction
- More collaboration between organizations and groups. A place where people can find all the information
- Bus system – full bus, can't get on, bus driver crisis, not hiring the best
- Make it easy to enroll for classes
- Give car seats for infants
- Healthcare
- Food resources
- People from the food pantry to access all the services organizations offer locally without having to travel. Increase access to services
- 24/7 access to public transportation to anywhere for low cost/free
- Have enough funds to hire people who care about the community and work to solve these issues and pay the people
- Can't possibly know all the resources available, somehow make it easier to know all the resources available. Make more streamlined
- We need access to affordable things people can do for recreation year round
 - YMCA in every community. Need a car, can't walk to the Y
- Need a counselor for the clinic



Focus Group Results, cont.

9. If you had a magic wand, what improvement activity should be a priority for the counties to improve health?

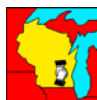
- Need a central resource guide and resource finder that is quick and efficient
 - Can't live off sticky notes
 - Have them everywhere with resources for patients, and it is not a practical system
- Hire all qualified providers wanting to work in our community. Work in partnership with providers in the community and truly meet the needs that are out there. Mental health.
- Community agencies working together and knowing what resources are available
- Want kids in school to all get free lunch. No stigma around free lunch

Kids

- Mental health
 - Mental health days for students. 5 per year where you don't have to have a doctor's excuse
 - Schools make a statement about how important mental health is.
 - Stigma around being the stupid kid and asking for help
- Parents
 - Time spent at school then at home. Is there an opportunity for parents to connect with the school? Adults all work on the same team for the betterment of students. Have parent/teacher conferences, the parents they need to talk to don't show up. Teachers can only do so much
 - Have more direct communication with parents of kids who need help. Don't want to tell parents they're having issues, figure it out yourself
 - Resources for parents of kids who have issues, classes. Learn how to deal with and talk with kids
 - Parent-teacher conferences, have heart in it. Create safer environments. All the programs in the county reach out to schools to help kids
 - Feeling safe in spaces. Invited parents and students to speak did not feel like a safe environment. If it was a safe space would feel more comfortable expressing opinions
 - Reminder mailed – have you talked to your kids? Remind them of all the resources that exist
- Substance Misuse
 - Education on vaping is a joke and they don't pay attention to the harm. Reduce availability, showcase more relevant examples, find actual people their age who had a bad experience
 - Everyone knows it is going on and no consequences, not being addressed and kids are being warned but nothing happens so more choose to rebel
- Resources
 - Could add a school bus route to the public library. Could hang out there, work from home there. Resources there
 - Workspaces, craft spaces, PlayStation, stuff to do
- Childcare
- Recreational activities

Environment

- Make the environment as appealing as possible, treat people holistically. Feel like you're hiding
- The environment is very important. Get groups to go around and pick up trash



Focus Group Results, cont.

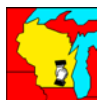
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Diversity

- Church-pastors, padres, ask them what the needs are and reach them there. Education, culture.
- Don't overwhelm communities with immigrants
- Fiesta 2018, 16, 17, and no more, need to do this again in the park- so much fun
- Unity Project in Fort Atkinson Hispanic families. Have booth, share information
- Have a calendar of Hispanic events
- Connection Latinas newsletters, volunteers put together
- Grow list of resources
- Piggyback to have DeVos of Jefferson County audio in Spanish. All information in Spanish, fliers, etc.
- Asset – all in Spanish prenatal care is really good. Bilingual, benefits, Medicaid baby gets Medicaid
- Get others involved in Gov't-immigration process so they can work

Healthcare

- Taking time to get to know people and match up with services
- Health system practice Western medicine and more holistic approach to medicine
- Up to date medical knowledge for doctors and nurses on natural remedies V. treatment
- Transfer of knowledge between providers so they can talk to each other
- Free healthcare
- Get rid of United healthcare. Get rid of any Medicare supplement
 - So much administration in my day. Gets to be so frustrating. Just trying to do something for my patient
 - The way its run is bad. It's not there to help patients but there to save money by not serving patient
- Remove any inequities with respect to healthcare – race, socioeconomic status, location, everyone has equal access to everything always.
- Employer-based healthcare is dropping. Healthcare % of GDP, what is the tipping point for not getting employer-based healthcare. When legislators don't have free healthcare. Or term limits so can't have people in their pockets, citizens United overturned.
- Not-for-profit insurance and clinician leaders. If you don't touch patients, don't belong in the system
- Have more gender affirming care
- Make sure at adequate staffing levels for medical professionals
 - Typically, when someone calls, it takes 6 weeks or months out. We want people to get appointments in a realistic time frame
 - Training for medical professionals. Not look at people as attention seeking but as individuals
 - Medical professionals listening skills
- Team-based care – community clinic FQHC concept. Idea of social worker, counselor, have moved the needle on reimbursement for primary care, but no one working with them to reimbursement primary care
- Agree with single payer government health system
- Focus on well-being of providers who are dealing with this for the last two years and take care of them



Focus Group Results, cont.

9. If you had a magic wand, what improvement activity should be a priority for the counties to improve health?

- Have to figure out a way to instill trust in the care system.
 - Grown increasingly frustrated with access. Six weeks to see a cardiologist. Does not breed confidence. Access is an issue
 - Keep complaining about folks going to the ED, but can get into the ED, and at the end of the shift. Need more extended hours, need more access. Meet people better where they are. Our hours are when people work. Open up access

Caregivers

- Increase wages for caregivers in general
- Increase Medicaid reimbursement for caregivers

Community Mindset

- Divisiveness comes from fear of the unknown. Celebrate the differences, so we understand each other. Always have to learn and grow. There is a fear of growth.
- Bring everyone together so we work on things together. Not an easy process, a lot of work. Get people together and Do It!
- Need the community to work on these issues
- There is a segment of the population have changed their ability to think about their lives. Used to have wonderful lives then all of a sudden, don't have healthcare, or a job and these people have a tough time figuring out where they should be
 - Too proud to ask for help, don't know where to go for help. These people are in danger of being lost. Let people know its ok to ask for help, make them comfortable asking for help, not stigmatize or make them uncomfortable asking for help
- Foster a community of forgiveness, acceptance, community, unity, hope, ability to achieve, be ok with differences
- County wake up to love everyone- surround people with love
- Be intentional and show gratitude
- Rid the world of violence, trauma, hate, judgement, shame
- Get rid of the divide
- Community awareness – Rock River wants to do a poverty simulation. Would be great for the right people to attend a poverty simulation
 - Won't get rid of all the stigmatization but make sure its minimized
- Education – people make assumptions and judging others. Level the playing field with facts and data. Show them reality

Community Health

- No more COVID or Monkeypox
- No more overdose deaths
- Full spectrum of programs and activities to support communities
- Make recreational opportunities available for all – swimming example, having bikes available for people to rent out
- Bike trails, walking trails
- Community health- look at the impact providers have surprising how little we move the needle in the true underlying interventions to help people live healthy lives.
- Have to take care of mind, body and spirit
- No fraud or scammers for services-SNAP, Medicaid
 - Make exceptions for people who need services and are close
 - Change some of the rules and be stricter on those who break the rules



Focus Group Results, cont.

9. If you had a magic wand, what improvement activity should be a priority for the counties to improve health?

- Help the people in legislation, community leaders, making sure they have responsibility and awareness
 - Early education, access to care, things people can do to change their overall health outcome
 - Realize I have less and less impact on how someone is going to live their life.
- Create an entire recovery community
 - Blocks and blocks, gated and security to keep dealers outside of the recovery community
 - Clinicians, counselors, peer support, prescribers, a sense of community, jobs, childcare, safe housing, affordable
 - Mental health as well not just substance abuse
 - People in recovery don't have the capacity to think about "how to feed my kids, work, put gas in my car." Don't have the capacity to deal with these
 - If their needs are met, can focus on their recovery until they're ready to leave. Need access to care

Mental Health

- Create a support system, have people to lean on. Talk about mental health like any other illness
- Mental health practitioners wouldn't have to do free hours before getting their degree
- Provide more mental health, more mental health professionals
 - Mental health is the basis for any sense of health
- Support for mental health, more productive, and better physical health. Helps to build relationships
- Mental health focus – enough mental health accessible at a cost they can afford, counseling, outpatient, inpatient
- Increase therapists, psychiatrists in the schools, especially elementary, also to have resources for parents. Also provide therapy for the parents through the schools to fix things at home. Schools are overworked to deal with all the mental health needs
- QPR – question, persuade, refer. Should help less people die of suicide. Train more people in these methods. A lot of mental health issues can be helped by conversation.
- Say, I'm having a bad day, I'm fragile. Make safe spaces to express your feelings.
- Determine where mental health issues can start

Silos

- All siloed – different departments should have regular ability to consult with a team. Mental health appears to do this better
- No idea what the health department does on a regular basis. Should be easy to break down these silos.
 - Important that different departments know how to consult with each other

Funding

- Intense recruitment for staff with funding for staffing and a plan to recruit more volunteers and leverage what they can do for folks so they're not frustrated and continue to volunteer
- State rates for programs need can no longer serve people for those rates. Many companies came off the list. Organizations have to fundraise to make up differences
- Need some campaign finance reform with real teeth
- Having the right people at the table. Peer to peer education, invite people into the places decisions are made. Have to be intentional
- How to be without getting into trouble with the law
- Single payer, government-based system with a social worker for everyone
- Create phone free zones



3. Community Asset Inventory

Table of Contents

Access to Mental Health Resources	105
Access to Affordable Housing	106
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Community Resources/Support	109
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The section contains a list of community assets and resources that can help improve the health of the community and assist with implementation plan. These assets are organized around the most significant health issues in the community and is not meant to be all inclusive.



Access to Mental Health Resources

Dodge County Human Services
199 County Road D F
Juneau, WI 53039
(920) 386-3500

Agnesian HealthCare - Outpatient Behavioral Health Services
620 West Brown Street
Waupun, WI 53963
(920) 926-4200

Family Resources Associates, Inc.
1315 West Main Street
Watertown, WI 53094
(920) 261-4100

Watertown Regional Medical Center - Directions Counseling Center
123 Hospital Drive
Suite 110
Watertown, WI 53098
(920) 262-4800

Serenity Mental Health Services, LLC
818 West Street
Suite 814
Watertown, WI 53094
(920) 545-4357

Jefferson County Human Services:
1541 Annex Road
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 674-3105

St Coletta of Wisconsin
N4637 County Road Y
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 674-4330

Oak Tree Child and Family Services LLC
230 South Main Street
Jefferson, WI 53549
(608) 215-7767

Fort HealthCare Behavioral Health
500 McMillen Street
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538
(920) 563-9542

Family Resource Associates
248 South Wisconsin Drive
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 261-4100

Church Health Services
115 N Center St
Beaver Dam, WI 53916
(920) 887-1766

Marshfield Medical Center- Beaver Dam Behavioral Health
130 Warren St, Suite 132
Beaver Dam, WI 53916
(920) 356-6558

Alarus Healthcare
111 Warren St. Suite 2
Beaver Dam, WI 53916
(920) 219-4440

[List of Jefferson Co. Mental Health Providers](#)

[List of Dodge Co. Mental Health Resources](#)

Sources

https://www.watertownregional.com/?utm_source=GMBSocialClimb&utm_medium=WatertownRegionalMedicalCenter
<https://www.forthhealthcare.com/>
<https://www.uwhealth.org/locations/fort-atkinson-clinic-68>



Access to Affordable Housing

Jefferson County Housing Authority
431 N Elizabeth Ave # 1
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 674-5294

Watertown Housing Authority
201 North Water Street
Watertown, WI 53094
(920) 261-7795

Dodge County Housing Authority
491 East Center Street
Juneau, WI 53039
(920) 386-2866

Rock View Apartments
207 E Henry Street
Jefferson, WI 53549
(888) 759-1990

Jefferson Commons
602 Collins Road
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 674-4450

Jefferson Oaks Apartments
514 Collins Road
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 650-1314

Orchard Hollow Apartments
1015 Collins Road
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 674-2180

Rock Lake Manor
228 Water Street
Lake Mills, WI 53551
(920) 648-5064

Jefferson Oaks Apartments
514 Collins Road
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 650-1314

School House Apartments
201 S Copeland Avenue
Jefferson, WI 53549
(414) 764-8750

Johnson Arms Apartments
201 N Water Street
Watertown, WI 53094
(920) 261-7795

Watertown Court Meadow Apartments
805 Clark Street
Watertown, WI 53094
(920) 219-4167

Riverview Manor
217 South Water Street East
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538
(920) 568-8862

Rockland Court
915 South Main Street
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538
(920) 568-8862

Riverside Lofts
138 West Candise Street
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 541-0150

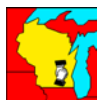
Watertown East Apartments
1153 Boughton Street
Watertown, WI 53094
(920) 206-8541

Sources

<https://watertownha.org/>

https://www.jeffersoncountywi.gov/departments/human_services/aging_and_disability_resource_center/low_income_housing.php

<https://www.dodgecountyhousing.com/>



Affordable/Reliable Transportation

Watertown Passenger Transit
309 William Street
Watertown, WI 53094
(920) 261-7433

Johnson Creek Park & Ride
350 North Watertown Street
Johnson Creek, WI 53038
(800) 236-1240

Major Transportation Services LLC
3411 WI-59
Whitewater, WI 53190
(262) 473-7444

C&W Med Rides LLC
715 Sherman Ave East
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538
(920) 397-7624

Dodge County Transportation
127 East Oak Street
Juneau, WI 53039
(920) 386-3832

Hometown Transportation
228 South Military Road
Fond du Lac, WI 54935
(920) 638-3031

Jefferson County ADRC
1541 Annex Rd
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 675-4049

ADRC of Dodge County
199 County Road D F
Juneau, WI 53039
(920) 386-3580

Portage Cab Company
103 Dodge Street
Portage, WI 53901
(920) 742-4700

Forward Service Corporation
834 Park Avenue
Beaver Dam, WI 53916
(608) 721-5422

Greyhound: Bus Stop
817 Park Avenue
Beaver Dam, WI 53916
(920) 356-1035

DMI Limousine & Milwaukee Trolley Service
(414) 355-5466

RydePass LLC
(262) 753-3278

Midwest Express Shuttle
(920) 251-4373

Affordable/Reliable Transportation

https://www.ci.watertown.wi.us/residents/watertown_transit/index.php

<https://www.co.dodge.wi.gov/departments/departments-a-d/aging-and-disability-resource-center/transportation>

https://www.jeffersoncountywi.gov/departments/human_services/aging_and_disability_resource_center/transportation.php



Affordable Quality
Childcare

All Tender Hearts Family Childcare
W9317 County Road D
Beaver Dam, WI 53916
(920) 344-5108

Bows and Lace Day Care
305 S 5th Street
Watertown, WI 53094
(262) 220-1000

Community Care Preschool &
Child Care Inc.
130 E Maple Avenue
Beaver Dam, WI 53916
(920) 885-9472

St Stephen's Child Care
505 North Palmatory Street
Horicon, WI 53032
(920) 485-0465

YMCA of Dodge County
220 Corporate Drive
Beaver Dam, WI 53916
(920) 887-8811

Dodge County Child Support
210 W Center Street
Juneau, WI 53039
(920) 386-4280

Renewal Unlimited
920 S University Avenue
Beaver Dam, WI 53916
(920) 887-7503

Little Lambs Christian Child Care &
Preschool
800 Lake Drive
Oconomowoc, WI 53066
(262) 567-8011

Cubby Bear
119 Monroe Street
Beaver Dam, WI 53916
(920) 631-7003

Dodge County Human Services
199 County Rd D F
Juneau, WI 53039
(920) 386-3500

Dodge County Child Support
210 West Center Street
Juneau, WI 53039
(920) 386-4280

Delafield KinderCare
3175 Hillside Drive
Delafield, WI 53018
(262) 646-5112

Little Eagles Childcare &
Preschool, LLC
159 W Garland Street
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 674-4948

Learning Links Child Care
824 West Racine Street
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 541-3319

Kidspace Learning Center
120 South Sanborn Avenue
Jefferson, WI 53549
(262) 352-2397

St. John's Lutheran Childcare
232 East Church Street
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 674-4964

Jefferson County Human
Services-Economic Support
1541 Annex Road
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 674-7500

Watertown Area YMCA
415 South 8th Street
Watertown, WI 53094
(920) 262-8555

Gingerbread Childcare Center
120 Kuckkan Lane
Watertown, WI 53094
(920) 261-9727

Jefferson County Head Start
415 S 8th Street
Watertown, WI 53094
(920) 261-8716

Kiddie Kampus Daycare
828 W Main Street
Watertown, WI 53094
(920) 261-0322

Ladybug Adventures LLC
500 Milford Street
Watertown, WI 53094
(920) 988-1964

May Linsmeier School
415 S 8th Street
Watertown, WI 53094
(920) 262-9060

Kathy's Kiddie Korral Daycare
209 Jenna Court
Watertown, WI 53098
(920) 261-9653

Affordable/Quality Childcare

<https://littleeagleswi.com/>; <https://learninglinkschildcare.webs.com/>
<https://www.theydc.org/>; <https://www.kindercare.com/>
<https://www.co.dodge.wi.gov/departments/departments-a-d/child-support>



Community-Based Resources/Support

Free Clinics/FQHCs

Church Health Services
115 N Center St
Beaver Dam, WI 53916
(920) 887-1766

Family Health La Clinica
207 S University Ave
Beaver Dam, WI 53916
(920) 3526-5012

Rock River Community Clinic
1461 W Main St, Suite B
Whitewater, WI 53190
(262) 472-6839

Health Departments

Dodge County Public Health
199 County Road D F,
Juneau, WI 53039
(920) 386-3670

Jefferson County Health Department
1541 Annex Road
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 674-7275

Watertown Health Department
515 South 1st Street
Watertown, WI 53094
(920) 262-8090

Social Services

Dodge County Human Services
199 County Rd D F
Juneau, WI 53039
(920) 386-3500

Community Action Coalition
114 East Main Street
Watertown, WI 53094
(608) 237-1255

ADRC of Dodge County
199 County Road D F
Juneau, WI 53039
(920) 386-3580

Central WI Community Action
134 South Spring Street
Beaver Dam, WI 53916
(920) 885-9559

Dodge County WIC
199 County Road South
Juneau, WI 53039
(920) 386-3680

Aging and Disability Resource Center
1541 Annex Road
Jefferson, WI 53549
(866) 740-2372

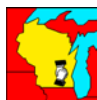
Jefferson County Health and Human Services
1541 Annex Road
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 674-3105

Family Resources Associates, Inc.
1315 West Main Street
Watertown, WI 53094
(920) 261-4100

Jefferson Food Pantry
1110 South Grove Avenue
Jefferson, WI 53549
(920) 674-6822

Community Based Resources/Support

https://www.watertownregional.com/?utm_source=GMBSocialClimb&utm_medium=WatertownRegionalMedicalCenter
<https://www.forthhealthcare.com/>
<https://www.uwhealth.org/locations/fort-atkinson-clinic-68>



To update or add information to this report, complete the form below.

Name of Organization:

Contact Name:

Phone #:

Fax #:

Email:

Web page:

Mailing Address:

List services:

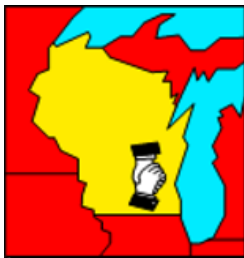
Please describe your organization's purpose, services, etc.

**Submit updated information to:
Dodge-Jefferson Healthier Community Partnership
515 South First Street, Watertown WI 53094**



Community Health Needs Assessment for Dodge and Jefferson Counties

Completed in partnership with:



Tony Evers
Governor

Karen E. Timberlake
Secretary



State of Wisconsin
Department of Health Services

DIVISION OF Section 8, Item C.

1 WEST WILSON STREET
PO BOX 2659
MADISON WI 53701-2659

Telephone: 608-266-1251
Fax: 608-267-2832
TTY: 711 or 800-947-3529

December 16, 2022

Dr. Donene Rowe, Chair
City of Watertown Board of Health
1208 Schiller St
Watertown, WI 53098

Dear Dr. Rowe:

The Department of Health Services (DHS) congratulates the Watertown Department of Public Health for demonstrating the infrastructure and program capacity to be certified as a Level II Health Department. I am happy to report the Watertown Department of Public Health provided all services required by statute and rule.

I want to acknowledge the work of the Watertown Department of Public Health staff. Carol Quest, health officer, did an excellent job of providing quality evidence of meeting statutes and rules. I am acutely aware of the stress of operating a health department and that the demands on public health directors and professionals have increased exponentially during this state and global pandemic. I applaud the dedicated efforts of Carol and the Watertown Department of Public Health staff to keep your jurisdiction healthy and safe.

I also appreciate the support of the City of Watertown Board of Health for maintaining a strong public health department. Pandemic response has potentially caused you and your jurisdiction to think about public health issues you may have not considered before. I am sure with ongoing support for evidence-based quality public health initiatives by you and your fellow board of health members, the Watertown Department of Public Health will continue to protect and promote the health of the people in your jurisdiction.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paula Tran'.

Paula Tran
State Health Officer and Administrator

c: Carol Quest, Health Officer
Mayor Emily McFarland
Joe Larson, Southern Region Director

Report Criteria:

Detail report.

Invoices with totals above \$0.00 included.

Only unpaid invoices included.

