



Town of Brigham Comprehensive Plan

Town of Brigham, Iowa County, Wisconsin

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Schreiber/Anderson Associates, Inc.

Project #2186

Town of Brigham Comprehensive Plan

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1 Issues and Opportunities

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 About this Plan

The Town of Brigham Comprehensive Plan has been developed to provide background and direction for a variety of land use decisions. Included in this plan are a variety of chapters, or elements, that provide baseline information and specific goals, objectives, and recommendations specific to each element. This plan should be used by the Plan Commission to make decisions about growth and development over the next 20-year period. Periodic updates are required to ensure this plan remains current over time. Specific requirements and procedures for use and maintenance of this plan are provided in the Implementation Element.

Elements of this plan include:

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

This element of the plan (1. Issues and Opportunities) contains baseline demographic information used for comparing Brigham to other communities, or other periods in the town's history. The section concludes with the plan's Goals and Objectives along with the 20-Year Vision Statement.

1.1.2 Town History

The Town of Brigham began with a referendum by the people. When 12 civil towns were established in Iowa County in 1849, Brigham was not one of them. It wasn't until 1890, that the voters in the Town of Ridgeway finally gave approval for their large town to be split, the town to the west retaining the name Ridgeway, the new town to the east being named Brigham. These same voters rejected similar referenda several times before 1890. After a positive vote, Mr. Campbell, a supervisor from West Blue Mounds, suggested the Town's name be Brigham, to honor his former employer, Ebenezer Brigham. Mr. Brigham (1789-1861) was the first permanent European settler in Dane County. He was born in Massachusetts and came to the Blue Mounds area in 1826, where he established a lead mining operation, opened an inn and general store. Mr. Brigham was a colonel in the Black Hawk War and prominent in Wisconsin's territorial and statehood discussions. He served as Town Chair of Blue Mounds and was a school commissioner. When Wisconsin was organized as a territory in 1836, Mr. Brigham was elected to the Territorial Council from Iowa County. He attended the first session of the Legislature, held in Belmont in 1836. Mr. Brigham was a champion of having Madison become Wisconsin's governmental seat and when that was decided, he was the only council member who had seen the location between the two lakes where the capitol is now located. Mr. Brigham is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, in Madison.

1.1.3 Executive Summary of Key Findings

- Brigham's population grew from 692 in 1990 to 908 in 2000. The estimated 2005 population is 960 (US Census).

- Population projections estimate Brigham may reach between 1,070 and 1,700 residents by 2030, if historical growth trends continue (US Census).
- Today Brigham has 355 households (occupied housing units). State projections show that by 2015, there could be 422. By 2030, this is projected to be 507 households (US Census and Wisconsin Department of Administration).
- Brigham has issued 26 building permits for new residential construction between 2004 and 2005. This exceeds the historic rate of growth used by the state in preparing its official projections. At this rate, Brigham would have over 600 new households by 2030.
- Between 2004 and 2005, nearly 175 acres were converted out of Exclusive Agricultural zoning. During that time, 21 new residential lots were created (Iowa County).
- Projecting these trends forward, Brigham could anticipate the conversion of over 2,000 acres of land to a residential use by 2030. When applying the common planning practice of “market adjustments”, Brigham could anticipate planning for the conversion of 4,000 acres (Wisconsin DOA, SAA, Iowa County).
- In Iowa County, agricultural land sold to remain in an agricultural use sold for an average of \$3,318 per acre. Agricultural land sold and converted out of an agricultural use sold for an average of \$4,728 (Wisconsin Department of Revenue, 2005).
- Physical constraints for future development include steep slopes, wetlands, floodplains, and the desire to retain farming operations in the Town.
- The completion of the USH 18 /151 highway access plan is a key consideration and the future use and character of these community gateways should be carefully considered by both Brigham and Barneveld

1.2 Public Process

1.2.1 Planning Committee Meetings

A series of 10 Planning Commission Meetings were held to determine implementation strategies, review draft plans and provide guidance on plan recommendations. All meetings were adequately noticed and open to the public.