Invoice.Payment due date = 04/03/2023

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	GL Account and Title
AARON GILES						
553069	AARON GILES	7190	SAFETY SHOE REIMBURSEME	03/19/2023	100.00	02-82-00-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
Total 553069:					100.00	
ALSCO INC						
1512	ALSCO INC	IMIL1894787	MATT SERVICE AT CITY HALL	03/17/2023	90.31	01-51-71-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
1512	ALSCO INC	IMIL1894787	SHIRTS AND COVERALLS MEC	03/17/2023	152.07	01-54-31-59 SAFETY EQUIPMENT
1512	ALSCO INC	IMIL1894787	COVERALLS STORM WATER T	03/17/2023	71.83	16-58-16-41 SAFETY EQUIPMENT
1512	ALSCO INC	IMIL1894787	COVERALL SERVICE FOR SOLI	03/17/2023	4.84	17-58-17-59 SAFETY EQUIPMENT
Total 1512:					319.05	
1512	ALSCO INC	IMIL1896919	MATT SERVICE AT CITY HALL	03/24/2023	90.31	01-51-71-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
1512	ALSCO INC	IMIL1896919	SHIRTS AND COVERALLS MEC	03/24/2023	140.39	01-54-31-59 SAFETY EQUIPMENT
1512	ALSCO INC	IMIL1896919	COVERALLS STORM WATER T	03/24/2023	70.19	16-58-16-41 SAFETY EQUIPMENT
1512	ALSCO INC	IMIL1896919	COVERALL SERVICE FOR SOLI	03/24/2023	4.84	17-58-17-59 SAFETY EQUIPMENT
Total 1512:					305.73	
AT&T MOBILITY-FIRSTNET						
552664	AT&T MOBILITY-FIRSTNET	287310587104	PD - TELEPHONES	03/07/2023	1,313.74	01-52-11-32 TELEPHONE
Total 552664:					1,313.74	
AXLEY BRYNELSON LLP						
1985	AXLEY BRYNELSON LLP	921799	RAILROAD EASEMENT-GRADE	02/28/2023	536.00	02-85-00-20 OUTSIDE SERVICES EM
Total 1985:					536.00	
AYRES ASSOCIATES INC						
1990	AYRES ASSOCIATES INC	205664	CADY ST BRIDGE PROJ 42-133	02/22/2023	1,679.12	05-58-11-40 BRIDGES
Total 1990:					1,679.12	
BAYCOM INC						
552736	BAYCOM INC	SRVCE000000	SIREN UPGRADE 2021 CAPITAL	11/28/2022	7,884.00	05-52-31-70 CAPITAL PROJECTS
Total 552736:					7,884.00	
552736	BAYCOM INC	SRVCE000000	PD - FIREWALL	03/13/2023	1,507.00	01-52-11-26 EQUIP. MAINTENANCE
Total 552736:					1,507.00	
552736	BAYCOM INC	SRVCE000000	KNOW, KIT, CHANNEL FOR RAD	03/22/2023	108.27	01-52-31-26 RADIO MAINTENANCE
Total 552736:					108.27	
BROOKS TRACTOR INC						
2775	BROOKS TRACTOR INC	S32353	AIR FILTERS	03/03/2023	142.99	01-54-11-20 REPAIRS

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	GL Account and Title
Total 2775:					142.99	
2775	BROOKS TRACTOR INC	S32679	SPRING FILTERS #196	03/14/2023	573.58	01-54-11-20 REPAIRS
Total 2775:					573.58	
2775	BROOKS TRACTOR INC	S32711	FRIEGHT CHARGES	03/15/2023	29.15	01-54-11-20 REPAIRS
Total 2775:					29.15	
CASEY R SAUTER						
554718	CASEY R SAUTER	000081290	PD - ACADEMY/EMPL REIMB	03/09/2023	787.57	01-52-11-17 OUTSIDE SERVICES
Total 554718:					787.57	
COMPASS MINERALS AMERICA INC						
554651	COMPASS MINERALS AMERICA	1159329	ROAD SALT PER CONTRACT	03/23/2023	21,132.59	01-54-35-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
Total 554651:					21,132.59	
CORE & MAIN LP						
3784	CORE & MAIN LP	S462471	INVENTORY PARTS - WTR	03/16/2023	1,744.88	03-01-15-40 WATER MATERIALS & SU
Total 3784:					1,744.88	
3784	CORE & MAIN LP	S536970	2023 PROJECT MATERIAL - WT	03/24/2023	112.00	03-99-99-99 CAPITAL OUTLAY
Total 3784:					112.00	
3784	CORE & MAIN LP	S552036	2023 PROJECT MATERIAL - WT	03/24/2023	885.00	03-99-99-99 CAPITAL OUTLAY
Total 3784:					885.00	
CORPORATE BUSINESS SYSTEMS						
3793	CORPORATE BUSINESS SYSTE	33642643	COPIER LEASE FEE & OVERAG	03/14/2023	858.83	01-52-31-44 OFFICE SUPPLIES
Total 3793:					858.83	
3793	CORPORATE BUSINESS SYSTE	33670965	HEALTH - COPIER LEASE & CO	03/20/2023	166.14	01-53-12-26 MAINTENANCE CONTRA
3793	CORPORATE BUSINESS SYSTE	33670965	ENVIRO - COPIER LEASE & CO	03/20/2023	166.15	14-53-13-18 SUPPLIES
Total 3793:					332.29	
3793	CORPORATE BUSINESS SYSTE	33715679	COPIER LEASE FEE HR	03/27/2023	100.80	01-51-60-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
3793	CORPORATE BUSINESS SYSTE	33715679	COPIER LEASE FEE IT	03/27/2023	14.40	01-51-86-18 IT SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
3793	CORPORATE BUSINESS SYSTE	33715679	COPIER LEASE FEE MAYOR	03/27/2023	14.40	01-51-31-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
3793	CORPORATE BUSINESS SYSTE	33715679	COPIER LEASE FEE SIDC	03/27/2023	14.40	60-51-05-18 SUPPLIES SIDC COORD
Total 3793:					144.00	
DEB WHOLESALE AND DISTRIBUTING						
4190	DEB WHOLESALE AND DISTRIB	947834	POPCORN - SR CTR	03/16/2023	349.14	24-58-11-07 SR. CENTER FUNDRAISI
Total 4190:					349.14	

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	GL Account and Title
DIGICORP INC						
4468	DIGICORP INC	345458	LAPTOP DUO AUTHENTICATIO	03/14/2023	91.50	03-99-21-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
Total 4468:					91.50	
4468	DIGICORP INC	345572	MICROSOFT 365 LICENSE - AP	03/24/2023	1,425.60	01-51-86-44 SOFTWARE SUPPORT/S
4468	DIGICORP INC	345572	MICROSOFT 365 LICENSE - BU	03/24/2023	15.00	01-51-86-44 SOFTWARE SUPPORT/S
4468	DIGICORP INC	345572	MICROSOFT 365 LICENSE - AU	03/24/2023	3.00	01-51-86-44 SOFTWARE SUPPORT/S
4468	DIGICORP INC	345572	MICROSOFT TEAMS LICENSE -	03/24/2023	139.20	01-51-86-44 SOFTWARE SUPPORT/S
4468	DIGICORP INC	345572	SENTINELONE LICENSE - COM	03/24/2023	790.00	01-51-86-44 SOFTWARE SUPPORT/S
Total 4468:					2,372.80	
DODGE COUNTY HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT						
4548	DODGE COUNTY HIGHWAY DE	7308	BRINE MIX FOR SNOW & ICE C	03/07/2023	2,827.07	01-54-35-20 SALT BRINE
Total 4548:					2,827.07	
DRYDON EQUIPMENT INC						
4750	DRYDON EQUIPMENT INC	0000455	PARTS-BAR SCREEN PRMRY B	02/27/2023	1,185.95	02-83-10-42 PROCESSING EQUIPME
Total 4750:					1,185.95	
ENERGENECS INC						
5591	ENERGENECS INC	0045546-IN	DIAPHRAGM(4)-CTP CL2 TANK -	03/23/2023	978.95	03-64-52-18 SUPPLIES-MAINT.TREAT
Total 5591:					978.95	
ENVIROTECH EQUIPMENT						
5635	ENVIROTECH EQUIPMENT	22-0020823	CYLINDER (2) FOR VEH 132	03/15/2023	1,272.18	16-58-16-22 MAINTENANCE
Total 5635:					1,272.18	
EZ PROMOTION & APPAREL LLC						
554285	EZ PROMOTION & APPAREL LL	7646590	SR CTR - 1ST AID KIT GIVEAWA	11/09/2022	873.01	24-58-11-07 SR. CENTER FUNDRAISI
Total 554285:					873.01	
FIRE SERVICE INC						
6371	FIRE SERVICE INC	5711	MED 53 A SERVICE FIRE	03/15/2023	750.00	01-52-31-42 APPARATUS MAINTENAN
Total 6371:					750.00	
6371	FIRE SERVICE INC	WI-5706	TRUCK 71 REPAIR. ENGINE GA	03/15/2023	1,344.51	01-52-31-42 APPARATUS MAINTENAN
Total 6371:					1,344.51	
6371	FIRE SERVICE INC	WI-5710	MED 54 ASERVICE FIRE	03/15/2023	857.87	01-52-31-42 APPARATUS MAINTENAN
Total 6371:					857.87	
6371	FIRE SERVICE INC	WI-5799	TENDER 91 AIR FILTER REPLA	03/21/2023	235.34	01-52-31-42 APPARATUS MAINTENAN
Total 6371:					235.34	
6371	FIRE SERVICE INC	WI-5844	M9 SERIES LED SCENE LIGHT	03/23/2023	691.00	01-52-31-42 APPARATUS MAINTENAN

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	GL Account and Title
Total 6371:					691.00	
GLASS WORKS OF WISCONSIN						
554650	GLASS WORKS OF WISCONSIN	111872	ENVIRO - REPLACE WINDSHIEL	03/21/2023	860.00	14-53-13-26 MAINTENANCE SUPPLIE
Total 554650:					860.00	
IAAI						
9001	IAAI	94314	DUVERNELL EVIDENCE COLLE	03/23/2023	128.00	01-52-31-48 TRAINING TUITION
Total 9001:					128.00	
INSIGHT FS						
9415	INSIGHT FS	16015060	GASOLINE - WW	03/21/2023	2,012.40	02-82-00-40 GASOLINE
Total 9415:					2,012.40	
J&L TIRE INC						
10009	J&L TIRE INC	108069	SQUAD REPAIRS-POLICE	03/16/2023	755.64	01-52-11-44 VEHICLE REPAIRS & MAI
Total 10009:					755.64	
10009	J&L TIRE INC	108096	SQUAD REPAIRS-POLICE	03/17/2023	218.50	01-52-11-44 VEHICLE REPAIRS & MAI
Total 10009:					218.50	
10009	J&L TIRE INC	108112	SQUAD REPAIRS-POLICE	03/20/2023	192.15	01-52-11-44 VEHICLE REPAIRS & MAI
Total 10009:					192.15	
10009	J&L TIRE INC	108113	SQUAD REPAIRS-POLICE	03/20/2023	44.95	01-52-11-44 VEHICLE REPAIRS & MAI
Total 10009:					44.95	
10009	J&L TIRE INC	108136	SQUAD REPAIRS-POLICE	03/21/2023	54.95	01-52-11-44 VEHICLE REPAIRS & MAI
Total 10009:					54.95	
10009	J&L TIRE INC	108142	TORO TIRES	03/22/2023	514.06	01-55-41-42 EQUIPMENT REPAIRS
Total 10009:					514.06	
10009	J&L TIRE INC	108149	SQUAD REPAIRS-POLICE	03/22/2023	204.29	01-52-11-44 VEHICLE REPAIRS & MAI
Total 10009:					204.29	
10009	J&L TIRE INC	362615	LOADER TIRES VEH #196	03/22/2023	3,776.00	16-58-16-23 TIRES/TIRE REPAIR
Total 10009:					3,776.00	
10009	J&L TIRE INC	362678	LOADER TIRE DISPOSAL	03/23/2023	355.00	17-58-17-41 OUTSIDE RECYCLING S
Total 10009:					355.00	
JEFFERSON COUNTY CLERK						
10225	JEFFERSON COUNTY CLERK	SPRING PRIM	PAPER ROLLS	02/21/2023	23.00	01-51-41-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	GL Account and Title
10225	JEFFERSON COUNTY CLERK	SPRING PRIM	PROGRAMMING - ELECTION	02/21/2023	997.41	01-51-41-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
10225	JEFFERSON COUNTY CLERK	SPRING PRIM	PUBLICATIONS - ELECTION	02/21/2023	582.00	01-51-41-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
10225	JEFFERSON COUNTY CLERK	SPRING PRIM	BALLOTS - ELECTION	02/21/2023	144.13	01-51-41-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
Total 10225:					1,746.54	
JEFFERSON FIRE AND SAFETY INC						
10300	JEFFERSON FIRE AND SAFETY	300750	PRESSURIZED WATER EXTING	03/10/2023	235.00	05-52-31-70 CAPITAL PROJECTS
Total 10300:					235.00	
JESSIFANY CANINE SERVICES LLC						
10381	JESSIFANY CANINE SERVICES	23-040	PD - K9 TRAINING	02/17/2023	150.00	24-58-11-12 POLICE CANINE UNIT
Total 10381:					150.00	
JOHNS RECYCLING INC						
10496	JOHNS RECYCLING INC	20549	SINGLE STREAM MIX RECYCLI	02/28/2023	5,228.47	17-58-17-41 OUTSIDE RECYCLING S
Total 10496:					5,228.47	
KIMBALL MIDWEST						
11383	KIMBALL MIDWEST	100867007	SHOP STOCK SMALL PARTS	03/20/2023	704.24	01-54-11-20 REPAIRS
Total 11383:					704.24	
11383	KIMBALL MIDWEST	100867422	SHOP STOCK SMALL PARTS	03/20/2023	33.80	01-54-11-20 REPAIRS
Total 11383:					33.80	
KLECKERS HEATING & AIR CONDITIONING						
54469	KLECKERS HEATING & AIR CO	i17002	PD - COOLING SYSTEM	03/21/2023	11,330.00	01-51-71-60 CAPITAL OUTLAY
Total 54469:					11,330.00	
LAKELAND CARTAGE INC						
554713	LAKELAND CARTAGE INC	31990	CONTAMINATED SOIL DISPOSA	03/14/2023	790.40	17-58-17-26 OLD LANDFILL EXPENSE
Total 554713:					790.40	
LWMMI						
12009	LWMMI	WM000142910	INS CLAIM DEDUCTIBLE WALM	03/10/2023	5,000.00	01-51-61-16 ADDITIONAL LEGAL EXP
Total 12009:					5,000.00	
MACQUEEN EQUIPMENT						
13035	MACQUEEN EQUIPMENT	P28394	SNOW THROWER PARTS	03/20/2023	887.19	01-54-11-20 REPAIRS
Total 13035:					887.19	
MADISON AREA TECHNICAL COLLEGE						
13041	MADISON AREA TECHNICAL CO	CORP-000000	PD - TRAINING	03/15/2023	270.00	01-52-11-56 TRAINING
Total 13041:					270.00	
MENARDS INC						
13384	MENARDS INC	48988	STOCK SUPPLIES FOR SHOP -	03/15/2023	140.94	02-82-00-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	GL Account and Title
Total 13384:					140.94	
13384	MENARDS INC	49107	PARTS-2NDRY BLDG HEATER -	03/17/2023	95.86	02-83-10-40 GENERAL PLANT STRUC
Total 13384:					95.86	
13384	MENARDS INC	49304	SUPPLIES-WRAP/HAMMER/GL	03/21/2023	67.15	03-99-30-18 SUPPLIES-ADMIN. MISC.
Total 13384:					67.15	
MID-AMERICAN RESEARCH CHEMICAL						
13423	MID-AMERICAN RESEARCH CH	0785029-IN	CHEMICALS	03/03/2023	478.84	01-51-71-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
Total 13423:					478.84	
MIDDLETON FARMERS COOPERATIVE COMPANY						
554035	MIDDLETON FARMERS COOPE	94	FUEL- DIESEL AND UNLEADED	03/21/2023	16,057.81	01-54-11-40 GASOLINE
Total 554035:					16,057.81	
PETER HARTZ						
8200	PETER HARTZ	PH032223MI	BIOSOLIDS SYMPOSIUM MILEA	03/22/2023	173.57	02-82-00-24 TRAVEL
Total 8200:					173.57	
R&R INSURANCE SERVICES INC						
18005	R&R INSURANCE SERVICES IN	2805820	WORK COMP INSURANCE: APR	03/03/2023	26,000.00	01-51-94-46 WORKMAN'S COMPENS
Total 18005:					26,000.00	
18005	R&R INSURANCE SERVICES IN	2805821	LIABILITY PACKAGE - LWMMI -	03/03/2023	17,539.00	01-51-94-40 PUBLIC LIABILITY
Total 18005:					17,539.00	
RAUL NIETO SALAS						
552482	RAUL NIETO SALAS	20230304 Well	WELLNESS GRANT REIMBURS	03/04/2023	40.68	01-51-60-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
Total 552482:					40.68	
RHYME BUSINESS PRODUCTS						
4092	RHYME BUSINESS PRODUCTS	33653883	COPIER MAINT FEE-BS&Z	03/16/2023	179.70	01-52-41-26 MAINTENANCE CONTRA
Total 4092:					179.70	
RICOH USA INC						
18509	RICOH USA INC	5066982845	COPIER CONTRACT-	03/15/2023	57.34-	01-55-20-17 CONTRACT SERVICES
Total 18509:					57.34-	
18509	RICOH USA INC	5066994698	COPIER CONTRACT-	03/17/2023	110.15	01-55-20-17 CONTRACT SERVICES
Total 18509:					110.15	
RNOW INC						
552807	RNOW INC	2023-65503	STOCK RUBBER GRIPPERS	03/27/2023	402.45	17-58-17-20 REPAIRS

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	GL Account and Title
Total 552807:					402.45	
ROBERT E LEE & ASSOCIATES						
12297	ROBERT E LEE & ASSOCIATES	83659	15364085-4TH ST WTR PRJCT -	02/16/2023	10,491.77	03-99-99-99 CAPITAL OUTLAY
Total 12297:					10,491.77	
ROCK RIVER STORMWATER GROUP						
18695	ROCK RIVER STORMWATER G	2023 DUES	2023 STORMWATERT MEMBER	03/16/2023	5,000.00	16-58-16-45 EDUCATION & OUTREAC
Total 18695:					5,000.00	
SHORT ELLIOTT HENDRICKSON INC						
19563	SHORT ELLIOTT HENDRICKSO	443246	PROJ 170152 WTTN PERMIT RE	03/09/2023	962.85	24-54-10-44 435149 OUTSOURCE RE
Total 19563:					962.85	
SOFTWARE EXPRESSIONS INC						
554220	SOFTWARE EXPRESSIONS INC	63849	HEALTH - INSTALLATION OF EL	03/17/2023	1,156.25	24-53-12-60 HEALTH CAPITAL EXPEN
Total 554220:					1,156.25	
STRAND ASSOCIATES INC						
19850	STRAND ASSOCIATES INC	0194906	1550.008 CCT STUDY - WTR	03/13/2023	3,215.53	03-99-23-18 OUTSIDE SERVICES EXP
Total 19850:					3,215.53	
TAYLOR COUNTY CO						
20158	TAYLOR COUNTY CO	20230315	ENVIRO - SPECTROLINE ULTRA	03/15/2023	500.00	14-53-13-18 SUPPLIES
Total 20158:					500.00	
TOP PACK DEFENSE LLC						
552646	TOP PACK DEFENSE LLC	10195	PD - BALLISTIC VEST	03/04/2023	700.00	01-52-11-54 UNIFORM ALLOWANCE
Total 552646:					700.00	
TOTAL MECHANICAL INC						
20792	TOTAL MECHANICAL INC	2301016	MUNI BLDG - REPAIRS	02/24/2023	1,050.00	01-51-71-20 REPAIRS
Total 20792:					1,050.00	
TRANE US INC						
20735	TRANE US INC	14016567	MUNI BLDG - SUPPLIES	03/09/2023	84.96	01-51-71-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
Total 20735:					84.96	
20735	TRANE US INC	14017017	MUNI BLDG - SUPPLIES	03/09/2023	363.18	01-51-71-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
Total 20735:					363.18	
20735	TRANE US INC	14017734	MUNI BLDG - SUPPLIES	03/09/2023	311.96	01-51-71-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
Total 20735:					311.96	
20735	TRANE US INC	14017964	MUNI BLDG - SUPPLIES	03/09/2023	363.18	01-51-71-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	GL Account and Title
Total 20735:					363.18	
20735	TRANE US INC	14019744	MUNI BLDG - SUPPLIES	03/09/2023	42.48	01-51-71-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
Total 20735:					42.48	
UNIVERSAL RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES LLC						
21538	UNIVERSAL RECYCLING TECH	ARINV198336	TELEVISION AND APPLIANCER	03/17/2023	733.39	17-58-17-41 OUTSIDE RECYCLING S
Total 21538:					733.39	
VANDEWALLE & ASSOCIATES						
22160	VANDEWALLE & ASSOCIATES	202302069	OUTSIDE SERVICES	02/17/2023	2,480.03	01-52-41-47 OUTSIDE SERVICES EMP
22160	VANDEWALLE & ASSOCIATES	202302069	PLANNING TID 3	02/17/2023	138.75	09-58-05-48 PLANNING
22160	VANDEWALLE & ASSOCIATES	202302069	PLANNING TID 4	02/17/2023	558.75	08-58-04-48 PLANNING
Total 22160:					3,177.53	
VINCE RIEDL						
18512	VINCE RIEDL	RIEDL 031820	RIEDL SAFETY BOOT REIMBUR	03/18/2023	100.00	01-54-31-59 SAFETY EQUIPMENT
Total 18512:					100.00	
WATERTOWN ARCHERY CLUB						
20408	WATERTOWN ARCHERY CLUB	32823	WINTER & SPRING REC ARCHE	03/28/2023	2,505.60	01-55-21-17 CONTRACTED SPORTS
Total 20408:					2,505.60	
WATERTOWN DESIGN						
553113	WATERTOWN DESIGN	032523-WP	WEBSITE HOSTING COST	03/25/2023	77.50	24-58-11-09 4TH OF JULY PARADE
553113	WATERTOWN DESIGN	032523-WP	WEBSITE HOSTING COST	03/25/2023	77.50	24-58-11-10 CHRISTMAS PARADE
Total 553113:					155.00	
WATERTOWN HUMANE SOCIETY						
23200	WATERTOWN HUMANE SOCIET	02 2023	2ND QTR CONTRACT-2023	03/14/2023	15,707.50	01-53-14-18 HUMANE SOCIETY CONT
Total 23200:					15,707.50	
WOLF PAVING COMPANY INC						
23910	WOLF PAVING COMPANY INC	43756	COLD MIX FOR PATCH	03/08/2023	1,785.00	01-54-31-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
Total 23910:					1,785.00	
WRWA						
23017	WRWA	PH033023CCC	CCC RFSHR ONLINE CLASS 3/3	03/28/2023	60.00	03-99-21-18 SUPPLIES & EXPENSE
Total 23017:					60.00	
ZBM INC						
26005	ZBM INC	28753	MUNI BLDG - CLEANING	03/10/2023	2,300.00	01-51-71-26 MAINTENANCE CONTRA
Total 26005:					2,300.00	
Grand Totals:					201,811.68	

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	GL Account and Title
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Report Criteria:

- Detail report.
- Invoices with totals above \$0.00 included.
- Only unpaid invoices included.
- Invoice.Payment due date = 04/03/2023

PAYROLL SUMMARIES

For the Period of: 2/22/2023 3/7/2023

Section 10, Item A.

Department	Employees FT PT		Regular Hours	Overtime Hours	Overtime Costs this Pay Period	Y-T-D Overtime Costs	Overtime Budget	Total Payroll
Police	45	-	3,560.50	92.75	4,409.03	16,383.95	83,000.00	122,142.92
Police Dispatch	8	3	707.00	44.75	1,729.57	5,193.99	31,000.00	19,887.78
Fire	25	1	2,732.00	206.25	6,911.97	38,713.03	150,000.00	76,897.93
Municipal Court	1	1	100.00	-	-	-	-	3,024.88
Mayor	1	-	80.00	-	-	-	-	3,294.08
Bldg. Inspection	3	3	282.00	-	-	(47.44)	1,000.00	11,772.97
Attorney	2	1	218.50	-	-	-	-	7,345.24
Finance	6	36	972.25	-	-	190.13	1,500.00	19,146.56
Watertown TV	2	2	190.00	-	-	-	-	4,657.40
Administration	3	1	280.00	-	-	-	-	8,765.49
Engineering	5	2	482.25	-	-	-	-	11,880.30
Health	9	2	808.25	-	-	-	10,500.00	25,458.23
Library	8	17	1,170.50	-	-	75.40	-	24,564.51
Municipal Building	1	-	80.00	-	-	438.51	1,000.00	1,787.20
Solid Waste	8	-	608.00	-	-	709.87	3,000.00	14,289.31
Street	23	-	1,840.00	18.00	724.16	19,830.96	39,200.00	53,049.90
Park	8	-	640.00	2.00	146.82	2,822.89	18,000.00	21,980.01
Forestry	2	-	158.00	2.00	-	-	-	4,356.66
Park/Rec Admin	5	1	429.50	-	-	-	400.00	5,843.60
Recreation and Pools	-	17	174.75	-	-	-	500.00	2,351.37
Wastewater	11	-	880.00	6.75	286.59	1,622.63	18,000.00	26,159.83
Water Dept.	11	-	856.00	21.25	849.30	3,229.13	23,500.00	26,666.52
Crossing Guards	-	10	111.00	-	-	-	-	1,248.75
Police Auxiliary	-	1	7.00	-	-	-	-	110.32
Alderpersons (2nd PR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	187 FT	98 PT	17,367.50	393.75	15,057.44	89,163.05	380,600.00	496,681.76

PAYROLL SUMMARIES

For the Period of: 3/8/2023 3/21/2023

Section 10, Item A.

Department	Employees FT PT		Regular Hours	Overtime Hours	Overtime Costs this Pay Period	Y-T-D Overtime Costs	Overtime Budget	Total Payroll
Police	45	-	3,556.50	129.75	6,412.92	18,850.44	83,000.00	125,858.37
Police Dispatch	8	3	707.50	37.50	1,439.51	6,923.56	31,000.00	19,615.15
Fire	26	1	2,755.00	102.00	3,589.91	45,625.00	150,000.00	72,056.22
Municipal Court	1	1	100.00	-	-	-	-	3,024.88
Mayor	1	-	80.00	-	-	-	-	3,294.08
Bldg. Inspection	3	3	269.50	-	-	(47.44)	1,000.00	11,392.97
Attorney	2	1	220.00	-	-	-	-	7,375.40
Finance	6	3	509.00	-	-	190.13	1,500.00	14,559.75
Watertown TV	2	2	190.00	-	-	-	-	4,657.40
Administration	3	1	280.00	-	-	-	-	8,858.00
Engineering	5	2	488.00	-	-	-	-	11,943.55
Health	9	3	804.75	-	-	363.97	10,500.00	25,350.97
Library	8	17	1,134.75	-	-	75.40	-	24,030.55
Municipal Building	1	-	80.00	1.50	50.27	438.51	1,000.00	1,837.47
Solid Waste	7	-	544.00	-	-	709.87	3,000.00	12,454.08
Street	23	-	1,840.00	14.25	586.93	20,555.12	39,200.00	52,912.68
Park	8	-	640.00	2.00	70.38	2,969.71	18,000.00	21,964.04
Forestry	2	-	160.00	-	-	-	-	4,478.11
Park/Rec Admin	5	-	400.00	-	-	-	400.00	5,489.60
Recreation and Pools	-	16	210.00	-	-	-	500.00	3,090.81
Wastewater	11	-	880.00	14.50	630.67	1,909.22	18,000.00	26,514.22
Water Dept.	11	-	880.00	3.75	119.36	4,078.43	23,500.00	26,663.77
Crossing Guards	-	10	127.00	-	-	-	-	1,428.75
Police Auxiliary	-	3	20.00	-	-	-	-	315.20
Alderpersons (2nd PR)	9	-	9.00	-	-	-	-	4,062.15
TOTALS	196 FT	66 PT	16,885.00	305.25	12,899.95	102,641.92	380,600.00	493,228.17

CREDIT CARD PURCHASES OVER \$10,000

Date	Amount	Expense Account	Vendor	Description
1/17/2023	\$24,750.00	02-82-00-60	POLYDYNE	HARTZ: CLARIFLOC C-3283 (100 - 55LB BAGS) - WW
1/18/2023	\$9,743.26	01-54-35-18	COMPASS MINERALS	WINKELMAN: SALT FOR SNOW & ICE CONTROL - STREET
1/19/2023	\$11,138.68	01-54-35-18	COMPASS MINERALS	WINKELMAN: 135.54 TON OF SALT @ \$82.18/TON - STREET
1/23/2023	\$20,908.22	01-54-35-18	COMPASS MINERALS	WINKELMAN: 254.42 TON OF SALT @ \$82.18/TON - STREET

CREDIT CARD PURCHASES OVER \$10,000

Date	Amount	Expense Account	Vendor	Description
2/14/2023	\$10,743.93	02-82-00-60	KEMIRA WATER SOLUTIONS	HARTZ: FERIC CHLORIDE SOLUTION - WW
2/16/2023	\$21,505.50	17-58-17-42	WASTE MANAGEMENT	WINKELMAN: JANUARY LANDFILLING - SOLID WASTE

**ORDINANCE TO
REPEAL CHAPTER 341 IMPACT FEES AND ARTICLE IV EXCESS CAPACITY
SEWER SERVICE CHARGE OF CHAPTER 508 WASTEWATER FACILITIES OF
THE CITY OF WATERTOWN GENERAL ORDINANCES**

**SPONSOR: MAYOR MCFARLAND
FROM: PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION**

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATERTOWN DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Chapter 341 Impact Fees of the City of Watertown Code of Ordinances is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. Article IV Excess Capacity Sewer Service Charge of Chapter 508 of the City of Watertown Code of Ordinances is hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. All outstanding fees charged under Chapter 341 or Article IV of Chapter 508 are hereby waived

SECTION 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force the day after its passage and publication.

DATE:	March 21, 2023		April 3, 2023	
READING:	1ST		2ND	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
DAVIS				
LAMPE				
RUETTEN				
BARTZ				
LICHT				
SMITH				
SCHMID				
WETZEL				
ROMLEIN				
MAYOR MCFARLAND				
TOTAL				

ADOPTED April 3, 2023

CITY CLERK

APPROVED April 3, 2023

MAYOR

**ORDINANCE TO
AMEND CHAPTER 288, EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL OF THE
CITY OF WATERTOWN GENERAL ORDINANCES**

**SPONSOR: ALDERPERSON WETZEL, CHAIR
FROM: PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION**

Whereas, the City of Watertown is required to adopt and implement an ordinance to control construction site runoff and post-construction stormwater management per the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit; and,

Whereas, the City of Watertown’s Chapter 288 Erosion and Sediment Control ordinance requires updates to meet the current MS4 Permit requirements and to implement the stormwater management program; and,

Whereas, the Public Works Commission reviewed the proposed amendments to Chapter 288 at its February 28, 2023 meeting and recommends adoption of said Chapter 288.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATERTOWN DOES ORDAIN AS
FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Article 1 of Chapter 288 is hereby amended as follows:

Chapter 288

Article I

Erosion Control and Stormwater Runoff

[Adopted by Ord. No. 08-26 (§ 20.16 of the former City Code); amended in its entirety 10-18-2016 by Ord. No. 16-19]

§ 288-1 Authority.

- A. This article is adopted under the authority granted by § 62.234, Wis. Stats. This article supersedes all provisions of an ordinance previously enacted under § 62.23, Wis. Stats., that relates to construction site erosion control. Except as otherwise specified in § 62.234, Wis. Stats., § 62.23, Wis. Stats., applies to this article and to any amendments to this article.
- B. The provisions of this article are deemed not to limit any other lawful regulatory powers of the same governing body.
- C. The Common Council hereby authorizes the Public Works Director/City Engineer and its designees to administer and enforce the provisions of this article.
- D. The requirements of this article do not preempt more stringent erosion and sediment control requirements that may be imposed by any of the following:

- (1) Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources administrative rules, permits or approvals including those authorized under §§ 281.16 and 283.33, Wis. Stats.
- (2) Targeted nonagricultural performance standards promulgated in rules by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under § NR 151.004, Wis. Adm. Code.

§ 288-2 Findings of fact.

The Common Council finds that runoff from land-disturbing construction activity carries a significant amount of sediment and other pollutants to the waters of the state in the City of Watertown.

§ 288-3 Purpose.

It is the purpose of this article to further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions; prevent and control water pollution; prevent and control soil erosion; protect spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life; control building sites, placement of structures and land uses; preserve ground cover and scenic beauty; and promote sound economic growth, by minimizing the amount of sediment and other pollutants carried by runoff or discharged from land-disturbing construction activity to waters of the state in the City of Watertown.

§ 288-4 Applicability and jurisdiction.

A. Applicability.

- (1) This article applies to the following land-disturbing construction activities except as provided under Subsection **A(2)**:
 - (a) A construction site, which has 3,000 or more square feet of land-disturbing construction activity.
- (2) This article does not apply to the following:
 - (a) Land-disturbing construction activity that includes the construction of a one- or two-family residential site less than one acre and is otherwise regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.
 - (b) A construction project that is exempted by federal statutes or regulations from the requirement to have a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit issued under Chapter 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 122, for land-disturbing construction activity.
 - (c) Nonpoint discharges from agricultural facilities and practices.
 - (d) Nonpoint discharges from silviculture activities.
 - (e) Construction projects that do not result in land-disturbing activity including mill and crush operations that do not have soil disturbance, filling or road shoulder grading.
 - (f) Routine maintenance for project sites under five acres of land disturbance if performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of the facility.
- (3) Notwithstanding the applicability requirements in Subsection **A(1)**, this article applies to construction sites of any size that, in the opinion of the City, are likely to result in runoff

that exceeds the safe capacity of the existing drainage facilities or receiving body of water, that causes undue channel erosion, that increases water pollution by scouring or the transportation of particulate matter or that endangers property or public safety.

- B. Jurisdiction. This article applies to land-disturbing construction activity on construction sites located within the boundaries and jurisdiction of the City of Watertown.
- C. Exclusions. This article is not applicable to activities conducted by a state agency, as defined under § 227.01(1), Wis. Stats., but also including the office of District Attorney, which is subject to the state plan promulgated or a memorandum of the understanding entered into under § 281.33(2), Wis. Stats.

§ 288-5 Definitions.

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

ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY

A governmental employee or his/her designee that is designated by the City of Watertown to administer this article.

AGRICULTURAL FACILITIES AND PRACTICES

Has the meaning in § 281.16(1), Wis. Stats.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL

A typical calendar year of precipitation as determined by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for users of models such as WlnSLAMM, P8 or equivalent methodology. The average annual rainfall is chosen from a department publication for the location closest to the City.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE or BMP

Structural or nonstructural measures, practices, techniques or devices employed to avoid or minimize soil, sediment or pollutants carried in runoff to waters of the state.

BUSINESS DAY

A day the City Hall is routinely and customarily open for business.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER

A court-issued order to halt land-disturbing construction activity that is being conducted without the required permit.

PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR/CITY ENGINEER

The individual holding the Public Works Director/City Engineer title or his/her designees within the City of Watertown.

CONSTRUCTION SITE

An area upon which one or more land-disturbing construction activities occur, including areas that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale where multiple separate and distinct land-disturbing construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules but under one plan.

DESIGN STORM

A hypothetical discrete rainstorm characterized by a specific duration, temporal distribution, rainfall intensity, return frequency and total depth of rainfall.

DIVISION OF LAND

The creation from one parcel of four or fewer parcels or building sites of one or fewer acres each in area where such creation occurs at one time or through the successive partition within a five-year period.

EROSION

The process by which the land's surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice or gravity.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

A comprehensive plan developed to address pollution caused by erosion and sedimentation of soil particles or rock fragments during construction.

EXTRATERRITORIAL

The unincorporated area within three miles of the corporate limits of a first, second, or third class city, or within 1.5 miles of a fourth class city or village.

FINAL STABILIZATION

That all land-disturbing construction activities at the construction site have completed and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover has been established, with a density of at least 70% of the cover, for the unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or that employ equivalent permanent stabilization measures.

GOVERNING BODY

The City Public Works Commission or the City Council.

LAND-DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Any man-made alteration of the land surface resulting in a change in the topography or existing vegetative or nonvegetative soil cover, that may result in runoff and lead to an increase in soil erosion and movement of sediment into waters of the state. Land-disturbing construction activity includes clearing and grubbing, demolition, excavating, pit trench dewatering, filling and grading activities.

MEP or MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE

The highest level of performance that is achievable but is not equivalent to a performance standard identified in this article as determined in accordance with § 288-6 of this article.

PERFORMANCE STANDARD

A narrative or measurable number specifying the minimum acceptable outcome for a facility or practice.

PERMIT

A written authorization made by the City of Watertown to the applicant to conduct land-disturbing construction activity or to discharge post-construction runoff to waters of the

state.

POLLUTANT

Has the meaning given in § 283.01(13), Wis. Stats.

POLLUTION

Has the meaning given in § 281.01(10), Wis. Stats.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY

The landowner or any other entity performing services to meet the requirements of this article through a contract or other agreement.

RUNOFF

Stormwater or precipitation including rain, snow or ice melt or similar water that moves on the land surface via sheet or channelized flow.

SEDIMENT

Settleable solid material that is transported by runoff, suspended within runoff or deposited by runoff away from its original location.

SEPARATE STORM SEWER

A conveyance or system of conveyances including roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, constructed channels or storm drains, which meets all of the following criteria:

- A. Is designed or used for collecting water or conveying runoff.
- B. Is not part of a combined sewer system.
- C. Is not draining to a stormwater treatment device or system.
- D. Discharges directly or indirectly to waters of the state.

SILVICULTURE ACTIVITY

Activities including tree nursery operations, tree harvesting operations, reforestation, tree thinning, prescribed burning, and pest and fire control. Clearing and grubbing of an area of a construction site is not a silviculture activity.

SITE

The entire area included in the legal description of the land on which the land-disturbing construction activity is proposed in the permit application.

STOP-WORK ORDER

An order issued by the City which requires that all construction activity on the site be stopped.

TECHNICAL STANDARD

A document that specifies design, predicted performance and operation and maintenance specifications for a material, device or method.

WATERS OF THE STATE

Includes those portions of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the boundaries of this state, and all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, wells, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, drainage systems and other surface water or groundwater, natural or artificial, public or private, within this state or its jurisdiction.

§ 288-6 **Applicability of maximum extent practicable.**

Maximum extent practicable applies when a person who is subject to a performance standard of this article demonstrates to the City's satisfaction that a performance standard is not achievable and that a lower level of performance is appropriate. In making the assertion that a performance standard is not achievable and that a level of performance different from the performance standard is the maximum extent practicable, the responsible party shall take into account the best available technology, cost effectiveness, geographic features, and other competing interests such as protection of public safety and welfare, protection of endangered and threatened resources, and preservation of historic properties.

§ 288-7 **Technical standards.**

- A. Design criteria, standards and specifications. All BMPs required to comply with this article shall meet the design criteria, standards and specifications based on any of the following:
 - (1) Design guidance and technical standards identified or developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under Subchapter V of Chapter NR 151, Wis. Adm. Code.
 - (2) Soil loss prediction tools [such as the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE)] when using an appropriate rainfall or runoff factor (also referred to as the R factor) or an appropriate design storm and precipitation distribution, and when considering the geographic location of the site and the period of disturbance.
- B. Other standards. Other technical standards not identified or developed in Subsection A may be used provided that the methods have been approved by the City.

§ 288-8 **Performance standards.**

- A. Responsible party. The responsible party shall implement an erosion and sediment control plan, developed in accordance with § **288-10** that incorporates the requirements of this section.
- B. Plan. A written plan shall be developed in accordance with § **288-10** and implemented for each construction site. Simplified plans may be completed for sites with less than one acre of land-disturbing construction activity in accordance with the requirements of this article.
- C. Erosion and other pollutant control requirements. The plan required under Subsection B shall include the following:
 - (1) Erosion and sediment control practices. Erosion and sediment control practices shall be used at each site where more than 3,000 square feet of land-disturbing construction activity is to occur, and shall be used to prevent or reduce all of the following:
 - (a) The deposition of soil from being tracked onto streets by vehicles.

- (b) The discharge of sediment from disturbed areas into on-site stormwater inlets.
 - (c) The discharge of sediment from disturbed areas into adjacent waters of the state.
 - (d) The discharge of sediment from drainageways that flow off the site.
 - (e) The discharge of sediment by dewatering activities.
 - (f) The discharge of sediment eroding from soil stockpiles existing for more than seven days.
 - (g) The discharge of sediment from erosive flows at outlets and in downstream channels.
 - (h) The transport by runoff into waters of the state of chemicals, cement, and other building compounds and materials on the construction site during the construction period. However, projects that require the placement of these materials in waters of the state, such as constructing bridge footings or BMP installations, are not prohibited by this subsection.
 - (i) The transport by runoff into waters of the state of untreated wash water from vehicle and wheel washing.
- (2) Sediment performance standards. In addition to the erosion and sediment control practices under Subsection **C(1)**, the following erosion and sediment control practices shall be employed for all construction sites with more than one acre of land-disturbing construction activity:
- (a) BMPs that, by design, discharge no more than five tons per acre per year, or to the maximum extent practicable, of the sediment load carried in runoff from initial grading to final stabilization.
 - (b) No person shall be required to employ more BMPs than are needed to meet a performance standard in order to comply with maximum extent practicable. Erosion and sediment control BMPs may be combined to meet the requirements of this subsection. Credit may be given toward meeting the sediment performance standard of this subsection for limiting the duration or area, or both, of land-disturbing construction activity, or for other appropriate mechanisms.
 - (c) Notwithstanding Subsection **C(2)(a)**, if BMPs cannot be designed and implemented to meet the sediment performance standard, the erosion and sediment control plan shall include a written, site-specific explanation of why the sediment performance standard cannot be met and how the sediment load will be reduced to the maximum extent practicable.
- (3) Preventive measures. The erosion and sediment control plan shall incorporate all of the following:
- (a) Maintenance of existing vegetation, especially adjacent to surface waters whenever possible.
 - (b) Minimization of soil compaction and preservation of topsoil.
 - (c) Minimization of land-disturbing construction activity on slopes of 20% or more.

- (d) Development of spill prevention and response procedures.
- D. Location. The BMPs used to comply with this section shall be located prior to runoff entering waters of the state.
- E. Implementation. The BMPs used to comply with this section shall be implemented as follows:
 - (1) Erosion and sediment control practices shall be constructed or installed before land-disturbing construction activities begin in accordance with the erosion and sediment control plan developed in § 288-10.
 - (2) Erosion and sediment control practices shall be maintained until final stabilization.
 - (3) Final stabilization activity shall commence when land-disturbing activities cease and final grade has been reached on any portion of the site.
 - (4) Temporary stabilization activity shall commence when land-disturbing activities have temporarily ceased and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days.
 - (5) BMPs that are no longer necessary for erosion and sediment control shall be removed by the responsible party.
- F. Alternate requirements. The City may establish stormwater management requirements more stringent than those set forth in this section if the City determines that an added level of protection is needed for sensitive resources.

§ 288-9 Permitting requirements, procedures and fees.

- A. Permit required. No responsible party may commence a land-disturbing construction activity subject to this article without receiving prior approval of an erosion and sediment control plan for the site and a permit from the City.
- B. Permit application and fees. At least one responsible party desiring to undertake a land-disturbing construction activity subject to this article shall submit an application for a permit and an erosion and sediment control plan that meets the requirements of § 288-10 and shall pay an application fee to the City of Watertown. By submitting an application, the applicant is authorizing the City of Watertown to enter the site to obtain information required for the review of the erosion and sediment control plan.
- C. Review and approval of permit application. The City shall review any permit application that is submitted with an erosion and sediment control plan, and the required fee. The following approval procedure shall be used:
 - (1) Within ~~15~~20 business days of the receipt of a complete permit application, as required by Subsection B, the City shall inform the applicant whether the application and plan are approved or disapproved based on the requirements of this article.
 - (2) If the permit application and plan are approved, the City shall issue the permit.
 - (3) If the permit application or plan is disapproved, the City shall state in writing the reasons

for disapproval.

- (4) The City may request additional information from the applicant. If additional information is submitted, the City shall have 15 business days from the date the additional information is received to inform the applicant that the plan is either approved or disapproved.
- D. Financial guarantee. As a condition of approval and issuance of the permit, the City may require the applicant to deposit a surety bond, irrevocable letter of credit or other financial guarantee to guarantee a good faith execution of the approved erosion control plan and any permit conditions. The financial guarantee shall be an amount up to 120% of the estimated cost of the improvements.
- E. Permit requirements. All permits shall require the responsible party to:
- (1) Notify the City within 48 hours of commencing any land-disturbing construction activity.
 - (2) Notify the City of completion of any BMPs within three days after their installation.
 - (3) Obtain permission in writing from the City prior to any modification pursuant to § **288-10C** of the erosion and sediment control plan.
 - (4) Install all BMPs as identified in the approved erosion and sediment control plan.
 - (5) Maintain all road drainage systems, stormwater drainage systems, BMPs and other facilities identified in the erosion and sediment control plan.
 - (6) Repair any siltation or erosion damage to adjoining surfaces and drainageways resulting from land-disturbing construction activities and document repairs in a site erosion control log.
 - (7) Inspect the BMPs within 24 hours after each rain of 0.5 inch or more which results in runoff during active construction periods, and at least once each week. Document the findings of the inspections in a site erosion control log with the date of inspection, the name of the person conducting the inspection, and a description of the present phase of the construction at the site. Repair or replace erosion and sediment control best management practices as necessary within 24 hours of an inspection or by the date agreed to between the permittee and the Public Works Director/City Engineer or the appropriate designee. Inspections are only required for construction sites with more than one acre of land-disturbing construction activity.
 - (8) Allow the City to enter the site for the purpose of inspecting compliance with the erosion and sediment control plan or for performing any work necessary to bring the site into compliance with the control plan. Keep a copy of the erosion and sediment control plan at the construction site.
 - (9) Keep a copy of the inspection reports on the site at all times.
- F. Permit conditions. Permits issued under this section may include conditions established by the City in addition to the requirements set forth in Subsection E, where needed to assure compliance with the performance standards in § **288-8**.

- G. Permit duration. Permits issued under this section shall be valid for a period of ~~180 days~~three years, or the length of the building permit or other construction authorizations, whichever is longer, from the date of issuance. The City may extend the period ~~one or more times once~~ for up to an additional ~~180 days~~three years. The City may require additional BMPs as a condition of the extension if they are necessary to meet the requirements of this article.
- H. Maintenance. The responsible party throughout the duration of the construction activities shall maintain all BMPs necessary to meet the requirements of this article until the site has undergone final stabilization.

§ 288-10 Erosion and sediment control plan, statement, and amendments.

A. Erosion and sediment control plan.

- (1) An erosion and sediment control plan shall be prepared and submitted to the City.
- (2) The erosion and sediment control plan shall be designed to meet the performance standards in § **288-8** and other requirements of this article. Simplified plans may be completed for sites with less than one acre of land-disturbing construction activity.
- (3) The erosion and sediment control plan shall address pollution caused by soil erosion and sedimentation during construction and up to final stabilization of the site. The erosion and sediment control plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:
 - (a) The name(s) and address(es) of the owner or developer of the site, and of any consulting firm retained by the applicant, together with the name of the applicant's principal contact at such firm. The application shall also include start and end dates for construction.
 - (b) Description of the site and the nature of the construction activity, including representation of the limits of land disturbance on a United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute series topographic map.
 - (c) A sequence of construction of the development site, including stripping and clearing; rough grading; construction of utilities, infrastructure, and buildings; and final grading and landscaping. Sequencing shall identify the expected date on which clearing will begin, the estimated duration of exposure of cleared areas, areas of clearing, installation of temporary erosion and sediment control measures, and establishment of permanent vegetation.
 - (d) Estimates of the total area of the site and the total area of the site that is expected to be disturbed by construction activities.
 - (e) Estimates, including calculations, if any, of the runoff coefficient of the site before and after construction activities are completed.
 - (f) Calculations to show the expected percent reduction in the average annual sediment load carried in runoff as compared to no sediment or erosion controls.
 - (g) Existing data describing the surface soil as well as subsoils.
 - (h) Depth to groundwater, as indicated by on-site soil borings or Natural Resources

Conservation Service soil information where available.

- (i) Name of the immediate named receiving water from the United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute series topographic maps.
- (4) The erosion and sediment control plan shall include a site map. The site map shall include the following items and shall be at a scale not greater than 100 feet per inch and at a contour interval not to exceed five feet.
 - (a) Existing topography, vegetative cover, natural and engineered drainage systems, roads and surface waters. Lakes, streams, wetlands, channels, ditches and other watercourses on and immediately adjacent to the site shall be shown. Any identified one-hundred-year floodplains, flood fringes and floodways shall also be shown.
 - (b) Boundaries of the construction site.
 - (c) Drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated after major grading activities.
 - (d) Areas of soil disturbance.
 - (e) Location of major structural and nonstructural controls identified in the plan.
 - (f) Location of areas where stabilization practices will be employed.
 - (g) Areas which will be vegetated following construction.
 - (h) Area and location of wetland acreage on the site and locations where stormwater is discharged to a surface water or wetland within one-quarter mile downstream of the construction site.
 - (i) Locations of all surface waters and wetlands within one mile of the construction site.
 - (j) Areas used for infiltration of post-construction stormwater runoff.
 - (k) An alphanumeric or equivalent grid overlying the entire construction site map.
- (5) Each erosion and sediment control plan shall include a description of appropriate erosion and sediment control best management practices that will be installed and maintained at the site to prevent pollutants from reaching waters of the state. The plan shall clearly describe the appropriate erosion and sediment control measures for each major land-disturbing construction activity and the timing during the construction process that the measures will be implemented. The description of erosion and sediment controls shall include, when appropriate, the following minimum requirements:
 - (a) Description of interim and permanent stabilization practices, including an implementation schedule. Site plans shall ensure that existing vegetation is preserved where attainable and that disturbed portions of the site are stabilized.
 - (b) Description of structural practices to divert flow away from exposed soils, store flows or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from the site. Unless otherwise specifically approved in writing by the City of Watertown, structural measures shall be

installed on upland soils.