1.2.2 Community Survey

The Town conducted a community-wide survey concerning various issues within the Town of Brigham. This survey was one of many ways the community provided direct input into the planning process.

Of the 462 surveys mailed to residents of the Town of Brigham, 60% or 276 surveys were returned. Roughly one third of the respondents believe Brigham has too many regulations, a third believe the Town has too few regulations, and the remaining third are content with the current extent of regulations. By and large, residents agree Brigham should preserve its natural resources, agricultural aesthetic, rural integrity, and beauty. Ninety-two percent of respondents expressed the desire to increase direct farm product sales in Brigham. Additionally, respondents listed cottage (home-based) industry and other small business development as appropriate for Brigham. However,

to preserve Brigham's rural character, respondents conceded that small and large businesses should grow near or in Barneveld. Respondents would like to see housing development on lots of five acres, as currently required. Most respondents would prefer single-family housing. The results of the Community Survey emphasized the desire to preserve Brigham's natural environment.

1.2.3 Public Meetings and Hearings

There were a series of Public Information Meetings (PIMs) throughout the planning process, including a public hearing for the adoption of the plan. Public information meetings served to gather feedback from and provide information to the general community. All public meetings were legally posted on the Town's four posting sites.

PIM #1: Kick-Off Meeting

A "kick-off" meeting was held for the planning process on October 24, 2006. At this meeting SAA outlined the background of comprehensive planning in the State of Wisconsin and the specific planning process used to complete the plan for the Town of Brigham. In addition to informing residents about the planning process, this meeting was used to identify issues within the Town. There were two exercises conducted at the meeting, the first asked residents to identify the top three things they like and dislike about Brigham. The second exercise was a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis. This activity required residents to identify positive and negative issues within the Town and organize them into the SWOT categories. Once the issues were identified, each participant was asked to rank their top three issues within each of the four SWOT categories.

PIM #2: Vision and Goal Setting

The Vision and Goal Setting public information meeting was held March 1st, 2007 to build upon the issues and opportunities identified at the Kick-Off Meeting (PIM #1). The activities conducted at the meeting were designed to shape the vision and goals established for the 20-year planning period of the comprehensive plan. Participants were asked to evaluate existing goals from the existing Town of Brigham Land Use Plan and answer four questions: 1) What do you like about the existing goals? 2) What don't you like about the existing goals? 3) What should be added to these goals? 4) What should be removed from these goals? Results were used to amend existing goals and draft additional goals. Goals were reviewed by Focus Groups (detailed in 1.2.6 below) and the Plan Commission.

PIM #3: Alternatives Evaluation

This meeting was held on May 31, 2007 to present, discuss, and gather feedback on three growth alternatives and their corresponding policies. A brief presentation on each alternative opened the meeting where participants were encouraged to comment on each alternative or pick a favorite scenario. Comments were to be used for policy and recommendation development however many participants concurred there needed to be more debate on each alternative. Alternatives included the following models: "Status Quo", which kept current policies; "Growth Emphasis", which relaxed some policies to encourage new growth such as commercial; and, "Conservation Emphasis", which sought to preserve more natural or agricultural areas through policy development. The results of this meeting were distributed to each of the four Focus Groups (detailed in 1.2.6 below). Each Focus Group presented their preferred scenario to the Plan Commission and hybrid policies were developed by the consultant and reviewed by the Plan Commission over a series of meetings.

PIM #4: Open House

The Open House was held on January 8, 2008 in the Barneveld/Brigham Municipal Building. The public meeting included displays of plan maps, policies, and other information presented to inform the public about the plan's direction. A formal presentation opened the meeting, and participants

were allowed time to provide oral or written comments. There were approximately 40-50 people in attendance.