- (c) Management of overland flow at all sites, unless otherwise controlled by outfall controls.
 - (d) Trapping of sediment in channelized flow.
 - (e) Staging construction to limit exposed soil areas subject to erosion.
 - (f) Protection of downslope drainage inlets where they occur.
 - (g) Minimization of tracking via installation of tracking pads at all vehicle and equipment entry and exit locations of the construction site.
 - (h) Clean up of off-site sediment deposits.
 - (i) Proper disposal of building and waste materials at all sites.
 - (j) Stabilization of drainageways.
 - (k) Control of soil erosion from dirt stockpiles.
 - (l) Installation of permanent stabilization practices as soon as possible after final grading.
 - (m) Minimization of dust to the maximum extent practicable.
- (6) The erosion and sediment control plan shall require that velocity dissipation devices be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel, as necessary, to provide a nonerosive flow from the structure to a watercourse so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected.
- B. Erosion and sediment control plan statement. For each construction site identified under § 288-4A with more than one acre of land-disturbing construction activity, an erosion and sediment control plan statement shall be prepared. This statement shall be submitted to the City. The control plan statement shall briefly describe the site, including a site map. Further, it shall also include the best management practices that will be used to meet the requirements of the article, including the site development schedule.
- C. Amendments. The applicant shall amend the plan if any of the following occur:
- (1) There is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance at the site which has the reasonable potential for the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state and which has not otherwise been addressed in the plan.
 - (2) The actions required by the plan fail to reduce the impacts of pollutants carried by construction site runoff.
 - (3) The City notifies the applicant of changes needed in the plan.

§ 288-11 Fee schedule.

The fees referred to in other sections of this article shall be established by the Common Council and may from time to time be modified by resolution. A schedule of the fees established by the

Common Council shall be available for review in City Hall. The fee shall cover all City and consultant costs to review the permit application and perform the required site inspections.

§ 288-11.1 Inspection.

If land-disturbing construction activities are being carried out without a permit required by this article, the City may enter the land pursuant to the provisions of § 66.0119(1), (2) and (3), Wis. Stats. The City will inspect any construction site with more than one acre of land-disturbing construction activity that holds a permit under this chapter as required by the current Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit or within the first 2 weeks of construction, at least once a month, and again at the end of construction during the period starting March 1 and ending October 31 and at least two times during the period starting November 1 and ending February 28 to ensure compliance with the approved sediment and erosion control plan. If erosion and/or sediment control Best Management Practices (BMPs) are out of compliance during inspections, the City may conduct follow-up inspections within 7 days, unless corrections are made and observed by the inspector or verified via photographs submitted to the inspector. The costs of these inspections shall be billed to the responsible party.

§ 288-11.2 Enforcement.

A. The City may post a stop-work order if any of the following occurs:

- (1) Any land-disturbing construction activity regulated under this article is being undertaken without a permit.
- (2) The erosion and sediment control plan is not being implemented in a good faith manner.
- (3) The conditions of the permit are not being met.

B. If the responsible party does not cease activity as required in a stop-work order posted under this section or fails to comply with the erosion and sediment control plan or permit conditions, the City may revoke the permit.

C. If the responsible party, where no permit has been issued, does not cease the activity after being notified by the City, or if a responsible party violates a stop-work order posted under Subsection A, the City may request the City Attorney to obtain a cease and desist order in any court with jurisdiction.

D. The City may retract the stop-work order issued under Subsection A or the permit revocation under Subsection B.

E. After posting a stop-work order under Subsection A, the City may issue a notice of intent to the responsible party of its intent to perform work necessary to comply with this article. The City may go on the land and commence the work after issuing the notice of intent. The costs of the work performed under this subsection by the City, plus interest at the rate authorized by City shall be billed to the responsible party. In the event a responsible party fails to pay the amount due, the Clerk shall enter the amount due on the tax rolls and collect as a special assessment against the property pursuant to Subch. VII of Ch. 66, Wis. Stats.

F. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall be subject to a forfeiture of

not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 and the costs of prosecution for each violation. Each day a violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.

- G. Compliance with the provisions of this article may also be enforced by injunction in any court with jurisdiction. It shall not be necessary to prosecute for forfeiture or a cease and desist order before resorting to injunctive proceedings.

§ 288-11.3 Appeals.

- A. Public Works Commission. The Public Works Commission shall act as the review and appeal agency and:
 - (1) Shall hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is error in any order, decision or determination in administering this article except for cease and desist orders obtained under § 288-11.2C.
 - (2) Upon appeal, may authorize variances from the provisions of this article which are not contrary to the public interest and where owing to special conditions a literal enforcement of the provisions of the article will result in unnecessary hardship; and
 - (3) Shall use the rules, procedures, duties and powers authorized by statute in hearing and deciding appeals and authorizing variances.
- B. Who may appeal. Appeals to the Public Works Commission may be taken by any aggrieved person or by any office, department, board, or bureau of the City of Watertown affected by any decision of the City.

§ 288-11.4 Severability.

If a court of competent jurisdiction judges any section, clause, provision or portion of this article unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder of the article shall remain in force and not be affected by such judgment.

SECTION 2. Article 2 of Chapter 288 is hereby amended as follows:

Article II
Control of Post-Construction Stormwater Management

[Adopted by Ord. No. 08-27 (§ 20.17 of the former City Code); amended in its entirety 10-18-2016 by Ord. No. 16-20]

§ 288-12 Authority.

- A. This article is adopted by the Common Council under the authority granted by § 62.234, Wis. Stats. This article supersedes all provisions of an ordinance previously enacted under § 62.23, Wis. Stats., that relate to stormwater management regulations. Except as otherwise specified in § 62.234, Wis. Stats., § 62.23, Wis. Stats., applies to this article and to any amendments to this article.
- B. The provisions of this article are deemed not to limit any other lawful regulatory powers of the same governing body.
- C. The Common Council hereby authorizes the City and its designees to administer and

enforce the provisions of this article.

- D. The requirements of this article do not preempt more stringent stormwater management requirements that may be imposed by any of the following:
 - (1) Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources administrative rules, permits or approvals including those authorized under §§ 281.16 and 283.33, Wis. Stats.
 - (2) Targeted nonagricultural performance standards promulgated in rules by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under § NR 151.004, Wis. Adm. Code.

§ 288-13 **Findings of fact.**

The Common Council finds that uncontrolled, post-construction runoff has a significant impact upon water resources and the health, safety and general welfare of the community and diminishes the public enjoyment and use of natural resources. Specifically, uncontrolled post-construction runoff can:

- A. Degrade physical stream habitat by increasing stream bank erosion, increasing streambed scour, diminishing groundwater recharge, diminishing stream base flows and increasing stream temperature.
- B. Diminish the capacity of lakes and streams to support fish, aquatic life, recreational and water supply uses by increasing pollutant loading of sediment, suspended solids, nutrients, heavy metals, bacteria, pathogens and other urban pollutants.
- C. Alter wetland communities by changing wetland hydrology and by increasing pollutant loads.
- D. Reduce the quality of groundwater by increasing pollutant loading.
- E. Threaten public health, safety, property and general welfare by overtaxing storm sewers, drainageways, and other minor drainage facilities.
- F. Threaten public health, safety, property and general welfare by increasing major flood peaks and volumes.
- G. Undermine floodplain management efforts by increasing the incidence and levels of flooding.

§ 288-14 **Purpose and intent.**

- A. Purpose. The general purpose of this article is to establish long-term, post-construction runoff management requirements that will diminish the threats to public health, safety, welfare and the aquatic environment. Specific purposes are to:
 - (1) Further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions.
 - (2) Prevent and control the adverse effects of stormwater; prevent and control soil erosion; prevent and control water pollution; protect spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life; control building sites, placement of structures and land uses; preserve ground cover and scenic beauty; and promote sound economic growth.

- (3) Control exceedance of the safe capacity of existing drainage facilities and receiving water bodies; prevent undue channel erosion; control increases in the scouring and transportation of particulate matter; and prevent conditions that endanger downstream property.
 - (4) Minimize the amount of pollutants discharged from the separate storm sewer to protect waters of the state.
- B. Intent. It is the intent of the Common Council that this article regulates post-construction stormwater discharges to waters of the state. This article may be applied on a site-by-site basis. The Common Council recognizes, however, that the preferred method of achieving the stormwater performance standards set forth in this article is through the preparation and implementation of comprehensive, systems-level stormwater management plans that cover hydrologic units, such as watersheds, on a municipal and regional scale. Such plans may prescribe regional stormwater devices, practices or systems, any of which may be designed to treat runoff from more than one site prior to discharge to waters of the state. Where such plans are in conformance with the performance standards developed under § 281.16, Wis. Stats., for regional stormwater management measures and have been approved by the Common Council, it is the intent of this article that the approved plan be used to identify post-construction management measures acceptable for the community.

§ 288-15 Applicability and jurisdiction.

A. Applicability.

- (1) Where not otherwise limited by law, this article applies to a post-construction site which has ~~3,000~~21,780 or more square feet of ~~land-disturbing construction activity~~new impervious surface, unless the site is otherwise exempt under Subsection A(2).
- (2) A site that meets any of the criteria in this Subsection is exempt from the requirements of this article:
 - (a) Land-disturbing construction activity that includes the construction of a one- or two-family residential site less than one acre and is otherwise regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.
 - (b) A post-construction site with less than 10% connected imperviousness based on complete development of the post-construction site, provided the cumulative area of all parking lots and rooftops is less than one acre.
 - (c) Nonpoint discharges from agricultural facilities and practices.
 - (d) Nonpoint discharges from silviculture activities.
 - (e) Routine maintenance for project sites under five acres of land disturbance if performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity or original purpose of the facility.
 - (f) Underground utility construction such as water, sewer and fiberoptic lines. This exemption does not apply to the construction of any aboveground structures associated with utility construction.
 - (g) The requirements of this article do not preempt more stringent stormwater management

requirements that may be imposed by any of the following:

- [1] Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources administrative rules, permits or approvals including those authorized under § 288.16, Wis. Stats., for nonpoint sources, and § 283.33, Wis. Stats., for stormwater discharge.
 - [2] Targeted nonagricultural performance standards promulgated in rules by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under § NR 151.004, Wis. Adm. Code.
 - (3) Notwithstanding the applicability requirements in Subsection A(1), this article applies to post-construction sites of any size that, in the opinion of the City, are likely to result in runoff that exceeds the safe capacity of the existing drainage facilities or receiving body of water, that causes undue channel erosion, that increases water pollution by scouring or the transportation of particulate matter or that endangers property or public safety.
- B. Jurisdiction. This article applies to land-disturbing activities within the boundaries of the City of Watertown, and that portion of the Town of Emmet, Dodge County, Wisconsin, that is subject to the City's Plat Review Jurisdiction as set forth in Resolution Exhibit No. 6152 and recorded on September 25, 1997, in Volume 937 on Page 86 as Document No. 851436 in the Dodge County Office of the Register of Deeds and all subsequent amendments.
- C. Exclusions. This article is not applicable to activities conducted by a state agency, as defined under § 227.01(1), Wis. Stats., but also including the office of the District Attorney, which is subject to the state plan promulgated or a memorandum of understanding entered into under § 281.33(2), Wis. Stats.

§ 288-16 **Definitions.**

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

ADEQUATE SOD, OR SELF-SUSTAINING VEGETATIVE COVER

Maintenance of sufficient vegetation types and densities such that the physical integrity of the stream bank or lakeshore is preserved. Self-sustaining vegetative cover includes grasses, forbs, sedges and duff layers of fallen and woody debris.

ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY

The Public Works Director/City Engineer, the City Public Works Commission, the City Council or other entity empowered under § 62.234, Wis. Stats., that is designated by the City of Watertown to administer this article.

AGRICULTURAL FACILITIES AND PRACTICES

Has the meaning given in § 281.16, Wis. Stats.

ATLAS 14

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14 Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the United States, Volume 8 (Midwestern States), published in 2013.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL

A typical calendar year of precipitation as determined by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for users of models such as WlnSLAMM, P8 or equivalent methodology.

The average annual rainfall is chosen from a department publication for the location closest to the City.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE or BMP

Structural or nonstructural measures, practices, techniques or devices employed to avoid or minimize sediment or pollutants carried in runoff to waters of the state.

BUSINESS DAY

A day the City Hall is routinely and customarily open for business.

CEASE AND DESIST ORDER

A court-issued order to halt land-disturbing construction activity that is being conducted without the required permit or in violation of a permit issued by the City of Watertown.

PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR/CITY ENGINEER

The individual holding the Public Works Director/City Engineer title or his/her designees within the City of Watertown.

COMBINED SEWER SYSTEM

A system for conveying both sanitary sewage and stormwater runoff.

CONNECTED IMPERVIOUSNESS

An impervious surface connected to waters of the state via a separate storm sewer, an impervious flow path, or a minimally pervious flow path.

DESIGN STORM

A hypothetical discrete rainstorm characterized by a specific duration, temporal distribution, rainfall intensity, return frequency, and total depth of rainfall.

DEVELOPMENT

Residential, commercial, industrial or institutional land uses and associated roads.

DIRECT CONDUITS TO GROUNDWATER

Wells, sinkholes, swallets, fractured bedrock at the surface, mine shafts, nonmetallic mines, tile inlets discharging to groundwater, quarries, or depressional groundwater recharge areas over shallow fractured bedrock.

DIVISION OF LAND

The creation from one parcel of four or fewer parcels or building sites of one or fewer acres each in area where such creation occurs at one time or through the successive partition within a five-year period.

EFFECTIVE INFILTRATION AREA

The area of the infiltration system that is used to infiltrate runoff and does not include the area used for site access, berms or pretreatment.

EROSION

The process by which the land's surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice or

gravity.

EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCE WATERS

Waters listed in § NR 102.11, Wis. Adm. Code.

EXTRATERRITORIAL

The unincorporated area within three miles of the corporate limits of a first, second, or third class city, or within 1.5 miles of a fourth class city or village.

FILTERING LAYER

Soil that has at least a three-foot-deep layer with at least 20% fines; or at least a five-foot-deep layer with at least 10% fines; or an engineered soil with an equivalent level of protection as determined by the regulatory authority for the site.

FINAL STABILIZATION

That all land-disturbing construction activities at the construction site have been completed and that a uniform, perennial, vegetative cover has been established, with a density of at least 70% of the cover, for the unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or employment of equivalent permanent stabilization measures.

FINANCIAL GUARANTEE

A performance bond, maintenance bond, surety bond, irrevocable letter of credit, or similar guarantees submitted to the City by the responsible party to assure that requirements of the article are carried out in compliance with the stormwater management plan.

GOVERNING BODY

The City Public Works Commission or the City Council.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE

An area that releases as runoff all or a large portion of the precipitation that falls on it, except for frozen soil. Rooftops, sidewalks, driveways, parking lots and streets are examples of areas that typically are impervious.

IN-FILL AREA

An undeveloped area of land located within an existing urban sewer service area, surrounded by development or natural or man-made features where development cannot occur.

INFILTRATION

The entry of precipitation or runoff into or through the soil.

INFILTRATION SYSTEM

A device or practice such as a basin, trench, rain garden or swale designed specifically to encourage infiltration, but does not include natural infiltration in previous surfaces such as lawns, redirecting of rooftop downspouts onto lawns or minimal infiltration from practices, such as swales or roadside channels designed for conveyance and pollutant removal only.

KARST FEATURE

An area or surficial geologic feature subject to bedrock dissolution so that it is likely to provide a conduit to groundwater, and may include caves, enlarged fractures, mine features, exposed bedrock surfaces, sinkholes, springs, seeps or swallets.

LAND-DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Any man-made alteration of the land surface resulting in a change in the topography or existing vegetative or nonvegetative soil cover, that may result in runoff and lead to an increase in soil erosion and movement of sediment into waters of the state. Land-disturbing construction activity includes clearing and grubbing, demolition, excavating, pit trench dewatering, filling and grading activities.

MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT

A legal document that provides for long-term maintenance of stormwater management practices.

MEP or MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE

The highest level of performance that is achievable but is not equivalent to a performance standard identified in this article. Maximum extent practicable applies when a person who is subject to a performance standard of this article demonstrates to the City's satisfaction that a performance standard is not achievable and that a lower level of performance is appropriate. In making the assertion that a performance standard is not achievable and that a level of performance different from the performance standard is the maximum extent practicable, the responsible party shall take into account the best available technology, cost effectiveness, geographic features, and other competing interests such as protection of public safety and welfare, protection of endangered and threatened resources, and preservation of historic properties.

NEW DEVELOPMENT

Development resulting from the conversion of previously undeveloped land or agricultural land uses.

NRCS MSE3 DISTRIBUTION

A specific precipitation distribution developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, using precipitation data from Atlas 14.

OFF SITE

Located outside the property boundary described in the permit application.

ON SITE

Located within the property boundary described in the permit application.

ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK

Has the meaning given in § NR 115.03(6), Wis. Adm. Code.

OUTSTANDING RESOURCE WATERS

Waters listed in § NR 102.10, Wis. Adm. Code.

PERCENT FINES

The percentage of a given sample of soil which passes through a No. 200 sieve.

PERFORMANCE STANDARD

A narrative or measurable number specifying the minimum acceptable outcome for a facility or practice.

PERMIT

A written authorization made by the City to the applicant to conduct land-disturbing construction activity or to discharge post-construction runoff to waters of the state.

PERMIT ADMINISTRATION FEE

A sum of money paid to the City by the permit applicant for the purpose of recouping the expenses incurred by the authority in administering the permit.

PERVIOUS SURFACE

An area that releases as runoff a small portion of the precipitation that falls on it. Lawns, gardens, parks, forests or other similar vegetated areas are examples of surfaces that typically are pervious.

POLLUTANT

Has the meaning given in § 283.01(13), Wis. Stats.

POLLUTION

Has the meaning given in § 281.01(10), Wis. Stats.

POST-CONSTRUCTION SITE

A construction site following the completion of land-disturbing construction activity and final site stabilization.

PREDEVELOPMENT CONDITION

The extent and distribution of land cover types present before the initiation of land-disturbing construction activity, assuming that all land uses prior to development activity are managed in an environmentally sound manner.

PREVENTIVE ACTION LIMIT

Has the meaning given in § NR 140.05(17), Wis. Adm. Code.

PROTECTIVE AREA

An area of land that commences at the top of the channel of lakes, streams and rivers, or at the delineated boundary of wetlands, and that is the greatest of those widths, as measured horizontally from the top of the channel or delineated wetland boundary to the closest impervious surface.

REDEVELOPMENT

Areas where development is replacing older development.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY

The landowner or any other entity performing services to meet the requirements of this article through a contract or other agreement.

RUNOFF

Stormwater or precipitation including rain, snow or ice melt or similar water that moves on the land surface via sheet or channelized flow.

SEPARATE STORM SEWER

A conveyance or system of conveyances including roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, constructed channels or storm drains, which meets all of the following criteria:

- A. Is designed or used for collecting water or conveying runoff.
- B. Is not part of a combined sewer system.
- C. Is not draining to a stormwater treatment device or system.
- D. Discharges directly or indirectly to waters of the state.

SILVICULTURE ACTIVITY

Activities including tree nursery operations, tree harvesting operations, reforestation, tree thinning, prescribed burning, and pest and fire control. Clearing and grubbing of an area of a construction site is not a silviculture activity.

SITE

The entire area included in the legal description of the land on which the land-disturbing construction activity occurred.

STOP-WORK ORDER

An order issued by the Public Works Director/City Engineer which requires that all construction activity on the site be stopped.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

A comprehensive plan designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from stormwater after the site has undergone final stabilization following completion of the construction activity.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PLAN

A comprehensive plan designed to reduce the discharge of runoff and pollutants from hydrologic units on a regional or municipal scale.

TECHNICAL STANDARD

A document that specifies design, predicted performance and operation and maintenance specifications for a material, device or method.

TOP OF THE CHANNEL

An edge, or point on the landscape, landward from the ordinary high water mark of a surface water of the state, where the slope of the land begins to be less than 12% continually for at least 50 feet. If the slope of the land is 12% or less continually for the initial 50 feet,

landward from the ordinary high water mark, the top of the channel is the ordinary high water mark.

TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD or TMDL

The amount of pollutants specified as a function of one or more water quality parameters, that can be discharged per day into a water quality limited segment and still ensure attainment of the applicable water quality standard.

TP-40

Technical Paper No. 40, Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States, published in 1961.

TR-55

The United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (previously Soil Conservation Service), Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, Second Edition, Technical Release 55, June 1986.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITY

A highway, a railroad, a public mass transit facility, a public-use airport, a public trail or any other public work for transportation purposes such as harbor improvements under § 85.095(1)(b), Wis. Stats. "Transportation facility" does not include building sites for the construction of public buildings and buildings that are places of employment that are regulated by the Department pursuant to § 281.33, Wis. Stats.

TSS

Total suspended solids.

TYPE II DISTRIBUTION

A rainfall type curve as established in the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Technical Paper 149, published 1973.

WATERS OF THE STATE

Includes those portions of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the boundaries of this state, and all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, wells, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, drainage systems and other surface water or groundwater, natural or artificial, public or private, within this state or its jurisdiction.

§ 288-17 Technical standards.

The following methods shall be used in designing the water quality, peak flow shaving and infiltration components of stormwater practices needed to meet the water quality standards of this article:

- A. Technical standards identified, developed or disseminated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under Subchapter V of Chapter NR 151, Wis. Adm. Code.
- B. Where technical standards have not been identified or developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, other technical standards may be used provided that the methods have been approved by the City.
- C. In this article, the following year and location has been selected as the average annual

rainfall for water quality modeling purposes: Madison, 1981 (Mar. 12-Dec. 2).

§ 288-18 **Performance standards.**

- A. Responsible party. The responsible party shall implement a post-construction stormwater management plan that incorporates the requirements of this section.
- B. Plan. A written stormwater management plan in accordance with § **288-20** shall be developed and implemented for each post-construction site. Simplified plans may be completed for sites with less than one acre of land-disturbing construction activity in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- C. Maintenance of effort. For redevelopment sites where the redevelopment will be replacing older development that was subject to post-construction performance standards of Ch. NR 151, Wis. Adm. Code, in effect on or after October 1, 2004, the responsible party shall meet the total suspended solids reduction, peak flow control, infiltration, and protective areas standards applicable to the older development or meet the redevelopment standards of this article, whichever is more stringent.
- D. Requirements. The plan required under Subsection **B** shall include the following:
 - (1) Pollutant control. BMPs shall be designed, installed and maintained to control total suspended solids and phosphorus carried in runoff from the post-construction site as follows:
 - (a) BMPs shall be designed in accordance with Table 1 or to the maximum extent practicable as provided in Subsection **D(1)(b)**. The design shall be based on an average annual rainfall, as compared to no runoff management controls.

Table 1

Pollutant Reduction Standards

Development Type	TSS Reduction	Phosphorus
New development	80%	30%
In-fill development	80%	30%
Redevelopment	60% of load from parking areas and roads	30% <u>of load from parking areas and roads</u>

- (b) Maximum extent practicable. If the design cannot meet a total suspended solids or

phosphorus reduction performance standard of Table 1, the stormwater management plan shall include a written, site-specific explanation of why the total suspended solids or phosphorus reduction performance standard cannot be met and why the total pollutant loads will be reduced only to the maximum extent practicable.

- (c) Off-site drainage. When designing BMPs, runoff draining to the BMP from off-site shall be taken into account in determining the treatment efficiency of the practice. Any impact on the efficiency shall be compensated for by increasing the size of the BMP accordingly.
- (2) Peak discharge.
 - (a) Unless otherwise provided for in this section, all land development activities subject to this section shall establish on-site management practices to control peak flow rates of stormwater discharged from the site. On-site management practices shall be used to meet the following minimum performance standards:
 - [1] The peak flow rates of stormwater runoff from the development shall not exceed those calculated for the series of design storms specified in Subsection **D(2)(a)[2]** occurring under development conditions specified in Subsection **D(2)(a)[4]**. Discharge velocities must be nonerosive to discharge locations, outfall channels, and receiving streams. Safe overland conveyance must be provided for discharges from the development.
 - [2] The stormwater management facilities shall contain sufficient storage to contain the runoff from the one-hundred-year, twenty-four-hour rainfall event under developed conditions, while utilizing a peak discharge rate from the developed site which does not exceed the peak runoff rate from the site for a two-year, twenty-four-hour rainfall event under predevelopment conditions.
 - [3] By design, BMPs shall be employed to maintain or reduce the one-year, twenty-four-hour post-construction peak runoff discharge rates to the one-year, twenty-four-hour predevelopment peak runoff discharge rate, or to the maximum extent practicable.
 - [4] Predevelopment conditions shall assume "good hydrologic conditions" for appropriate land covers as identified in TR-55 or an equivalent methodology. The meaning of "hydrologic soil group" and "runoff curve number" are as determined in TR-55. However, when predevelopment land cover is woodland, grassland, or cropland, rather than using TR-55 values for these land use types, the runoff curve numbers in Table 2 shall be used. Peak discharges shall be calculated using TR-55 runoff curve number methodology, Atlas 14 precipitation depths, and the appropriate NRCS Wisconsin MSE3 precipitation distribution. On a case-by-case basis, the Public Works Director/City Engineer may allow the use of TP-40 precipitation depths and the Type II distribution.

Table 2

Maximum Predevelopment Runoff Curve Numbers

Hydrologic Soil Group	A	B	C	D
Woodland curve number	30	55	70	77
Grassland curve number	39	61	71	78
Cropland curve number	55	69	78	83

- (b) This subsection of the section does not apply to any of the following:
- [1] A redevelopment post-construction site.
 - [2] An in-fill development area less than one acre.
- (3) Infiltration. BMPs shall be designed, installed, and maintained to infiltrate runoff to the maximum extent practicable in accordance with the following, except as provided in Subsection **D(3)(f)** through **(i)**.
- (a) Low imperviousness. For development up to 40% connected imperviousness, such as parks, cemeteries, and low-density residential development, infiltrate sufficient runoff volume so that the post-development infiltration volume shall be at least 90% of the predevelopment infiltration volume, based on an average annual rainfall. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 1% of the post-construction site is required as an effective infiltration area.
 - (b) Moderate imperviousness. For development with more than 40% and up to 80% connected imperviousness, such as medium- and high-density residential, multifamily development, industrial and institutional development, and office parks, infiltrate sufficient runoff volume so that the post-development infiltration volume shall be at least 75% of the predevelopment infiltration volume, based on an average annual rainfall. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 2% of the post-construction site is required as an effective infiltration area.
 - (c) High imperviousness. For development with more than 80% connected imperviousness, such as commercial strip malls, shopping centers, and commercial downtowns, infiltrate sufficient runoff volume so that the post-development infiltration volume shall be at least 60% of the predevelopment infiltration volume, based on an average annual rainfall. However, when designing appropriate infiltration systems to meet this requirement, no more than 2% of the post-construction site is required as an effective infiltration area.
 - (d) Predevelopment condition shall be the same as in Table 2 of the peak discharge section of this article.
 - (e) Before infiltrating runoff, pretreatment shall be required for parking lot runoff and for

runoff from new road construction in commercial, industrial and institutional areas that will enter an infiltration system. The pretreatment shall be designed to protect the infiltration system from clogging prior to scheduled maintenance and to protect groundwater quality in accordance with Subsection **D(3)(k)**. Pretreatment options may include, but are not limited to, oil/grease separation, sedimentation, biofiltration, filtration, swales or filter strips.

- (f) Exclusions. Runoff from the following areas may not be infiltrated and do not qualify as contributing to meeting the requirements of this section unless demonstrated to meet the conditions of Subsection **D(3)(k)**:
 - [1] Areas associated with Tier 1 industrial facilities identified in § NR 216.21(2)(a), Wis. Adm. Code, including storage, loading, rooftop and parking.
 - [2] Storage and loading areas of Tier 2 industrial facilities identified in § NR 216.21(2)(b), Wis. Adm. Code.
 - [3] Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas. Runoff from rooftops of fueling and vehicle maintenance areas may be infiltrated with the concurrence of the regulatory authorities.
- (g) Location of practices. Infiltration practices may not be located in the following areas:
 - [1] Areas within 1,000 feet upgradient or within 100 feet downgradient of direct conduits to groundwater.
 - [2] Areas within 400 feet of a community water system well as specified in § NR 811.12(5)(d)6, Wis. Adm. Code, or within the separation distances listed in § NR 812.08, Wis. Adm. Code, for any private well or noncommunity well for runoff infiltrated from commercial (including multifamily residential), industrial and institutional land uses or regional devices for one- and two-family residential development.
 - [3] Areas where contaminants of concern, as defined in § NR 720.03(2), Wis. Adm. Code are present in the soil through which infiltration will occur.
- (h) Separation distances.
 - [1] Infiltration practices shall be located so that the characteristics of the soil and the separation distance between the bottom of the infiltration system and the elevation of seasonal high groundwater or the top of bedrock are in accordance with Table 3:

Table 3

Separation Distances and Soil Characteristics

Source Area	Separation Distance	Soil Characteristics
Industrial, commercial, institutional parking lots and roads	5 feet or more	Filtering layer

Table 3

Separation Distances and Soil Characteristics

Source Area	Separation Distance	Soil Characteristics
Residential arterial roads	5 feet or more	Filtering layer
Roofs draining to subsurface infiltration practices	1 foot or more	Native or engineered soil with particles finer than coarse sand
Roofs draining to surface infiltration practices	Not applicable	Not applicable
All other impervious source areas	3 feet or more	Filtering layer

[2]

Notwithstanding Subsection **D(3)(h)**, applicable requirements for injection wells classified under Ch. NR 815, Wis. Adm. Code, shall be followed.

(i)

Exemptions. Infiltration practices located in runoff from the following areas may be credited towards meeting the requirements when infiltrated, but the decision to infiltrate under these conditions is optional:

[1]

Areas where the infiltration rate of the soil measured at the proposed bottom of the infiltration system is less than 0.6 inch/hour using a scientifically credible field test method.

[2]

Areas where the least permeable soil horizon to five feet below the proposed bottom of the infiltration system using the U.S. Department of Agriculture method of soils analysis is one of the following: sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, or clay.

[3]

Parking areas and access roads less than 5,000 square feet for commercial development.

[4]

Parking areas and access roads less than 5,000 square feet for industrial development not subject to the prohibitions/exclusions under Subsection **D(3)(f)**.

[5]

Redevelopment post-construction sites except as provided under § **288-18C**.

[6]

In-fill development areas less than one acre.

[7]

Roads in commercial, industrial and institutional land uses, and arterial residential roads.

(j)

Where alternate uses of runoff are employed, such as for toilet flushing, laundry or irrigation, such alternate use shall be given equal credit toward the infiltration volume required by this section.

(k)

Groundwater standards.

- [1] Infiltration systems designed in accordance with this section shall, to the extent technically and economically feasible, minimize the level of pollutants in filtration to groundwater and shall maintain compliance with the preventive action limit at a point of standards application in accordance with Ch. NR 140. However, if site-specific information indicates that compliance with a preventive action limit is not achievable, the infiltration BMP may not be installed or shall be modified to prevent infiltration to the maximum extent practicable.
- [2] Notwithstanding Subsection **D(3)(k)[1]**, the discharge from BMPs shall remain below the enforcement standard at the point of standards application.
- (1) Maximum extent practicable. Where the conditions of Subsection **D(3)(f)** through **(i)** limit or restrict the use of infiltration practices, the infiltration performance standard of § **288-18D(3)** shall be met to the maximum extent practicable.
- (4) Protective areas.
 - (a) "Protective area" means an area of land that commences at the top of the channel of lakes, streams and rivers, or at the delineated boundary of wetlands, and that is the greatest of the following widths, as measured horizontally from the top of the channel or delineated wetland boundary to the closest impervious surface. However, in this subsection, protective area does not include any area of land adjacent to any stream enclosed within a pipe or culvert, such that runoff cannot enter the enclosure at this location.
- [1] For outstanding resource waters and exceptional resource waters: 75 feet.
- [2] For perennial and intermittent streams identified on a United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute series topographic map, or a county soil survey map, whichever is more current: 50 feet.
- [3] For lakes: 50 feet.
- [4] For wetlands not subject to Subsection **D(4)(a)[5]** or **[6]**: 50 feet.
- [5] For highly susceptible wetlands: 75 feet. Highly susceptible wetlands include the following types: calcareous fens, sedge meadows, open and coniferous bogs, low prairies, coniferous swamps, lowland hardwood swamps and ephemeral ponds.
- [6] For less susceptible wetlands: 10% of the average wetland width, but no less than 10 feet nor more than 30 feet. Less susceptible wetlands include degraded wetlands dominated by invasive species such as reed canary grass, cultivated hydric soils; and any gravel pits, or dredged material or fill material disposal sites that take on the attributes of a wetland.
- [7] In Subsection **D(4)(a)[4]** through **[6]**, determinations of the extent of the protective area adjacent to wetlands shall be made on the basis of the sensitivity and runoff susceptibility of the wetland in accordance with the standards and criteria in § NR 103.03, Wis. Adm. Code.
- [8] Wetland boundary delineations shall be made in accordance with § NR 103.08(1m), Wis. Adm. Code. This subsection does not apply to wetlands that have been completely filled in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations. The protective area for

wetlands that have been partially filled in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations shall be measured from the wetland boundary delineation after fill has been placed. Where there is a legally authorized wetland fill, the protective area standard need not be met in that location.

- [9] For concentrated flow channels with drainage areas greater than 130 acres: 10 feet.
- [10] Notwithstanding Subsection **D(4)(a)[1]** to **[9]**, the greatest protective area width shall apply where rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands are contiguous.
- (b) This subsection applies to post-construction sites located within a protective area, except those areas exempted pursuant to Subsection **D(4)(d)**.
- (c) The following requirements shall be met:
 - [1] Impervious surfaces shall be kept out of the protective area entirely or to the maximum extent practicable. If there is no practical alternative to locating an impervious surface in the protective area, the stormwater management plan shall contain a written site-specific explanation.
 - [2] Where land-disturbing construction activity occurs within a protective area, and where no impervious surface is present, adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover of 70% or greater shall be established and maintained. The adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover shall be sufficient to provide for bank stability, maintenance of fish habitat and filtering of pollutants from upslope overland flow areas under sheet flow conditions. Nonvegetative materials, such as rock riprap, may be employed on the bank as necessary to prevent erosion, such as on steep slopes or where high-velocity flows occur.
 - [3] Best management practices such as filter strips, swales, or wet detention basins that are designed to control pollutants from nonpoint sources may be located in the protective area.
- (d) This subsection does not apply to:
 - [1] Except as provided under § **288-18C**, redevelopment post-construction sites.
 - [2] In-fill development areas less than one acre.
 - [3] Structures that cross or access surface waters such as boat landings, bridges and culverts.
 - [4] Structures constructed in accordance with § 59.692(1v), Wis. Stats.
 - [5] Areas of post-construction sites from which runoff does not enter the surface water, including wetlands, without first being treated by a BMP to meet the local ordinance requirements for total suspended solids and peak flow reduction, except to the extent that vegetative ground cover is necessary to maintain bank stability.
- (5) Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas. Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas shall, to the maximum extent practicable, have BMPs designed, installed and maintained to reduce petroleum within runoff, such that the runoff that enters waters of the state contains no visible petroleum sheen.

- (6) Site Drainage. Measures shall be implemented to ensure proper site drainage, prevent property damage and protect public health and safety, including the following minimum requirements:
- (a) Drainage easement. Perpetual drainage easements or other deed restrictions shall be recorded on the property to preserve major stormwater flow paths and permanent stormwater BMP locations. Covenants in these areas shall not allow buildings or other structures and shall prevent any grading, filling or other activities that interrupt or obstruct flows in any way. Covenants shall also specify maintenance responsibilities and authorities in accordance with § **288-21**.
 - (b) Site grading. Site grading shall ensure positive flows away from all buildings, roads, driveways and septic systems, be coordinated with the general stormwater drainage patterns for the area, and minimize adverse impacts on adjacent properties.
 - (c) Street drainage. All street drainage shall be designed to prevent concentrated flows from crossing the traffic lanes to the maximum extent practicable. Design flow depths at the road center line for on-street drainage shall not exceed six inches during the peak flows generated by the one-hundred-year, twenty-four-hour design storm, using planned land use conditions for the entire contributing watershed area.
 - (d) Bridges and cross-culverts. All new or modified bridges and cross-culverts shall comply with applicable design standards and regulations, facilitate fish passage and prevent increased flooding or channel erosion upstream or downstream from the structure. All bridges and cross-culverts on collector and arterial roadways shall be designed to convey the one-hundred-year, twenty-four-hour design storm. All bridges and cross-culverts on local roadways shall be designed to convey ten-year, twenty-four-hour design storm, while providing an overland flow path that does not impact any structures for the one-hundred-year, twenty-four-hour design storm. A floodplain analysis shall be required for all developments impacting a navigable waterway. This analysis must demonstrate no adverse off-site impacts, in accordance with state and federal regulations and may require larger structures than those specified above. Design flow depths at the road center line for all crossings shall not exceed six inches during peak flows generated by the one-hundred-year, twenty-four-hour design storm, using planned land use conditions for the entire contributing watershed area. All predevelopment runoff storage areas within the flow path upstream of bridges and cross-culverts shall be preserved and designated as drainage easements, unless compensatory storage is provided and accounted for in modeling. As-built documentation shall be submitted for all new or modified structures that are located within a mapped floodplain or that the City determines to be necessary to maintain floodplain modeling for the applicable watershed.
 - (e) Subsurface drainage. To avoid property and other damages from groundwater, all buildings planned for human occupation on a regular basis shall meet all of the following:
 - [1] Basement floor surfaces shall be built a minimum of one foot above the highest groundwater table elevation, as documented in the submitted soil evaluations in accordance with City standards. On sloped sites, basements may be allowed partially below the highest groundwater table only on the upslope side if they meet City drainage system standards for design, discharge, engineering oversight, and long-term maintenance. For these sites, the

one-foot groundwater separation will be enforced at the furthest downslope point of the basement.

- [2] Avoid hydric soils as much as possible.
- [3] The City shall be notified of any drain tiles that are uncovered during construction, which the City may require to be restored or connected to other drainage systems.
- [4] No discharge of groundwater from tile lines, sump pumps or other means shall be allowed onto another person's land or any public space without the written approval of the City and the property owner.

i. Where storm sewer is available, all cistern overflows, drain tile, downspouts, roof leaders, surface or area drains may be connected to it with the appropriate city permit.

ii. Where storm sewer is not available, all cistern overflows, drain tile, downspouts, roof leaders, surface or area drains or other clean water may be piped separately to the street curb or other place of disposal with the appropriate city permit.

- (f) Open channels. All open channel drainage systems shall at a minimum be designed to carry the peak flows from a one-hundred-year, twenty-four-hour design storm using planned land use for the entire contributing watershed area. Side slopes shall be no steeper than 4h:1v unless otherwise approved by the City for unique site conditions. Water surface elevations for the one-hundred-year, twenty-four-hour design storm shall be calculated for all existing and proposed open channels.
 - (g) Storm sewers. All storm sewers shall be designed to convey the ten-year, twenty-four-hour design storm while providing an overland flow path that does not impact any structures for the one-hundred-year, twenty-four-hour design storm, unless otherwise modified by the City.
 - (h) Changes to stormwater discharges. For sites where the City determines the post-development stormwater discharge flow paths will be significantly different than predevelopment conditions, or where proposed stormwater discharges may otherwise have a significant negative impact on downstream property owner(s), the City may require the applicant to submit written authorization, record a drainage easement, or complete other legal arrangements with the affected property owner(s) prior to permit issuance.
 - (i) Structure protection and safety. Flows generated by the one-hundred-year, twenty-four-hour design storm under the planned land use conditions may exceed the design capacity of conveyance systems, but shall not come in contact with any buildings. For buildings designed for human occupation on a regular basis, the following additional requirements shall apply:
- [1] The lowest elevation of the structure that is exposed to the ground surface shall be a minimum of two feet above the maximum water surface elevation produced by the one-hundred-year, twenty-four-hour design storm, including flows through any stormwater BMP that may temporarily or permanently store water at a depth of greater than one foot; and

- [2] The structure shall be set back at least 50 feet from any stormwater BMP that may temporarily or permanently store water at a depth of greater than one foot, including any internally drained area with a significant contributing watershed and/or limited runoff storage capacity, as determined by the City. Setback distance shall be measured from the closest edge of water at the elevation produced by the one-hundred-year, twenty-four-hour design storm. The City may exempt existing structures and structures with no basement from this requirement if the City determines other site risks are minimal based on soil and site conditions.
- (7) Swale treatment for transportation facilities.
 - (a) Applicability. Except as provided in Subsection **D(7)(b)**, transportation facilities that use swales for runoff conveyance and pollutant removal meet all of the water quality requirements of this section, if the swales are designed to the maximum extent practicable to do all of the following:
 - [1] Be vegetated. However, where appropriate, nonvegetative measures may be employed to prevent erosion or provide for runoff treatment, such as rock riprap stabilization or check dams.
 - [2] Swales shall comply with Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Technical Standard 1005, "Vegetated Infiltration Swales." Transportation facility swale treatment does not have to comply with other sections of Technical Standard 1005.
 - (b) Exemptions. The City may, consistent with water quality standards, require that other provisions be met on a transportation facility with an average daily travel of vehicles greater than 2,500 and where the initial surface water of the state that the runoff directly enters is any of the following:
 - [1] An outstanding resource water.
 - [2] An exceptional resource water.
 - [3] Waters listed in § 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act that are identified as impaired in whole or in part, due to nonpoint source impacts.
 - [4] Waters where targeted performance standards are developed under § NR 151.004, Wis. Adm. Code, to meet water quality standards.
 - (c) The transportation facility authority shall contact the City to determine if additional BMPs beyond a water quality swale are needed under this subsection.
- E. General considerations for on-site and off-site stormwater management measures. The following considerations shall be observed in managing runoff:
 - (1) Natural topography and land cover features such as natural swales, natural depressions, native soil infiltrating capacity, and natural groundwater recharge areas shall be preserved and used, to the extent possible, to meet the requirements of this section.
 - (2) Emergency overland flow for all stormwater facilities shall be provided to prevent

exceeding the safe capacity of downstream drainage facilities and prevent endangerment of downstream property or public safety.

- (3) Unless deemed not possible by City staff, stormwater facilities ~~shall~~may be located on outlots with direct access to adjacent public streets.

F. Location and regional treatment option.

- (1) BMPs may be located on site or off site as part of a regional stormwater device, practice or system, but shall be in accordance with § NR 151.003, Wis. Adm. Code.

- (2) The City may approve off-site management measures provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The City determines that the post-construction runoff is covered by a stormwater management system plan that is approved by the City of Watertown and that contains management requirements consistent with the purpose and intent of this article.

- (b) The off-site facility meets all of the following conditions:

[1] The facility is in place.

[2] The facility is designed and adequately sized to provide a level of stormwater control equal to or greater than that which would be afforded by on-site practices meeting the performance standards of this article.

[3] The facility has a legally obligated entity responsible for its long-term operation and maintenance.

- (3) Where a regional treatment option exists such that the City exempts the applicant from all or part of the minimum on-site stormwater management requirements, the applicant shall be required to pay a fee in an amount determined in negotiation with the City. In determining the fee for post-construction runoff, the City shall consider an equitable distribution of the cost for land, engineering design, construction, and maintenance of the regional treatment option.

- G. Alternate requirements. The City may establish stormwater management requirements more stringent than those set forth in this section if the City determines that an added level of protection is needed to protect sensitive resources, to control stormwater quantity or control flooding, comply with federally approved total maximum daily load requirements, or control pollutants associated with existing development or redevelopment.

§ 288-19 Permitting requirements, procedures and fees.

- A. Permit required. No responsible party may undertake a land-disturbing construction activity without receiving a post-construction runoff permit from the City prior to commencing the proposed activity.

- B. Permit application and fees. Unless specifically excluded by this article, any responsible party desiring a permit shall submit to the City a permit application made on a form provided by the City for that purpose.

- (1) Unless otherwise excepted by this article, a permit application must be accompanied by a stormwater management plan, a maintenance agreement and a nonrefundable permit administration fee.
 - (2) The stormwater management plan shall be prepared to meet the requirements of §§ **288-18** and **288-20**, the maintenance agreement shall be prepared to meet the requirements of § **288-21**, the financial guarantee shall meet the requirements of § **288-22**, and fees shall be those established by the City of Watertown as set forth in § **288-23**.
- C. Review and approval of permit application. The City shall review any permit application that is submitted with a stormwater management plan, maintenance agreement, and the required fee. The following approval procedure shall be used:
- (1) Within 20 business days of the receipt of a complete permit application, including all items as required by Subsection **B**, the City shall inform the applicant whether the application, plan and maintenance agreement are approved or disapproved based on the requirements of this article.
 - (2) If the stormwater permit application, plan and maintenance agreement are approved, or if an agreed upon payment of fees in lieu of stormwater management practices is made, the City shall issue the permit.
 - (3) If the stormwater permit application, plan or maintenance agreement is disapproved, the City shall detail in writing the reasons for disapproval.
 - (4) The City may request additional information from the applicant. If additional information is submitted, the City shall have 20 business days from the date the additional information is received to inform the applicant that the plan and maintenance agreement are either approved or disapproved.
- D. Permit requirements. All permits issued under this article shall be subject to the following conditions, and holders of permits issued under this article shall be deemed to have accepted these conditions. The City may suspend or revoke a permit for violation of a permit condition, following written notification of the responsible party. An action by the City to suspend or revoke this permit may be appealed in accordance with § **288-25**.
- (1) Compliance with this permit does not relieve the responsible party of the responsibility to comply with other applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
 - (2) The responsible party shall design and install all structural and nonstructural stormwater management measures in accordance with the approved stormwater management plan and this permit.
 - (3) The responsible party shall notify the City at least three business days before commencing any work in conjunction with the stormwater management plan, three days prior to commencing work on the stormwater management practices, and within three business days upon completion of the stormwater management practices. If required as a special condition under Subsection **E**, the responsible party shall make additional notification according to a schedule set forth by the City so that practice installations can be inspected during construction.

- (4) Practice installations required as part of this article shall be certified "as built" by a licensed professional engineer and furnished to the City in digital AutoCad format (.dwg or .dxf file format), in Adobe PDF format, and in ArcGIS shapefile format (.shp or FileGDB format or other format as approved by Public Works Director/City Engineer. Files shall be tied to a coordinate system approved by the Public Works Director/City Engineer. Completed stormwater management practices must pass a final inspection by the City or its designee to determine if they are in accordance with the approved stormwater management plan and ordinance. The City or its designee shall notify the responsible party in writing of any changes required in such practices to bring them into compliance with the conditions of this permit.
 - (5) The responsible party shall notify the City of any significant modifications it intends to make to an approved stormwater management plan. The City may require that the proposed modifications be submitted for approval prior to incorporation into the stormwater management plan and execution by the responsible party.
 - (6) The responsible party shall maintain all stormwater management practices in perpetuity in accordance with the stormwater management plan until the practices either become the responsibility of the City of Watertown, or are transferred to subsequent private owners as specified in the approved maintenance agreement.
 - (7) The responsible party authorizes the City to perform any work or operations necessary to bring stormwater management measures into conformance with the approved stormwater management plan, and consents to a special assessment or charge against the property as authorized under Subch. VII of Ch. 66, Wis. Stats., or to charging such costs against the financial guarantee posted under § **288-22**.
 - (8) If so directed by the City, the responsible party shall repair at the responsible party's own expense all damage to adjoining municipal facilities and drainageways caused by runoff, where such damage is caused by activities that are not in compliance with the approved stormwater management plan.
 - (9) The responsible party shall permit property access to the City or its designee for the purpose of inspecting the property for compliance with the approved stormwater management plan and this permit.
 - (10) Where site development or redevelopment involves changes in direction, increases in peak rate and/or total volume of runoff from a site, the City may require the responsible party to make appropriate legal arrangements with affected property owners concerning the prevention of endangerment to property or public safety.
 - (11) The responsible party shall provide a five-year guarantee on all facilities installed as part of the stormwater plan.
 - (12) The responsible party is subject to the enforcement actions and penalties detailed in § **288-24**, if the responsible party fails to comply with the terms of this permit.
- E. Permit conditions. Permits issued under this subsection may include conditions established by the City in addition to the requirements needed to meet the performance standards in § **288-18** or a financial guarantee as provided for in § **288-22**.