While no written comments were submitted, there was some discussion about the “Commercial Overlay” location (at CTH 10 and E. Brigham Rd.) because it contains prime farm soils. In response, attendees were informed that the surrounding land uses, including existing commercial, and its location next to an incorporated community and along a county highway make this a logical location for commercial use, should there be demand for this use in Brigham. Another common discussion was about implementation of the plan. Attendees were told that to enable portions of the Land Use Plan there would need to be ordinance changes. These ordinance changes are identified in the Action Plan located in the Implementation Element.

The meeting was also used to announce the public hearing date (March 4, 2008) and the Town Board meeting for final adoption (April 9, 2008).

1.2.4 Newsletter

Three newsletters were written throughout the planning process to keep residents informed about the progression of the planning process, and to inform them about the role comprehensive planning can take within local government. The newsletters were also developed to announce major milestones or meetings throughout the process.

1.2.5 Website

The Town of Brigham provided a link to current information on the Town website which included agendas, minutes, and documents for citizens to access electronically. The website also provided a method for residents to submit comments via e-mail.

1.2.6 Focus Groups

Four Focus Groups were developed to advise the Plan Commission on goals and general plan recommendations. The Plan Commission used this input along with other public information to finalize the comprehensive plan.

Membership for the four focus groups was comprised of volunteers. The following are brief descriptions of each focus group and its charge. Due to the nature of comprehensive planning, there was some overlap in subject matter.

Land Use

The land use group was developed to provide input on what types of land uses should be allowed in the Town. The group advised the Plan Commission on issues such as preferred types of development, preferred growth patterns, housing, and physical planning issues such as minimum lot size.

Agricultural Resources

This group was focused on how local and county-wide policies impact agriculture in the Town. This group made recommendations on policies regarding prime soils and how to limit future residential and agricultural conflicts.

Natural and Cultural Resources

This committee advised the plan commission on policies regarding wetlands, floodplains, grasslands, steep slopes, historic sites, parks, trails, light pollution, and similar issues. The group looked at existing plans and regulations in place and explored whether or not there is a need for additional programs or regulations for these resources.

Economic Development

The economic development committee discussed the types of businesses the Town should consider, or if it should be in the economic development business at all. Upon identifying a focus for economic development, agriculture, this group looked at specific strengths and weaknesses for maintaining or considering other economic development opportunities. This group also discussed the extent of Brigham's role in regional economic development efforts.

These focus groups met four times to review draft and existing goals and to recommend or revise policies specific to each focus area. The efforts of these focus groups culminated in a discussion with the plan commission about their preferred and recommended policies in September 2007.

1.2.7 Other Opportunities for Public Input

All residents, local business owners, and individuals concerned about the future of Brigham had the opportunity to submit comments on the comprehensive plan at any point in time.

1.3 Population Trends

This section of the plan includes baseline information gathered from primary (Town of Brigham, Iowa County, etc) and secondary (2000 Census, etc.) sources. Census data is used for comparative purposes only since these data were enumerated in 1999 and are out of date in some instances. Where newer data were available, these data were incorporated as appropriate.

1.3.1 Age Distribution

Population in Brigham has grown by more than 30% since 1990. The 2000 Census indicated a population of 908. Census estimates created for 2005 show a population of 960.

Table 1.3.1: Age Distribution, 2000

	1990		2000		Percent Change 1990-2000
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Under 5 years	52	7.5	45	5.0	-13.5
5 to 9 years	64	9.2	69	7.6	7.8
10 to 14 years	66	9.5	81	8.9	22.7
15 to 19 years	31	4.5	59	6.5	90.3
20 to 24 years	35	5.1	31	3.4	-11.4
25 to 34 years	135	19.5	96	10.6	-28.9
35 to 44 years	120	17.3	197	21.7	64.2
45 to 54 years	78	11.3	147	16.2	88.5
55 to 59 years	23	3.3	61	6.7	165.2
60 to 64 years	30	4.3	36	4.0	20.0
65 to 74 years	41	5.9	51	5.6	24.4
75 to 84 years	14	2.0	32	3.5	128.6
85 years and over	3	0.4	3	0.3	0.0
Total Population	692	100.0	908	100.0	31.2

1990,2000 Census, SF-1

Table 1.3.1 shows differences in age distribution for the Town of Brigham for the years 1990-2000. The data show decreases in several age groups including individuals under 5 years of age (-13.5%), 20 to 24 year olds (-11.4%), and 25 to 34 year olds (-28.9%). Typically, in cases where decreases in populations between 20 to 35 years of age occur, there is also a decrease in births. This is also true in Brigham, where fewer pre-school aged children were recorded between the censuses.