- F. Permit duration. Permits issued under this section shall be valid ~~from the date of issuance through the date the City notifies the responsible party that for a period of three years from the date of issuance. The City may extend the period once for up to an additional three years or until~~ all stormwater management practices have passed the final inspection required under Subsection **D(4)**.

§ 288-20 Stormwater management plan.

- A. Plan requirements. The stormwater management plan required under § **288-18B** shall contain any such information the City may need to evaluate the environmental characteristics of the area affected by land development activity, the potential impacts of the proposed development upon the quality and quantity of stormwater discharges, the potential impacts upon water resources and drainage utilities, and the effectiveness and acceptability of proposed stormwater management measures in meeting the performance standards set forth in this section. Unless specified otherwise by this section, stormwater management plans shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:
- (1) Name, address, and telephone number for the following or their designees: landowner; developer; project engineer for practice design and certification; person(s) responsible for installation of stormwater management practices; and person(s) responsible for maintenance of stormwater management practices prior to the transfer, if any, of maintenance responsibility to another party.
 - (2) A proper legal description of the property proposed to be developed, referenced to the U.S. Public Land Survey system or to block and lot numbers within a recorded land subdivision plat.
 - (3) Predevelopment site conditions, including:
 - (a) One or more site maps at a scale of not greater than one inch equals 50 feet. The site maps shall show the following: site location and legal property description; predominant soil types and hydrologic soil groups; existing cover type and condition; topographic contours of the site at a scale not to exceed two feet; topography and drainage network including enough of the contiguous properties to show runoff patterns onto, through, and from the site; watercourses that may affect or be affected by runoff from the site; flow path and direction for all stormwater conveyance sections; watershed boundaries used in hydrology determinations to show compliance with performance standards; lakes, streams, wetlands, channels, ditches, and other watercourses on and immediately adjacent to the site; limits of the one-hundred-year floodplain; location of wells and wellhead protection areas covering the project area and delineated pursuant to § NR 811.16, Wis. Adm. Code.
 - (b) Hydrology and pollutant loading computations as needed to show compliance with performance standards. Computations of the peak flow discharge rates and discharge volumes from each discharge point in the development. At a minimum, computations must be made for the following storms: one-, two-, ten-, and one-hundred-year. All major assumptions used in developing input parameters shall be clearly stated. The geographic areas used in making the calculations shall be clearly cross-referenced to the required map(s).
 - (4) Post-development site conditions, including:

- (a) Explanation of the provisions to preserve and use natural topography and land cover features to minimize changes in peak flow runoff rates and volumes to surface waters and wetlands.
- (b) Explanation of any restrictions on stormwater management measures in the development area imposed by wellhead protection plans and ordinances.
- (c) One or more site maps at a scale of not greater than one inch equals 50 feet showing the following: post-construction pervious areas including vegetative cover type and condition; impervious surfaces including all buildings, structures, and pavement; post-construction topographic contours of the site at a scale not to exceed two feet; post-construction drainage network including enough of the contiguous properties to show runoff patterns onto, through, and from the site; locations and dimensions of drainage easements; locations of maintenance easements specified in the maintenance agreement; flow path and direction for all stormwater conveyance sections; location and type of all stormwater management conveyance and treatment practices, including the on-site and off-site tributary drainage area; location and type of conveyance system that will carry runoff from the drainage and treatment practices to the nearest adequate outlet such as a curbed street, storm drain, or natural drainageway; watershed boundaries used in hydrology and pollutant loading calculations and any changes to lakes, streams, wetlands, channels, ditches, and other watercourses on and immediately adjacent to the site.
- (d) Hydrology and pollutant loading computations as needed to show compliance with performance standards. The computations shall be made for each discharge point in the development, and the geographic areas used in making the calculations shall be clearly cross-referenced to the required map(s). Computations of the peak flow discharge rates and discharge volumes from each discharge point in the development including analysis of the safe capacity of downstream conveyance systems. At a minimum, computations must be made for the following storms: one-, two-, ten-, and one-hundred-year. All major assumptions used in developing input parameters shall be clearly stated.
- (e) Results of investigations of soils and groundwater required for the placement and design of stormwater management measures. Detailed drawings including cross-sections and profiles of all permanent stormwater conveyance and treatment practices.
- (5) A description and installation schedule for the stormwater management practices needed to meet the performance standards in § 288-18.
- (6) A maintenance plan developed for the life of each stormwater management practice including a map showing the BMP, access routes, easements and corresponding streets and water resources, the required maintenance activities and maintenance activity schedule. A vegetation plan should be included if applicable.
- (7) Cost estimates for the construction, operation, and maintenance of each stormwater management practice.
- (8) Results of impact assessments on wetland functional values, as applicable.
- (9) Design computations and all applicable assumptions for stormwater conveyance (open channel, closed pipe) and stormwater treatment practices (sedimentation type, filtrations,

infiltration type) as needed to show that practices are appropriately sized and capable of meeting the discharge performance standards of this section.

- (10) Other information requested in writing by the City to determine compliance of the proposed stormwater management measures with the provisions of this article.
- (11) All site investigations, plans, designs, computations, and drawings shall be certified by a licensed professional engineer to be prepared in accordance with accepted engineering practice and requirements of this article.

(12) Total amount of new/revised impervious area on property in square feet.

- B. Simplified plans. The City may allow simplified stormwater management plans for sites with less than one acre of land-disturbing construction activity.

(1) Erosion Control Plans are required for construction sites with 3,000 square feet or more of land disturbance.

(2) Stormwater management plans including modeling or other calculations accepted for review by the Public Works Director/City Engineer detailed construction plans and stormwater maintenance agreements and are required for construction sites with 21,780 square feet or more of new impervious surface.

- C. Alternate requirements. The City may prescribe alternative submittal requirements for applicants seeking an exemption to on-site stormwater management performance standards under § **288-18D**.

§ 288-21 **Maintenance agreement.**

- A. Maintenance agreement required. The maintenance agreement required under § **288-19B** for stormwater management practices shall be an agreement between the City and the responsible party to provide for maintenance of stormwater practices beyond the duration period of this permit. The maintenance agreement shall be filed with the County Register of Deeds as a property deed restriction so that it is binding upon all subsequent owners of the land served by the stormwater management practices.
- B. Agreement provisions. The maintenance agreement shall contain the following information and provisions and be consistent with the maintenance plan required by § **288-20A(6)**:
 - (1) Identification of the stormwater facilities and designation of the drainage area served by the facilities.
 - (2) A schedule for regular maintenance of each aspect of the stormwater management system consistent with the stormwater management plan required under § **288-19B**.
 - (3) Identification of the party(s) responsible for long-term maintenance of the stormwater management practices identified in the stormwater management plan required under § **288-19B**.
 - (4) Requirement that the responsible party(s) shall maintain stormwater management practices in accordance with the schedule included in Subsection **B(2)** and shall submit an ~~annual~~

inspection and maintenance summary report to the City per the inspection frequency described in the maintenance plan and at least once every three years.

- (5) Authorization for the City to access the property to conduct inspections of stormwater management practices as necessary to ascertain that the practices are being maintained and operated in accordance with the agreement.
- (6) A requirement of the City to maintain public records of the results of the site inspections, to inform the responsible party responsible for maintenance of the inspection results, and to specifically indicate any corrective actions required to bring the stormwater management practice into proper working condition.
- (7) Agreement that the party designated under Subsection **B(3)**, as responsible for long-term maintenance of the stormwater management practices, shall be notified by the City of maintenance problems which require correction. The specified corrective actions shall be undertaken within a reasonable time frame as set by the City.
- (8) Authorization of the City to perform the corrected actions identified in the inspection report if the responsible party designated under Subsection **B(3)** does not make the required corrections in the specified time period. The City shall enter the amount due on the tax rolls and collect the money as a special charge against the property pursuant to Subch. VII of Ch. 66, Wis. Stats.

§ 288-22 **Financial guarantee.**

- A. Establishment of the guarantee. The City may require the submittal of a financial guarantee, the form and type of which shall be acceptable to the City. The financial guarantee shall be up to an amount determined by the City to be 120% of the estimated cost of construction and the estimated cost of maintenance of the stormwater management practices during the period which the designated party in the maintenance agreement has maintenance responsibility. The financial guarantee shall give the City the authorization to use the funds to complete the stormwater management practices if the responsible party defaults or does not properly implement the approved stormwater management plan, upon written notice to the responsible party by the City that the requirements of this article have not been met.
- B. Conditions for release. Conditions for the release of the financial guarantee are as follows:
 - (1) The City shall release the portion of the financial guarantee established under this section, less any costs incurred by the City of Watertown to complete installation of practices, upon submission of as-built plans by a licensed professional engineer. The City may make provisions for a partial pro-rata release of the financial guarantee based on the completion of various development stages.
 - (2) The City shall release the portion of the financial guarantee established under this section to assure maintenance of stormwater practices, less any costs incurred by the City, at such time that the responsibility for practice maintenance is passed onto another entity via an approved maintenance agreement.

§ 288-23 **Fee schedule.**

The fees referred to in other sections of this article shall be established by the Common Council and may from time to time be modified by resolution. A schedule of the fees established by the

Common Council shall be available for review in City Hall. The fee shall cover all City and consultant costs to review the permit application.

§ 288-24 Enforcement.

- A. Any land-disturbing construction activity or post-construction runoff initiated after the effective date of this article by any person, firm, association, or corporation subject to the article provisions shall be deemed a violation unless conducted in accordance with the requirements of this article.
- B. The City shall notify the responsible party by certified mail of any noncomplying land-disturbing construction activity or post-construction runoff. The notice shall describe the nature of the violation, remedial actions needed, a schedule for remedial action, and additional enforcement action which may be taken.
- C. Upon receipt of written notification from the City under Subsection **B**, the responsible party shall correct work that does not comply with the stormwater management plan or other provisions of this permit. The responsible party shall make corrections as necessary to meet the specifications and schedule set forth by the City in the notice.
- D. If the violations to a permit issued pursuant to this article are likely to result in damage to properties, public facilities, or waters of the state, the City may enter the land and take emergency actions necessary to prevent such damage. The costs incurred by the City plus interest, consultant and legal costs shall be billed to the responsible party.
- E. The City is authorized to post a stop-work order on all land-disturbing construction activity that is in violation of this article, or to request the City Attorney to obtain a cease and desist order in any court with jurisdiction.
- F. The City may revoke a permit issued under this article for noncompliance with article provisions.
- G. Any permit revocation, stop-work order, or cease and desist order shall remain in effect unless retracted by the City or by a court with jurisdiction.
- H. The City is authorized to refer any violation of this article, or of a stop-work order or cease and desist order issued pursuant to this article, to the City Attorney for the commencement of further legal proceedings in any court with jurisdiction.
- I. Any person, firm, association, or corporation who does not comply with the provisions of this article shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 per offense, together with the costs of prosecution. Each day that the violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.
- J. Compliance with the provisions of this article may also be enforced by injunction in any court with jurisdiction. It shall not be necessary to prosecute for forfeiture or a cease and desist order before resorting to injunctive proceedings.
- K. When the City determines that the holder of a permit issued pursuant to this article has failed to follow practices set forth in the stormwater management plan, or has failed to comply with schedules set forth in said stormwater management plan, the City or a party

designated by the City may enter upon the land and perform the work or other operations necessary to bring the condition of said lands into conformance with requirements of the approved plan. The City shall keep a detailed accounting of the costs and expenses of performing this work. These costs and expenses shall be deducted from any financial security posted pursuant to § **288-22** of this article. Where such a security has not been established, or where such a security is insufficient to cover these costs, the costs and expenses shall be entered on the tax roll as a special charge against the property and collected with any other taxes levied thereon for the year in which the work is completed.

§ 288-25 Appeals.

- A. Public Works Commission. The Public Works Commission shall act as the review and appeal agency and:
- (1) Shall hear and decide appeals where it is alleged that there is error in any order, decision or determination made in administering this article except for cease and desist orders obtained under § **288-24E**;
 - (2) Upon appeal, may authorize variances from the provisions of this article which are not contrary to the public interest and where owing to special conditions a literal enforcement of the provisions of the article will result in unnecessary hardship; and
 - (3) Shall use the rules, procedures, duties and powers authorized by statute in hearing and deciding appeals and authorizing variances.
- B. Who may appeal. Appeals to the Public Works Commission may be taken by any aggrieved person or by any office, department, board, or bureau of the City of Watertown affected by any decision of the City.

§ 288-26 Severability.

If any section, clause, provision or portion of this article is judged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the article shall remain in force and not be affected by such judgment.

SECTION 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force the day after its passage and publication.

DATE:	March 21, 2023		April 3, 2023	
READING:	1ST		2ND	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
DAVIS				
LAMPE				
RUETTEN				
BARTZ				
LICHT				
SMITH				
SCHMID				
WETZEL				
ROMLEIN				
MAYOR MCFARLAND				
TOTAL				

ADOPTED April 3, 2023

CITY CLERK

APPROVED April 3, 2023

MAYOR

**ORDINANCE TO
AMEND CHAPTER 356, LANDSCAPING OF THE CITY OF
WATERTOWN GENERAL ORDINANCES**

**SPONSOR: ALDERPERSON WETZEL, CHAIR
FROM: PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION**

Whereas, the City of Watertown requires Natural Landscaping Permits for native plantings; and,

Whereas, native plantings with deep roots are often used in for stabilization and infiltration in stormwater management practices, and

Whereas, the Public Works Commission reviewed the proposed amendments to Chapter 356 at its February 28, 2023 meeting and recommends adoption of said amendments.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATERTOWN DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Chapter 356 is hereby amended as follows:

**Chapter 356
Article I
Natural Landscape Permit**

[Adopted by Ord. No. 93-54 (§§ 9.09 and 9.20 of the former City Code)]

§ 356-1 Definitions.

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

INVASIVE SPECIES

Nonindigenous species whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

NATURAL LANDSCAPE

Includes common species of grass and wildflowers native to Wisconsin and/or ornamental plantings which are designed and purposely cultivated to exceed eight inches in height. Specifically excluded in natural landscapes are the noxious grasses and weeds identified in this article.

[Amended by Ord. No. 94-35]

NATURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A written plan relating to the management and maintenance of a landscape which meets the following requirements:

A. Street address or legal description of the property where the proposed natural landscape is

being requested.

- B. A statement of intent and purpose for the landscape.
- C. A detailed description of the types of plants and plant succession involved.
- D. Specific management and maintenance techniques to be employed.

RAIN GARDEN

A storm water management practice consisting of a shallow depression planted with a dense cover of vegetation, designed to capture storm water runoff from a small drainage area and infiltrate it into the underlying soil.

STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP)

Structural or non-structural measures, practices, techniques or devices employed to avoid or minimize soil, sediment or pollutants carried by stormwater runoff to waters of the state. Examples include wet or dry detention ponds, infiltration basins, biofilters, buffers, and constructed wetlands.

SHORELINE / STREAMBANK

The sloped areas alongside streams, creeks and rivers that connect the stream to its floodplain.

WETLANDS

An area where water is at, near or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation, and which has soils indicative of wet conditions.

WETLAND DELINEATION

A precise wetland boundary survey that meets federal and state regulations and is completed by a wetland professional.

WETLAND DETERMINATION

A decision regarding whether or not an area is a wetland, including identification of wetland type and size.

§ 356-2 Plan and permit required; restrictions.

A. ~~A.~~—The growth of natural landscapes in excess of eight inches in height shall be prohibited within the City, unless a natural landscape management plan is approved and a permit is issued by the City as set forth in this article except as provided under Subsection a. [Amended by Ord. No. 94-35]

a. Exemptions. The following natural landscapes that are being routinely maintained throughout the growing season are exempt from requiring a permit:

- i. Approved stormwater best management practice (BMP);
- ii. Rain Gardens designed to capture and infiltrate rooftop runoff following the WDNR Technical Standard 1009
- iii. Designated wetlands, as shown on the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Surface Water Data Viewer Mapped Wetlands layer or in a wetland delineation report or wetland determination compiled by a qualified professional.
- iv. Shoreline/streambank areas not more than 15 feet from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) or the top of slope, whichever is greater.
- v. An area less than 50 percent of the surface area of the property not otherwise occupied by buildings, structures, or improvements and meets the requirements of 356-B., C. and D.

- B. Proposed landscaping is to be confined to property owned by the applicant according to current City Assessor's records.
- C. Natural landscaping on any City-owned property within any street right-of-way is strictly prohibited unless approved by Director of Public Works/City Engineer – This shall include the property between the sidewalk and street and not less than 10 feet adjacent to the street where there is no sidewalk.
- D. Natural landscapes shall not be permitted within three feet of the abutting property unless waived in writing by the abutting property owner on the side or sides affected. Such waiver shall be affixed to the landscape management plan.
- E. The property owner shall submit to the Weed Commissioner a drawing, plot plan and/or survey which will show the location of the natural landscape area on the applicant's property. **[Amended by Ord. No. 05-29]**
- F. All property owners who currently have natural landscapes must file for a permit and submit a plan to be covered by this article.
- G. Natural landscapes may constitute a fire or safety hazard, due to weather conditions or other conditions. The ~~Street Department, Parks, Recreation and Forestry Department~~ the Weed Commissioner may order natural landscapes cut due to such conditions. As a condition of receiving approval of the natural landscape permit, the property owner shall be required to cut the natural landscape within three days upon receiving a written letter from the City of Watertown's Weed Commissioner.

§ 356-3 **Noxious grasses or weeds.**
The following noxious grasses or weeds and other invasive species as listed in the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources NR 40 will not be allowed in a natural landscape area:

Common Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica

Common Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
	Rhamnus frangula
Burdock (yellowdock)	Artium lappa
Field bindweed (wild morning glory)	Convolvulus arvensis
Garlic mustard	Alliaria petiolata
Goatsbeard (oyster plant, salsify)	Tragopogon porrifolius
Leafy spurge	Euphorbia esula
Marijuana	Cannabis sativa
Nettle	Urtica dioica
Oxeye daisy	Chrysanthemum leucanthemu
Pigweed (lambs quarters)	Chenopodium album
Pigweed (amaranth)	Amaranthus retroflexus
Poison ivy	Rhus radicans
Purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria
Quackgrass	Bromus brizaeformis
Ragweed (common)	Ambrosia artemisifolia
Ragweed (great)	Ambrosia trifida
Spotted knapweed	Centaurea maculosa
Thistle bull	Cirsium vulgare
Thistle canada	Cirsium arbense
Thistle musk or nodding	Carduus nutans
Thistle star (caltrops)	Centaurea calicitrpa

Common Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Thistle sow (field)	Sonchus arvensis
Thistle sow (common)	Sonchus oleraceus
Thistle sow (spiny leaved)	Sonchus asper
Sweet clover (yellow)	Melilotus officinalis
Sweet clover (white)	Melilotus alba
Yellow mustard (yellow rocket winter cress)	Barbarea vulgaris
Japanese bamboo	
Wild mustard	

§ 356-4 **Application for natural landscape permit.**
[Amended by Ord. No. 05-29]

Property owners interested in applying for a natural landscape permit shall submit a natural landscape management plan to the ~~Street Department~~Parks, Recreation and Forestry Department, attention Weed Commissioner. All plans received will be reviewed by the Weed Commissioner and the Public Works Commission for permit approval. The property owner will be notified in writing by the City of Watertown of approval or denial. If no notification is received within 45 days of the property owner's initial submittal, the plans shall be deemed approved. The plan, permit and letter of notification will remain on file at the ~~Street Department~~Parks, Recreation and Forestry Department, Weed Commissioner's office for future reference.

§ 356-5 **Appeal.**
[Amended by Ord. No. 05-29]

The property owner may appeal a decision to deny or revoke the natural landscape permit to the Public Works Commission at an open meeting. All applications for appeal shall be submitted within 15 calendar days of the notice of denial or revocation of the natural landscape permit. The decision rendered by the Public Works Commission shall be final and binding.

§ 356-6 **Enforcement.**
[Amended by Ord. No. 05-29]

Enforcement will be upon written complaint by at least one adjoining owner and filed with the Watertown Weed Commissioner. Upon receipt of a written complaint, the permitted property will be inspected by the Weed Commissioner. If the permitted property is determined to be in violation of this article, the property owner shall be notified by the Public Works Commission

and City of Watertown Weed Commissioner by written notice to correct specific violations within 15 days upon receipt of letter. If the property owner does not correct the violations described in the written notice, the City of Watertown shall order the property mowed, and the property owner will be billed at the current rate for every hour worked, and the permit shall be revoked.

§ 356-7 **Violations and penalties.**

Any person who shall violate any provision of this article shall be subject to a penalty as provided in § 1-4 of this Code. Each violation and each day a violation continues or occurs shall constitute a separate offense. This action shall not preclude the City from maintaining any appropriate action to prevent or remove a violation of this article.

SECTION 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force the day after its passage and publication.

DATE:	March 21, 2023		April 3, 2023	
READING:	1ST		2ND	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
DAVIS				
LAMPE				
RUETTEN				
BARTZ				
LICHT				
SMITH				
SCHMID				
WETZEL				
ROMLEIN				
MAYOR MCFARLAND				
TOTAL				

ADOPTED April 3, 2023

CITY CLERK

APPROVED April 3, 2023

MAYOR

**ORDINANCE TO
AMEND ARTICLES I & II OF CHAPTER 453, STORMWATER UTILITY
OF THE CITY OF WATERTOWN GENERAL ORDINANCES**

**SPONSOR: ALDERPERSON WETZEL, CHAIR
FROM: PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION**

Whereas, amendments are required to Articles I & II of Chapter 453, Stormwater Utility, to reflect current Stormwater Utility practices; and,

Whereas, the Public Works Commission reviewed the proposed Article I and II of Chapter 453 at its February 14, 2023 meeting and recommends adoption of said Article I and II.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATERTOWN DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Article I of Chapter 453 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Article I
Stormwater Management Utility

§ 453-1 Scope.

This article shall apply to the City of Watertown Stormwater Management Utility, as hereinafter defined in § **453-4**, and all appurtenances thereof.

§ 453-2 Findings.

- A. The management of stormwater and other surface water discharges within and beyond its border is a matter that affects the public health, safety and welfare of the City of Watertown, its citizens and businesses and others in the surrounding area.
- B. Failure to effectively manage stormwater and other surface water discharge from already developed and vacant property may create, among other things, erosion of lands, threaten businesses and residences with water damage and create sedimentation and other environmental damage.
- C. The City's Stormwater Management System, which provides for the regulation, collection and disposal of stormwater and surface water discharge, is of benefit and provides services to all real property within the incorporated City limits.
- D. The costs of operating and maintaining the City's Stormwater Management System, ensuring regulatory compliance and financing necessary plans, studies, repairs, replacement, improvements, and extension thereof should, to the extent practicable, be allocated among properties in proportion to the contribution to the system from each property.
- E. The final report entitled "Report of the Stormwater Management Committee on the Feasibility of a Stormwater Utility," prepared by Ruekert & Mielke, Inc. and dated February 2005, is hereby declared to constitute the study and description of the analytical

determinations that demonstrate a rational basis for the enactment of this article.

§ 453-3 **Establishment of Stormwater Management Utility.**

In order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public, there is hereby established the City of Watertown Stormwater Management Utility.

§ 453-4 **Definitions.**

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

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

The costs of general management and administration of the Utility, development plan and erosion control plan review, and compliance with the requirements of Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter NR 216 include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. Wages, salaries and related employee expenses for management and administration of the Utility together with fringe benefits and premiums paid on such wages and salaries for the state workers' compensation coverage.
- B. Utility billing and accounting expenses.
- C. Office supplies.
- D. Permit fees.
- E. Consultant and legal fees.

ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY

The City of Watertown.

CAPITAL COST

The cost of acquiring, purchasing, leasing, planning, designing, constructing, extending and improving all or any part of the stormwater management system and any principal, interest or premiums on any indebtedness incurred for these purposes.

COUNCIL

The Common Council of the City of Watertown.

DEBT SERVICE

All annual principal and interest requirements and obligations of the City, including debt service reserves and coverage requirements, that relate to Stormwater Management System improvements.

EQUIVALENT RUNOFF UNIT (ERU)

An amount of impervious surface area on a lot or parcel that is equivalent to the amount of impervious surface on a typical developed single-family residential lot. The square feet of impervious surface area per ERU shall be as established by the Council from time to time by resolution and set forth in a Stormwater Service Charge Rate Table.

IMPERVIOUS AREA or IMPERVIOUS SURFACE

A horizontal surface that has been compacted or covered with a layer of material so that it is highly resistant to infiltration by rainwater. It includes but is not limited to asphalt, concrete, streets, roofs, sidewalks, parking lots, and other similar surfaces.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS (O&M)

All direct and indirect costs, excluding capital costs, necessary to ensure adequate drainage and control of stormwater and surface waters on a continuing basis and assure optimal long-term function of Stormwater Management System facilities. O&M costs may include expenses for, but not limited to, the following purposes:

- A. Wages and salaries and related employee expenses for operating and maintenance of the stormwater management system and supervisory personnel, together with fringe benefits and premiums paid on such wages and salaries for the state workers' compensation coverage.
- B. Fuel and other operating supplies.
- C. Repairs to and maintenance of the equipment associated therewith.
- D. Premiums for hazard insurance.
- E. Premiums for insurance providing coverage against liability for injury to persons and/or property.
- F. Rents and leasing costs.
- G. Operation, licensing and maintenance costs for trucks and heavy equipment.
- H. Consultant and legal fees.
- I. Replacement costs.

REPLACEMENT FUND

Expenditures for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories and appurtenances which are necessary during the useful life of the stormwater management system to maintain the performance for which such system was designed and constructed.

STORM SEWER

A sewer that carries storm and surface drainage but excludes domestic wastewater and industrial wastes.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FUND

A fund established by the City for the deposit of Utility revenues and the payment of Utility expenses.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Any activities undertaken by the City of Watertown for the collection, transportation, storage, treatment, and disposal of stormwater and surface water and for the reduction or elimination of pollutants in stormwater and surface water, including, but not limited to administration, operation and maintenance of the stormwater management system and Utility, constructing stormwater sewerage facilities, and complying with the requirements of the Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Any plant, facilities, fixtures or equipment owned or leased by the City for the

collection, transportation, storage, treatment, and disposal of stormwater and surface water. Such facilities may include, without limitation by enumeration, surface and underground drainage conduits of any type, storm sewers, watercourses, retaining walls and ponds, and such other facilities as will support a stormwater management system.

STORMWATER SERVICE CHARGES

Charges imposed on properties in the City to recover the administrative costs, operations & maintenance costs, and capital costs relating to a stormwater management program benefiting properties in the City. Stormwater service charges may include user charges or any other special fees and charges that may be required to provide for an equitable sharing of Utility costs by properties in the City.

UTILITY

The Stormwater Management Utility of the City of Watertown.

§ 453-5 Applicability.

This article, its rules, regulations and rates shall apply to all real property within the incorporated limits of the City of Watertown.

§ 453-6 Acquisition of facilities; rates and charges.

- A. Facilities. The City through the Utility may acquire, construct, lease, own, operate, maintain, extend, expand, replace, clean, dredge, repair, conduct, manage and finance such facilities as are deemed by the City to be proper and reasonably necessary for a system of stormwater and surface water management. These facilities may include, without limitation by enumeration, surface and underground drainage facilities, storm sewers, watercourses, retaining walls and ponds, and such other facilities that will support a stormwater management system.
- B. Rates and charges. Rates and charges for the City of Watertown Stormwater Management Utility are as follows: **[Amended by Ord. No. 12-01; 12-1-2015 by Ord. No. 15-44]**
 - (1) ERU definition. One volume equivalent runoff unit (ERU) shall be equal to 2,900 square feet of impervious surface area. The number of ERUs assigned to each parcel shall be rounded to the nearest 0.50 ERU. **[Amended 7-21-2020 by Ord. No. 20-18]**

Service Charge Rates

Customer Class	Monthly Administrative Charge per Customer	Monthly Volume Charge per ERU	Monthly Pollutant Charge per ERU
Single-family, condominium and duplex residential	\$2.13	\$5.61	\$4.78

Service Charge Rates

Customer Class	Monthly Administrative Charge per Customer	Monthly Volume Charge per ERU	Monthly Pollutant Charge per ERU
Public authority	\$2.13	\$5.61	\$2.64
Multifamily residential	\$2.13	\$5.61	\$3.63
Commercial	\$2.13	\$5.61	\$5.14
Industrial	\$2.13	\$5.61	\$4.24
Institutional	\$2.13	\$5.61	\$2.64

- C. Budgeting. The City through the Utility shall prepare an annual budget, which is to include all administrative, regulatory compliance, operation and maintenance costs, debt service, and other costs related to the operation of the Utility. All costs shall be allocated amongst users of the stormwater management system as recommended by the Finance Committee and determined by the Council.
- D. Authority. The City may utilize the full authority provided in § 66.0821, Wis. Stats., with respect to financing methods, stormwater service charges, and other matters therein dealt with, and shall have all legal authority permitted for municipal utilities to impose reasonable charges for services.

§ 453-7 Management of Utility.

- A. Oversight by Common Council. The oversight of the Utility is hereby vested in the Common Council. The Council shall direct and delegate the management and operation of the Utility to City staff and shall prescribe the functions thereof as may be necessary to operate and manage the Utility.
- B. Public Works Commission. The Public Works Commission, appointed in accordance with Chapter 136, Article I, of the City of Watertown Municipal Code, shall make recommendations to the Common Council concerning the operation of the Utility.
- C. Finance Committee. The Finance Committee of the Council, in consultation with the Public Works Commission, shall make recommendations to the Council concerning the Utility budget, service charge rates and expenditures.
- D. Public Works Director/City Engineer. The Public Works Director/City Engineer shall be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Stormwater Management Utility. These day-to-day responsibilities include, but are not limited to, budget preparation,

recommending utility rates, coordinating compliance with all relevant permitting requirements, approval of expenditures, directing daily activities of personnel and making reports to the Public Works Commission, Finance Committee, Mayor and Common Council. **[Amended by Ord. No. 10-01]**

- E. Stormwater Management Fund. The City shall establish a Stormwater Management Fund, which shall be used for collection of revenues and payment of expenses relating to the Utility. Any excess of revenues over expenditures in a year shall be retained by the fund for subsequent years' needs.
- F. Utility receipts. All Utility receipts shall be collected and accounted for by the City Clerk/Treasurer.
- G. Annual audit. The Council shall cause an annual audit of the books of the Utility to be made and shall make the books and records relating to the Utility available for inspection during regular business hours.

§ 453-8 **Stormwater service charges.**

A. General.

- (1) Charges established. There is hereby established a uniform system of stormwater service charges that shall apply to each and every lot or parcel with impervious surface area within the City. It shall be the policy to establish stormwater service charges in such amount in order to pay for all or a part of the following costs relating to the Utility: operations and maintenance costs; administrative costs; contributions to a replacement fund; capital costs and debt service. The Council may establish and modify stormwater service charges as necessary so as to assure that the charges generate adequate revenues to pay the costs of the stormwater management program and that costs are allocated fairly and proportionately to all parcels in the City.
- (2) Service charge categories.
 - (a) Volumetric service charge. A volumetric service charge shall be imposed on all property that has impervious surface area. This charge shall be related to the costs of managing stormwater runoff volume. The charge for each parcel shall be equal to the product of the service charge rate in terms of dollars per ERU and the number of volume ERUs assigned to the parcel. The number of volume ERUs assigned to each lot or parcel shall be determined based on the amount of impervious surface area.
 - (b) Pollutant loading service charge. A pollutant loading service charge shall be imposed on all property that has impervious surface area. This charge shall be related to the costs of managing pollutants in stormwater runoff. The charge for each parcel shall be equal to the product of the service charge rate in terms of dollars per ERU and the number of pollutant ERUs assigned to the parcel. The number of pollutant ERUs assigned to each lot or parcel shall be determined based on the amount of impervious surface area and the land use.
 - (c) Special charge. A special charge may be imposed on property that is in an area specially benefited by a particular stormwater management facility. This charge will be developed to reflect the benefits in a particular area that may not be appropriate to allocate to property

throughout the City.

- (d) Administrative charge. An administrative charge shall be imposed upon each property that has impervious surface area. The administrative charge shall recover a portion of costs related to stormwater flow not directly attributable to users (i.e., stormwater runoff from streets and roads) and customer costs (including accounting and billing). The administrative charge shall be imposed on each user subject to stormwater service charges and will consist of a flat fee per customer account. **[Added by Ord. No. 11-28]**

(3) Billing and payment.

- (a) Billing. The City shall compute the amounts due the City for stormwater service charges and shall render a statement thereof, at periodic intervals, to the owner or occupant of any premises subject to such charge.
- (b) Payment. Property owner is held responsible for all stormwater service charges on real property owned. All stormwater bills and notices of any nature relative to the stormwater management program will be addressed to the owner and delivered to the addressee by first class mail. All amounts due hereunder shall be payable at the office of the City Clerk/Treasurer. Failure to receive a bill does not relieve a party of his/her obligation, nor relieve him/her of payment of the penalty if not paid before the due date. Claims or complaints must be made within five days from due date of bill. **[Amended by Ord. No. 10-28]**
- (c) Late charges. If stormwater service charges are not paid in full on the due date, a charge shall be made on the balance as set forth in the fee schedule set by Common Council. **[Amended 4-6-2020 by Ord. No. 20-12]**
- (d) Failure to receive bills. Reasonable care will be taken in the delivery of stormwater service charge bills. Failure of any person to receive bills for stormwater service charges shall not be considered an excuse for nonpayment nor shall such failure result in an extension of the period of time during which the net bill should have been paid.
- (e) Lien on property. Unpaid stormwater service charges shall be a lien upon the property served and shall be enforced as provided in § 66.0809(3), Wis. Stats.
- (4) Rates set by resolution. All stormwater service charge rates shall be established from time to time by written resolution of the Common Council. The rates shall be reviewed by the Common Council on an annual basis and adjusted as necessary.

B. Determination of ERUs.

- (1) For purposes of imposing the service charges, all lots and parcels in the City shall be classified into the following seven customer classifications:
 - (a) Single-family residential.
 - (b) Condominium residential.
 - (c) Duplex and multifamily residential.

- (d) Industrial.
 - (e) Commercial.
 - (f) Institutional.
 - (g) Undeveloped.
 - (h) **Public Authority.**
- (2) Volume ERUs shall be calculated for each classification as follows:
- (a) Single-family residential: one ERU per dwelling unit.
 - (b) Condominium residential. The Public Works Director/City Engineer shall be responsible for determining the total impervious area of each condominium parcel based on the best available information, including but not limited to data supplied by the City Assessor, Building Inspector or Zoning Administrator; aerial photography; the property owner, tenant or developer; or actual on-site measurement. The total impervious area of the parcel shall be divided equally among the condominium units to determine the square feet of impervious area per unit. This amount shall be divided by the number of square feet per ERU as established by the Common Council and set forth in the Stormwater Service Charge Rate Table in § **453-6B(1)** to determine the number of ERUs to assign to each unit, except that in no case shall a condominium unit be assigned less than 0.5 ERU. The number of ERUs per unit shall be rounded to the nearest 0.5 ERU.
 - (c) Duplex and multifamily residential: 0.50 ERU per dwelling unit.
 - (d) Industrial, commercial, **public authority** and institutional property. The Public Works Director/City Engineer shall be responsible for determining the impervious area of each nonresidential parcel based on the best available information, including but not limited to data supplied by the City Assessor, Building Inspector or Zoning Administrator; aerial photography; the property owner, tenant or developer; or actual on-site measurement. The total impervious area of the parcel shall be divided by the number of square feet per ERU as established by the Common Council and set forth in a Stormwater Service Charge Rate Table in § **453-6B(1)** to determine the number of ERUs to assign to the parcel. The number of ERUs per parcel shall be rounded to the nearest 0.5 ERU.
 - (e) Undeveloped property. For any lot or parcel that has no impervious surface area, no volume ERUs shall be assigned for purposes of imposing service charges under this article.
- (3) Pollutant ERUs shall be calculated for each classification as follows:
- (a) Single-family and duplex residential: one ERU per dwelling unit.
 - (b) Condominium residential. The number of volume ERUs shall be multiplied by a factor of 1.0 to determine the number of pollutant ERUs.
 - (c) Multifamily residential. The number of volume ERUs shall be multiplied by a factor of ~~1.0~~ **1.0** to determine the number of pollutant ERUs.

- (d) Industrial. The number of volume ERUs shall be multiplied by a factor of ~~0.90~~ 1.0 to determine the number of pollutant ERUs.
- (e) Commercial. The number of volume ERUs shall be multiplied by a factor of ~~1.10~~ 1.0 to determine the number of pollutant ERUs.
- (f) Institutional. The number of volume ERUs shall be multiplied by a factor of ~~0.50~~ 1.0 to determine the number of pollutant ERUs.
- (g) Undeveloped property. For any lot or parcel that has no impervious surface area, no pollutant ERUs shall be assigned for purposes of imposing service charges under this article.
- (h) **Public Authority. The number of volume ERUs shall be multiplied by a factor of 1.0 to determine the number of pollutant ERUs.**
- (4) New construction. For all classifications other than single-family, duplex and multifamily residential, the construction of new or expanded buildings, driveways or other structures or improvements that add impervious surface area to the lot or parcel shall be subject to an increase in the number of ERUs assigned to a lot or parcel. The City shall **confirm the recalculation of** ~~recalculate~~ the number of ERUs upon completion of new construction.

C. Appeals and credits. **[Amended by Ord. No. 10-01; Ord. No. 11-28]**

- (1) Nonresidential credits for the provision of stormwater mitigation facilities and/or activities. Owners of nonresidential properties that have facilities for on-site detention and runoff control or pollutant loading reduction, that undertake activities designed to reduce the quantity of or pollutant loadings in stormwater runoff from the lot or parcel, or that conduct a public education and information program designed to increase public awareness regarding the water quality impacts of stormwater runoff may be eligible for a reduction in the volumetric and/or pollutant loading service charges for their lot or parcel. In order to be eligible for a credit, the facilities or practices must exceed the City stormwater discharge standards that were in effect at the time that the lot or parcel was developed for its current use. Such property owners may apply for a review of the service charges for the lot or parcel. The amount of the credit or adjustment will be determined based on the amount of reduction in the peak rate or total annual volume of stormwater runoff or the percentage reduction in pollutant loadings that the facilities or activities are designed to achieve. No credits will be provided for the administrative charges.
- (a) Application for credit. Any property owner desiring to apply for a reduction in the stormwater service charge shall submit an application to the Public Works Director/City Engineer on forms supplied by the City. By submitting an application, the applicant is authorizing the Public Works Director/City Engineer to enter the property to obtain information required for the review of the credit request. The application shall be accompanied by the following:
 - [1] Plans and studies. The applicant shall provide, as applicable, a written description of the proposed practices or public education program, hydrologic and/or hydraulic studies, plans, computations, etc., that demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the City, that the practices, programs or facilities meet the requirements for the credit requested.

- [2] Maintenance agreement. The applicant shall provide a plan for maintenance of the facilities or practices.
 - [3] Ongoing documentation. For as long as the credit is in effect, the property owner or occupant shall supply to the City copies of any documentation required to demonstrate that the proposed practices or public education program is being carried out in accordance with the plans submitted to the City or that the facilities are being properly maintained in accordance with the maintenance agreement.
- (b) Determination of credit. Within 30 days of receipt of a complete application and supporting documentation, the Public Works Director/City Engineer shall review the application and supporting documentation and shall make a recommendation to the Public Works Commission regarding the credit request. The Public Works Commission shall review said application along with the Public Works Director/City Engineer's recommendation and shall determine whether a reduction in the stormwater service charge is due the applicant. The applicant shall be provided five business days' prior written notice of the time and place of the Commission's consideration of the credit at the address listed in the application. The Commission shall base its decision on the record submitted to it at its meeting. The Public Works Director/City Engineer shall notify the applicant in writing of the Commission's determination by first class mail addressed to the applicant using the address listed in the application. The credit shall be applied to the next practicable billing for stormwater service charges and all subsequent billings for as long as the facilities or practices are operated or carried out in accordance with the plans submitted with the application for the credit.
 - (c) Amount of credit. Any credit to the stormwater service charge shall be in the form of a reduction in the volume ERUs, a reduction in the pollutant ERUs, or both. The percentage reduction in the number of ERUs shall be equal to the percentage reduction in the peak rate or total annual volume of stormwater runoff or pollutant loadings beyond what is required by the City's stormwater discharge standards, up to a maximum reduction of 75% in the number of volume and/or pollutant ERUs assigned to the parcel.
- [1] Parcels developed under current stormwater discharge standards. Parcels developed under the stormwater discharge standards in effect at the time of a credit application shall not be eligible for a reduction in stormwater service charges unless the facilities or practices exceed the City's stormwater discharge standards.
 - [2] Parcels developed prior to current stormwater discharge standards. Parcels that were developed prior to the stormwater discharge standards in effect at the time of a credit application may be eligible for a reduction in stormwater service charges if the facilities or practices exceed the City's stormwater discharge standards that were in effect when the parcel was developed. The credit shall be a percentage reduction in the number of volume and/or pollutant ERUs assigned to the parcel equal to the percentage reduction in the peak rate or total annual volume of stormwater runoff or pollutant loadings beyond what was required by the City's stormwater discharge standards in effect at the time the parcel was developed, up to a maximum reduction of 75% in the number of volume and/or pollutant ERUs assigned to the parcel.
 - (d) Appeals. The stormwater service charge, a determination of ERUs or ERU credits may be appealed by filing a written appeal with the Public Works Director/City Engineer prior to

the due date, if not paid, or within 30 days of payment. The appeal shall specify all bases for the challenge and the amount of the stormwater service charge the appellant asserts is appropriate. Failure to timely file an appeal waives all right to contest such charge.

- [1] The administrative review board shall review said written appeal and shall determine whether the stormwater service charge, the ERU determination or the ERU credit is fair and reasonable or whether an adjustment or refund is due the appellant. The applicant shall be provided five business days' prior written notice of the time and place of the administrative review board's consideration of the appeal to the owner at the address listed in the appeal. The administrative review board shall base its decision on the record submitted to it at its meeting. The Public Works Director/City Engineer shall notify the appellant in writing of the administrative review board's determination by first class mail addressed to the owner using the address listed in the appeal.
- [2] If as a result of any appeal a refund is due the owner, such refund shall be applied as a credit on the owner's next practicable stormwater charge bill.
- (2) Rebates to residential properties for the provision of stormwater mitigation facilities. Residential properties that provide a rain barrel, ~~or~~ construct a rain garden, **install permeable pavement or other stormwater mitigation practice** to mitigate the volume of stormwater and/or pollutant loadings discharged from the property shall be eligible for a one-time rebate of ~~\$15~~ **\$40**. Property owners may apply for the rebate by completing an application supplied by the Public Works Director/City Engineer and supplying a receipt or other appropriate documentation of the purchase or installation of the rain barrel or rain garden.

§ 453-9 **Amendments.**

The City reserves the right to amend this article in part or in whole whenever it may deem necessary, but only after due notice and hearing, as provided by law.

SECTION 2. Article II of Chapter 453 is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE II

Nonstormwater Discharges to Stormwater System

§ 453-10. Legislative purpose.

The purpose of this article is to provide for the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of the City of Watertown through the regulation of nonstormwater discharges to the storm drainage system to the maximum extent practicable, as required by federal and state law. This article establishes methods for controlling the introduction of pollutants into the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) in order to comply with requirements of the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit process. The objectives of this article are:

- A. To regulate the contribution of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) by stormwater discharges by any user.
- B. To prohibit illicit connections and discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system.

- C. To establish legal authority to carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure compliance with this article.

§ 453-11. Definitions.

For the purposes of this article, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY — The Public Works Director/City Engineer and their designees is designated by the City of Watertown to administer this article.[Amended by Ord. No. 10-01]

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) — Structural or nonstructural measures, practices, techniques or devices employed to avoid or minimize soil, sediment or pollutants carried in runoff to waters of the state.

CLEAN WATER ACT — The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.), and any subsequent amendments thereto.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY — Activities subject to City of Watertown or WPDES construction permits. Such activities include but are not limited to clearing and grubbing, grading, excavating and demolition.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS — Any material, including any substance, waste, or combination thereof, which because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, safety, property or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

ILLEGAL DISCHARGE — Any direct or indirect nonstormwater discharge to the storm drain system, except as exempted in § 453-15 of this article.

ILLICIT CONNECTION — Either of the following: Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal discharge to enter the storm drain system, including but not limited to any conveyances which allow any nonstormwater discharge, including sewage, process wastewater, and wash water, to enter the storm drain system and any connections to the storm drain system from indoor drains and sinks, regardless of whether said drain or connection had been previously allowed, permitted or approved by the administering authority, or any drain or conveyance connected from a commercial or industrial land use to the storm drain system which has not been documented in plans, maps or equivalent records and approved by the administering authority.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY — Activities subject to WPDES industrial permits as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

NONSTORMWATER DISCHARGE — Any discharge to the storm drain system that is not composed entirely of stormwater.

PERSON — Any individual, association, organization, partnership, firm, corporation or other entity recognized by law and acting as either the owner or as the owner's agent.

POLLUTANT — Has the meaning given in § 283.01(13), Wis. Stats.

PREMISES — Any building, lot, parcel of land, or portion of land, whether improved or unimproved, including adjacent sidewalks and parking strips.

STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM — Publicly owned facilities by which stormwater is collected and/or conveyed, including but not limited to any roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, gutters, curbs, inlets, piped storm drains, pumping facilities, retention and detention basins, natural and human-made or altered drainage channels, reservoirs and other drainage structures for which a municipal separate stormwater permit (also known as a "MS4 Permit") has been issued by the WDNR to the City of Watertown under Ch. NR 216, Wis. Adm. Code.

STORMWATER — Any surface flow, runoff and drainage consisting entirely of water from any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN — A document which describes the best management practices and activities to be implemented by a person or business to identify sources of pollution or contamination at a site and the actions to eliminate or reduce pollutant discharges to stormwater, stormwater conveyance systems, and/or receiving waters to the maximum extent practicable.

VIOLATION — Any act performed by a person that falls under the categories outlined in § 453-15 or as determined by the administering authority. See § 453-22.

WASTEWATER — Any water or other liquid, other than uncontaminated stormwater, discharged from a facility.

WISCONSIN POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (WPDES)

STORMWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT — A permit issued by WDNR that authorizes the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States, whether the permit is applicable on an individual, group or general area-wide basis.

§ 453-12. Applicability.

This article shall apply to all water entering the storm drain system generated on any developed and undeveloped lands, unless explicitly exempted by the administering authority.

§ 453-13. Responsibility for administration. [Amended by Ord. No. 10-011]

The Public Works Director/City Engineer and their designees, shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this article. Any powers granted or duties imposed upon the administering authority may be delegated in writing by the City of Watertown to persons or entities acting in the beneficial interest of or in the employ of the City of Watertown.

§ 453-14. Ultimate responsibility.

The standards set forth herein and promulgated pursuant to this article are minimum standards; therefore, this article does not intend nor imply that compliance by any person will ensure that there will be no contamination, pollution, nor unauthorized discharge of pollutants.

§ 453-15. Discharge prohibitions.