The largest increases in population occurred in the age group of 55 to 59 years (165%) and 75 to 84 years (128%). It would appear that Brigham residents are getting older, with an increase of retirement-aged individuals. With a median age of 39.2 in 2000, Brigham is statistically “older” than the County (37.1) and State (36.0).

These population trends indicate there is a growing population, up 31% between 1990-2000, and that it is mostly older, retirement-aged populations that are migrating to Brigham

1.3.2 Population Projections

Table 1.3.2 indicates the Town can expect to increase by 164 people in the next twenty-five years if a low rate of population growth occurs and other current trends continue. If a high rate of growth occurs Brigham can expect to increase by 692 people. The medium population growth expected for the Town is approximately 293 people by 2025 if it grows at level projected by the State of Wisconsin’s Department of Administration (DOA). It should be noted that major land use decisions, such as residential developments, could dramatically alter the outcome of these projections.

Table 1.3.2: Town of Brigham Population Projections

Growth Rate	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>Low Population Growth</i>	908	966	993	1020	1046	1072
<i>Medium Population Growth</i>	908	1025	1084	1142	1200	1259
<i>High Population Growth</i>	908	1149	1281	1418	1563	1716

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration

1.3.3 Household Projections

Table 1.3.3 indicates a marked increase in the number of households by the year 2030. Compared to surrounding communities, and the counties of Iowa and Dane, only the Village of Barneveld is forecast to increase more (55%) than Brigham (41%) based on percentage of increase. The Town of Brigham should plan for at least 147 new units by 2030.

Table 1.3.3: Town of Brigham Housing Projections

Name of Municipality	Census 2000	Projection 2010	Projection 2015	Projection 2020	Projection 2025	Projection 2030	% Household Growth 2005-2030
T Brigham	335	391	422	451	479	507	41%
T Blue Mounds	291	342	362	383	405	425	34%
V Barneveld	396	490	539	587	634	680	55%
C Dodgeville	1,751	1,977	2,108	2,227	2,339	2,453	33%
Iowa County	8,764	9,676	10,185	10,652	11,101	11,564	26%
Dane County	173,484	200,334	211,077	222,178	233,110	242,649	29%

1.4 Education

As shown in Table 1.4.1, over 92 percent of Brigham residents over the age of 25 had an educational attainment of a high school degree or higher in 2000. This percentage is higher than Iowa County or the State of Wisconsin overall, with 88 percent and 85 percent respectively. During this same year in Brigham, over 27 percent of residents had a bachelor's degree or higher. This is also higher than both the County (18%) and State (22%) overall.

Table 1.4.1: Educational Attainment, 2000

	Number	Percent
<i>Population 25 years and over</i>	624	100.0
Less than 9th grade	13	2.1
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	35	5.6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	249	39.9
Some college, no degree	116	18.6
Associate degree	41	6.6
Bachelor's degree	125	20.0
Graduate or professional degree	45	7.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.3	-
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.2	-

2000 Census, SF-3

1.5 Employment and Income

1.5.1 Workers by Industry

Table 1.5.1 lists employed residents over age 16 by industry in 2000. Equal percentages of residents were employed in "Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining" and "Educational, health, and social services" with 17.3 percent of the working population. "Retail trade" was also a major local industry with 90 employees (16.6%). The high percentage of "Retail trade" is typical for Iowa County, employing the highest percentage of workers of any industry (23.7%).