- A. Prohibition of illegal discharges. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into the municipal storm drain system or watercourses any materials, including but not limited to pollutants or waters containing any pollutants, that cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards, other than stormwater. Examples of illegal discharges include but are not limited to: vehicle fluids, lawn fertilizers, grass clippings, concrete washouts, sanitary sewage and hazardous wastes. The commencement, conduct or continuance of any illegal discharge to the storm drain system is prohibited except as described as follows:
- (1) The following discharges are exempt from discharge prohibitions established by this article: waterline flushing or other potable water sources, landscape irrigation or lawn watering, diverted stream flows, rising groundwater, groundwater infiltration to storm drains, uncontaminated pumped groundwater, foundation or footing drains (not including active groundwater dewatering systems), crawl space pumps, air-conditioning condensation, springs, individual residential washing of vehicles, natural riparian habitat or wetland flows, swimming pools (if dechlorinated, typically less than 1 ppm chlorine), firefighting activities, and any other water source not containing pollutants.
 - a. Permit required. No mini-storm sewer system or sump discharge shall be connected to the municipal storm sewer system without a permit issued by the Engineering Division.
 - b. If a storm sewer system is not available for connection in proximity to the source of the sump discharge, a seasonal (Nov. 1 – March 31) permit may be issued by the Water/Wastewater Division to connect to the sanitary sewer system to minimize the amount of potential icing on surfaces in cold weather per Ch. 508-8, Municipal Code.
 - (2) Discharges specified in writing by the administering authority as being necessary to protect public health and safety.
 - (3) Dye testing is an allowable discharge, but requires a verbal notification to the administering authority prior to the time of the test.
 - (4) The prohibition shall not apply to any nonstormwater discharge permitted under an WPDES permit, waiver or waste discharge order issued to the discharger and administered under the authority of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, provided that the discharger is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver or order and other applicable laws and regulations, and provided that written approval has been granted for any discharge to the storm drain system.

- B. Prohibition of illicit connections. The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of illicit connections to the storm drain system is prohibited.

(1) This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, illicit connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.

(2) A person is considered to be in violation of this article if the person connects a line conveying sewage to the MS4 or allows such a connection to continue.

§ 453-16. Suspension of MS4 access.

The administering authority may suspend, prohibit and disconnect a person from access to the storm drain system under the following conditions:

- A. Suspension due to illicit discharges in emergency situations. The administering authority may, without prior notice, suspend MS4 discharge access to a person when such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present imminent and substantial danger to the environment, or to the health or welfare of persons, or to the MS4 or waters of the United States. If the violator fails to comply with a suspension order issued in an emergency, the administering authority may take such steps as deemed necessary to prevent or minimize damage to the MS4 or waters of the United States, or to minimize danger to persons.
- B. Suspension due to the detection of illicit discharge. Any person discharging to the MS4 in violation of this article may have its MS4 access terminated if such termination would abate or reduce an illicit discharge. The administering authority will notify a violator of the proposed termination of its MS4 access. The violator may petition the administering authority for a reconsideration and hearing.
- C. Suspension due to unauthorized connection to MS4. A person commits a violation of this article if the person reinstates MS4 access to premises terminated pursuant to this section without the prior approval of the administering authority.

§ 453-17. Industrial or construction activity discharges.

Any person subject to an industrial or construction activity WPDES stormwater discharge permit shall comply with all provisions of such permit. Proof of compliance with said permit may be required in a form acceptable to the administering authority prior to the allowing of discharges to the MS4.

§ 453-18. Monitoring of discharges.

- A. Applicability. This section applies to all facilities or structures that have stormwater discharges ~~associated with industrial activity~~, including construction activity.
- B. Access to facilities or structures.

- (1) The administering authority shall be permitted to enter and inspect facilities subject to regulation under this article as often as may be necessary to determine compliance with this article. If a discharger has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the discharger shall make the necessary arrangements to allow access to representatives of the administering authority.
- (2) Facility operators shall allow the administering authority ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, examination and copying of records that must be kept under the conditions of a WPDES permit to discharge stormwater and the performance of any additional duties as defined by state and federal law.
- (3) The administering authority shall have the right to set up on any permitted facility such devices as are necessary in the opinion of the administering authority to conduct monitoring and/or sampling of the facility's stormwater discharge.
- (4) The administering authority has the right to require the discharger to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the discharger at its own expense. All devices used to measure stormwater flow and quality shall be calibrated to ensure their accuracy.
- (5) Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the operator at the written or oral request of the Public Works Director/City Engineer or their designees and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the operator. **[Amended by Ord. No. 10-01]**
- (6) Unreasonable delays in allowing the administering authority access to a permitted facility is a violation of a stormwater discharge permit and of this article. A person who is the operator of a facility with a WPDES permit to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity commits an offense if the person denies the administering authority reasonable access to the permitted facility for the purpose of conducting any activity authorized or required by this article.
- (7) If the administering authority has been refused access to any part of the premises from which stormwater is discharged, and he/she is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this article, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program designed to verify compliance with this article or any order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the administering authority may seek issuance of a special inspection warrant or a search warrant from any court of competent jurisdiction.

§ 453-19. Requirement to prevent, control, and reduce stormwater pollutants by use of best management practices.

The administering authority may provide requirements identifying best management practices for any activity, operation or facility which may cause or contribute to pollution or contamination of stormwater, the storm drain system, or waters of the United States. The owner or operator of a commercial or industrial establishment shall provide, at its own expense, reasonable protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes into the municipal storm drain system or watercourses through the use of these structural and nonstructural BMPs. Further, any person responsible for a property or premises which is, or may be, the source of an illicit discharge may be required to implement, at said person's expense, additional structural and nonstructural BMPs to prevent the further discharge of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system or watercourses. Compliance with all terms and conditions of a valid WPDES permit authorizing the discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity, to the extent practicable, shall be deemed compliance with the provisions of this section. These BMPs shall be part of a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) as necessary for compliance with requirements of the WPDES permit.

§ 453-20. Watercourse protection.

Every person owning property through which a watercourse passes, or such person's lessee, shall keep and maintain that part of the watercourse within the property free of trash, debris, excessive vegetation, and other obstacles that would pollute, contaminate or significantly retard the flow of water through the watercourse. In addition, the owner or lessee shall maintain existing privately owned structures within or adjacent to a watercourse, so that such structures will not become a hazard to the use, function or physical integrity of the watercourse.

§ 453-21. Notification of spills.

Notwithstanding other requirements of law, as soon as the property owner, agent, lessee, person in possession of any premises or any person responsible for a facility or operation or responsible for emergency response for a facility or operation has information of any known or suspected release of materials which are resulting or may result in illegal discharges or pollutants discharging into stormwater, the storm drain system, or water of the United States, said person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment and cleanup of such release. In the event of such a release of hazardous materials, said person shall immediately notify emergency response agencies of the occurrence via emergency dispatch services. In the event of a release of nonhazardous materials, said person shall notify the administering authority in person or by phone or ~~facsimile~~ electronic mail within 24 hours of becoming aware of the release. Notifications in person or by phone shall be confirmed by written notice addressed and mailed to the administering authority within three business days of the phone notice. If the discharge of prohibited materials emanates from a commercial or industrial establishment, the owner or operator of such establishment shall also retain an on-site written record of the discharge and the actions taken to prevent its recurrence. Such records shall be retained for at least three years.

§ 453-22. Violations and Enforcement.

A. Violation of this article. It shall be unlawful to discharge any substance in violation of any of the provisions of this article, or otherwise neglect, refuse or fail to comply with this article's requirements. Any person who violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this article shall be subject to the penalties set forth in Subsections B through D and, in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses, including actual reasonable attorneys' and other fees involved in the case.

~~A.B. Penalties. Any person, firm or corporation who or which fails to comply with the provisions of this article or any order of the Director of Public Works/City Engineer or their designees shall forfeit not more than \$500 and costs of prosecution for each violation. Each day a violation exists or continues shall constitute a separate offense. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 and the costs of prosecution for each violation. Each day a violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.~~ Notice of violation. Whenever the administering authority finds that a person has violated a prohibition or failed to meet a requirement of this article, the administering authority may order compliance by written notice of violation to the responsible person. Such notice may require without limitation:

- (1) The performance of monitoring, analyses and reporting;
- (2) The elimination of illicit connections or discharges;
- (3) That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist;
- (4) The abatement or remediation of stormwater pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property;
- (5) Payment of a fine to cover administrative and remediation costs; ~~and~~
- (6) The implementation of source control or treatment BMPs; ~~and-~~
- (7) ~~Forfeiture of not more than \$500;~~ not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 and the costs of prosecution

C. Citable offenses. Any action performed which results in a prohibited substance entering the storm drainage system (including but not limited to discharges such as waste oil, grass clippings and pet waste) shall be considered citable offenses and a violation of this article, subject to the penalties of Subsections B and C.

D. Notice of abatement. If abatement of a violation and/or restoration of affected property is required, the notice shall set forth a deadline within which such remediation or restoration must be completed. Said notice shall further advise that, should the violator fail to remediate or restore within the established deadline, the work will be done by a designated governmental agency or a contractor, and the expense thereof shall be charged to the violator.

§ 453-23. Appeal of notice of violation.

Any person receiving a notice of violation may appeal the determination of the administering authority. The notice of appeal must be received within five days from the date of the notice of violation. Hearing on the appeal before the City of Watertown Public Works Commission, which is designated as the appropriate authority to hear and determine such appeal, shall take place within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice of appeal. The decision of the City of Watertown Public Works Commission shall be final, subject to appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction under law.

§ 453-24. Enforcement measures after appeal.

If the violation has not been corrected pursuant to the requirements set forth in the notice of violation or, in the event of an appeal, within 10 days of the decision of the City of Watertown Public Works Commission upholding the decision of the administering authority, then representatives of the administering authority shall enter upon the subject private property and are authorized to take any and all measures necessary to abate the violation and/or restore the property. It shall be unlawful for any person, owner, agent, lessee or person in possession of any premises to refuse to allow the government agency or designated contractor to enter upon the premises for the purposes set forth above.

§ 453-25. Cost of abatement of the violation.

Within 15 days after abatement of the violation, the owner of the property will be notified of the cost of abatement, including administrative costs. If the amount due is not paid within 60 days after receipt of the final bill, the charges shall become a special assessment against the property and shall constitute a lien on the property for the amount of the assessment. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall become liable to the administering authority by reason of such violation. Interest may be assessed on the balance beginning on the 31st day following notice to the property owner of the cost of the abatement.

§ 453-26. Injunctive relief.

It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any provision or fail to comply with any of the requirements of this article. If a person has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this article, the administering authority may petition for a preliminary or permanent injunction restraining the person from activities which would create further violations or compelling the person to perform abatement or remediation of the violation.

§ 453-27. Compensatory action.

In lieu of enforcement proceedings, penalties and remedies authorized by this article, the administering authority may impose upon a violator alternative compensatory actions, such as storm drain stenciling, attendance at compliance workshops, creek cleanup, etc.

§ 453-28. Violations deemed public nuisance.

In addition to the enforcement processes and penalties provided, any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of this article is a threat to public health,

safety and welfare and is declared and deemed a nuisance and may be summarily abated or restored at the violator's expense, and/or a civil action to abate, enjoin or otherwise compel the cessation of such nuisance may be taken.

§ 453-29. Criminal prosecution.

Any person that has violated or continues to violate this article shall be liable to criminal prosecution to the fullest extent of the law and shall be subject to a criminal penalty adopted by the Wisconsin Legislature and imposed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources at its discretion. This criminal penalty shall be on file in the offices of the Police Chief and the City Clerk/Treasurer.

§ 453-30. Recovery of costs of abatement and enforcement.

The administering authority may recover any and all attorney's fees, court costs and other expenses associated with enforcement of this article, including sampling and monitoring expenses.

§ 453-31. Remedies not exclusive.

The remedies listed in this article are not exclusive of any other remedies available under any applicable federal, state or local law, and it is within the discretion of the administering authority to seek cumulative remedies.

SECTION 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force the day after its passage and publication.

DATE:	March 21, 2023		April 3, 2023	
READING:	1ST		2ND	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
DAVIS				
LAMPE				
RUETTEN				
BARTZ				
LICHT				
SMITH				
SCHMID				
WETZEL				
ROMLEIN				
MAYOR MCFARLAND				
TOTAL				

ADOPTED April 3, 2023

CITY CLERK

APPROVED April 3, 2023

MAYOR

**ORDINANCE TO
CREATE ARTICLE III OF CHAPTER 453, STORMWATER UTILITY OF
THE CITY OF WATERTOWN GENERAL ORDINANCES**

**SPONSOR: ALDERPERSON WETZEL, CHAIR
FROM: PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION**

Whereas, Stormwater runoff in the City of Watertown is managed to minimize flooding and reduce pollution impacts to local waterways; and,

Whereas, many stormwater management practices, drainage swales and easements exist on private property; and,

Whereas, the responsibility of maintenance of these systems has been unclear in the past; and,

Whereas, the Public Works Commission reviewed the proposed Article III of Chapter 453 at its February 28, 2023 meeting and recommends adoption of said Article III.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WATERTOWN DOES ORDAIN AS
FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Article III of Chapter 453 is hereby created to read as follows:

**Article III
Stormwater Maintenance**

453-32 Scope. Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMP) are designed and constructed to reduce the amount of localized flooding and to improve downstream water quality. Inspections and maintenance of these BMPs are necessary to ensure that the BMP is functioning as designed.

453-33 Findings

- A. Lack of long-term maintenance of stormwater best management practices (BMP) can lead to malfunction or failure of the practice, resulting in flooding, damage to public infrastructure, nuisance conditions, property damage, reduced property value, environmental degradation, and other adverse impacts upstream or downstream of the BMP.
- B. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit requires the City ensure that ongoing inspections and maintenance are performed on any stormwater BMPs that are designed and installed to meet City stormwater management requirements.

453-34 Definitions

- A. **Drainage and Stormwater Utility Easements** means an area that has been conveyed to a municipality for water runoff drainage, flood control, water quality treatment or access to storm sewer and stormwater management practices.

- B. Maintenance Agreement** means a legal document that provides for long-term maintenance of stormwater management practices.
- C. Maintenance Plan** means a document that is developed for the life of each stormwater management practices including the required maintenance activities and an inspection and maintenance activity schedule.
- D. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit** means a National Pollutant Discharge and Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued to a municipality to control the amount of pollution reaching local waterways via the storm sewer system which is not a combined sewer system.
- E. Privately-owned BMPs** means any BMP located on property owned by a single owner, business, entity, condo associations, homeowners associations, stormwater associations, fractional ownership or other non-governmental entity.
- F. Owner** means any person(s) or entity holding fee title to the property upon which the stormwater management practice is located, as recorded at the local County Register of Deeds.
- G. Stormwater** means water from rain, snow or ice melt, or dewatering that moves over the land surface via sheet or channelized flow.
- H. Stormwater Best Management Practice (BMP)** means any permanent stormwater management facility designed to collect or manage the quantity or quality of stormwater runoff. Some examples include but are not limited to: wet or dry detention basin, infiltration trench or basin, biofilter, constructed wetland, stilling basin, sand filter, permeable pavement, underground detention, manufactured proprietary device, rain garden, vegetated buffer or filter strip, or any combination of these or other permanent stormwater management feature.
- I. Technical Standard** means a document that specifies design, predicted performance, construction or testing methods, material use, and operation and maintenance requirements for a stormwater management practice. Examples include but are not limited to those published by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), the USDA-Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), the City of Watertown and other authoritative resources on stormwater management.

453-35 Applicability This article applies to all storm water management best management practices (BMPs) located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Watertown and that portion of the Town of Emmet, Dodge County, Wisconsin, that is subject to the City's Plat Review Jurisdiction as set forth in Resolution Exhibit No., 6152 and recorded on September 25, 1997 in Volume 937 on Page 86 as document No. 851436 in the Dodge County Office of the Register of Deeds and the Chapter 288, Municipal Code, regardless of approval date, who issued the approval, construction date, or the design, location or ownership of the stormwater BMP.

- A. Stormwater BMP Owners** on property owned by multiple owners, including but not limited to homeowners associations, stormwater associations and condominium associations shall maintain the current owner or agent contact information on file with the City of Watertown Engineering Division.

453-36 Ultimate Responsibility

- A. Where no stormwater maintenance agreement exists, all lot and tract owners within a subdivision and property owners whose property benefits from the stormwater management system and facilities shall be ultimately responsible for the maintenance of the stormwater management system and facilities, whether or not a homeowners' association or property owners' association is the designated responsible entity.
- B. In the event the City obtains ownership of stormwater management systems and facilities once privately owned or owned by another governmental entity as the result of or arising from enforcement action under this section, as the result of annexation, or by any other means, the City shall have the right to continue to assess and charge each of the property owners benefiting from the stormwater management systems and facilities for ongoing maintenance, repair, replacement and administrative expenses relating to such stormwater management systems and facilities.
- C. Where existing City-approved private storm sewer and/or best management practices are in a state of disrepair, not constructed in accord with approved plans, or present an obstruction to the drainage system, and the resulting drainage overflows cause damage to the roadway or adjacent public or private lands, the Director of Public Works/City Engineer is authorized to resolve the drainage problem such that the system is functioning in accord with the approved design. Authorized actions include, but are not limited to: removal of any drainage obstructions (at existing inlets, at existing ditch lines and similar locations); regrading of existing ditch lines; repairing best management practices to bring them into compliance with the approved design; and construction of improvements to the stormwater management systems such that they are constructed in accordance with the approved plans. The costs of this work shall be charged back to the owner per 453-39(D).

453-37 Inspections

- A. **Inspection Frequency.** Inspections are required per the frequency described in the individual Stormwater Maintenance Plan and at least as often as described in the most current version of the City of Watertown Stormwater BMP Maintenance Program (on file with the City of Watertown Engineering Division), the City of Watertown Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit.
 - 1) The City of Watertown Engineering Division has detailed information on most stormwater BMPs located within the City. Please contact the Director of Public Works/City Engineer for individual BMP plans, maintenance plans, and City Stormwater Program information.
- B. **Inspection Reports.** The BMP Inspection Report shall contain the following information:
 - 1) BMP owner contact information
 - 2) BMP location with site map
 - 3) BMP condition (details include inlets, outlets, vegetation, debris, litter, riprap, sediment, water level, berms and swales)
 - 4) Recommendations for maintenance, as applicable
 - 5) Date of completed maintenance, if known

- 6) Date of Inspection
- 7) Signature of Inspector
- 8) BMP Type (i.e., wet or dry detention pond, biofilter, etc.)

C. **Inspection Report Submittal to City.** All stormwater BMP inspection reports shall be submitted to the City of Watertown Engineering Division within 60 days of inspection.

453-38 Maintenance

- A. **Routine Maintenance.** All stormwater BMPs shall be maintained in accordance with the measures described in the individual Stormwater BMP Maintenance Plan and as outlined in the most recent version of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Conservation Technical Standards or other authoritative technical stormwater resource (technical standards).
- B. **Maintenance Required Following Inspection.** Upon receipt of an inspection report that recommends the completion of maintenance work or by order of the Director of Public Works/City Engineer, the owner(s) of a stormwater BMP shall, at the owner's cost, complete all maintenance work recommended in the report or ordered by the Director of Public Works/City Engineer within a reasonable time period, as determined by the Director of Public Works/City Engineer. All maintenance work shall comply with the applicable stormwater BMP maintenance plan and the applicable technical standards.
- C. **Confirmation of Maintenance to City.** The owner(s) of the stormwater BMP shall submit a maintenance report to the Director of Public Works/City Engineer within 60 days of the completion of BMP maintenance. The maintenance report shall include:
 - 1) BMP owner contact information
 - 2) BMP location with site map
 - 3) Date of completed maintenance
 - 4) Signature of BMP owner(s)
 - 5) Accurate description of the completed work
 - 6) Photos of the completed work
 - 7) Any applicable professional verifications, including WDNR NR 528 sediment evaluation
 - 8) Any other information determined by the Director of Public Works/City Engineer as necessary to determine compliance with the approved stormwater BMP plans or this ordinance.
- D. **City Authorization to Complete Work.** The City is authorized to perform the corrected actions identified in the inspection report if the owner(s) does not make the required corrections in the specified time period. The City may perform corrective actions in the event of an emergency without prior notification to the owner. The City shall enter the amount due on the tax rolls and collect the money as a special charge against the property pursuant to Such. VII of Ch. 66, Wis. Stats.

453-39 Drainage & Stormwater Utility Easements

- A. **Easements.** Stormwater utility / drainage easements should be identified on the preliminary and final plats, maintenance agreement or other document and recorded with the local County Register of Deeds to run in perpetuity with the property.

- B. Access.** The City has the authority to enter the easement area to access the stormwater utility / drainage swale and/or the stormwater BMP to inspect and perform maintenance.
- C. Maintenance Responsibilities.** The owner(s) is responsible for the ongoing routine maintenance activities including but not limited to mowing and removal of debris within the stormwater utility / drainage swale. Items that are prohibited from being stored within the stormwater utility / drainage swale or easement include:
- 1) Brush and compost bins and piles, fertilizers
 - 2) Wood piles
 - 3) Permanent structural landscaping features including but not limited to fences, retaining walls, raised garden beds, trees, shrubs, and filling or grading or land.
 - 4) Recreational furniture and equipment including but not limited to swingsets, sandboxes, firepits, and above ground pools.
 - 5) Grills
 - 6) Vehicles, trailers, boats or campers.
 - 7) Sheds and other storage structures.
 - 8) Any items that may prevent or block the managed flow of stormwater during a rain or snow melt event whether resting in place or by floating downstream.
- D.** The City is authorized to perform the corrected actions identified in the inspection report if the owner(s) does not make the required corrections in the specified time period. The City may perform corrective maintenance in the event of an emergency without prior notification to the owner. The costs of this work shall be charged back to the owner per 453-39(D).

453-40 Maintenance of Effort. For redevelopment sites where the redevelopment will be replacing older development that was subject to post-construction performance standards of Ch. NR 151, Wis. Adm. Code, in effect on or after October 1, 2004, the owner(s) shall meet the total suspended solids reduction, peak flow control, infiltration, and protective areas standards applicable to the older development or meet the redevelopment standards of this article, whichever is more stringent. Routine and occasional maintenance of these facilities is required by the owner.

453-41 Enforcement

- A.** The City shall notify the owner(s) by certified mail of any noncompliance with this article. The notice shall describe the nature of the violation, remedial actions needed, a schedule for remedial action, and additional enforcement action which may be taken.
- B.** Upon receipt of written notification from the City under Subsection B, the owner(s) shall correct work that does not comply with this article. The owner(s) shall make corrections as necessary to meet the specifications and schedule set forth by the City in the notice.
- C.** The City is authorized to refer any violation of this article to the City Attorney for the commencement of further legal proceedings in any court with jurisdiction.
- D.** Any person, firm, association or corporation who does not comply with the provisions of this article shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 per offense,

together with the costs of prosecutions. Each day that the violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.

- E. Compliance with the provisions of this article may also be enforced by injunction in any court with jurisdiction. It shall not be necessary to prosecute for forfeiture or a cease-and-desist order before petitioning for or obtaining an injunction.
- F. When the City determines that the owner of a property has failed to be compliant with the requirements of this article, or has failed to comply with the schedules set forth in the applicable stormwater management plan, the City or a party designated by the City may enter upon the land and perform the work or other operations necessary to bring the condition of said lands into conformance with requirements of the approved plan. The City shall keep a detailed account of the costs and expenses of performing this work. The costs and expenses shall be entered on the tax roll as a special charge against the property and collected with any other taxes levied thereon from the year in which the work is completed.

453-42 Conflicting Ordinances. This ordinance supersedes all provisions of ordinances previously enacted by the City of Watertown relating to the long-term maintenance of stormwater management practices.

453-43 Declaration of Severability. If any section, clause or provision of this article is judged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this article shall remain in force and shall not be affected by such judgement.

SECTION 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force the day after its passage and publication.

DATE:	March 21, 2023		April 3, 2023	
READING:	1ST		2ND	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
DAVIS				
LAMPE				
RUETTEN				
BARTZ				
LICHT				
SMITH				
SCHMID				
WETZEL				
ROMLEIN				
MAYOR MCFARLAND				
TOTAL				

ADOPTED April 3, 2023

CITY CLERK

APPROVED April 3, 2023

MAYOR