Table 1.5.1: Workers by Industry, 2000

	Number	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	94	17.3
Construction	43	7.9
Manufacturing	56	10.3
Wholesale trade	14	2.6
Retail trade	90	16.6
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	10	1.8
Information	6	1.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	33	6.1
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	43	7.9
Educational, health, and social services	94	17.3
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	30	5.5
Other services (except public administration)	12	2.2
Public administration	18	3.3
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	543	100.0

2000 Census, SF-3

1.5.2 Workers by Occupation

Table 1.5.2 lists employed residents over the age of 16 by occupation. Most residents (43.8%) are employed in “Management, professional, and related” occupations. An additional 20 percent (108) work in “Sales and office occupations”.

Table 1.5.2: Workers by Occupation, 2000

	Number	Percent
Management, professional, and related	238	43.8
Services	66	12.2
Sales and office	108	19.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry	29	5.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance	56	10.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	46	8.5
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	543	100.0

2000 Census, SF-3

1.5.3 Employment Projections

Employment forecasts are not available for local towns, municipalities, or counties. However, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development prepares employment projects for 11 geographic regions within the State. The Town of Brigham falls within the “Southwest Wisconsin” employment region which includes the counties of Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland, and Rock.

Industry projections indicate the greatest employment growth over the next few years is likely to occur in “Education and Health Services” with 24 percent growth (5,660 workers). “Ambulatory Health Care Services”, a subset of “Education and Health Services”, is the largest growth industry based on percentage of growth with 40.5 percent. In terms of workers, the “Trade” industry is expected to increase by 4,300 workers, second only to “Education and Health Services”.

Table 1.5.3 Occupation Projections for Southwest Wisconsin Workforce Development Area 2002-2012

Occupational Title	Estimate employment		Annual average			Annual average wage
	2002	2012	New Jobs	Replacements	Total Openings	
Total, All Occupations	117,650	134,450	1,680	2,890	4,570	\$31,161
Management	4,400	5,150	80	80	160	\$65,400
Business/Financial	2,820	3,470	70	50	120	\$41,078
Computer & Mathematical	1,360	1,800	40	20	60	\$51,172
Architecture/Engineering	1,740	1,910	20	40	60	\$52,348
Life, Physical, and Social Science	870	1,030	20	20	40	\$46,206
Community/Social Services	1,750	2,110	40	30	70	\$39,415
Legal	390	470	10	0	10	\$66,726
Ed, Training, & Library	7,230	8,580	140	160	300	\$35,782
Arts/Design/Entertainment/Sports/Media	1,350	1,550	20	30	50	\$29,725
Healthcare Practitioners & Tech	5,360	6,940	160	100	260	\$53,052
Healthcare Support	3,240	4,320	110	50	160	\$20,766
Protective Service	2,200	2,570	40	60	100	\$32,509
Food Preparation & Serving	9,750	10,910	120	390	510	\$16,223
Build & Grounds Cleaning/Maintenance	3,550	4,100	60	70	130	\$20,709
Personal Care and Service	2,670	3,350	70	60	130	\$18,132
Sales and Related	11,610	13,140	150	410	560	\$26,517
Office/Administrative Support	20,190	22,360	220	470	690	\$25,886
Farming/Fishing/Forestry	140	140	0	0	0	\$22,884
Construction/Extraction	4,830	5,810	100	100	200	\$39,731
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	4,590	5,240	70	110	180	\$35,503
Production	17,490	17,740	30	420	450	\$33,964
Trans/Material Moving	10,140	11,740	160	220	380	\$27,345

Source: State of Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, 2006

1.5.4 Income

Median household income for 2000 is shown in Table 1.5.4 below. The data reveal Brigham had a significantly higher median household income (\$57,500) as compared to the County (\$42,518) or State (\$43,791). The percentage of households with higher incomes, those earning \$100,000 to \$149,000, was also higher than the median incomes for either the County or State.

Table 1.5.4: Median Household Income, 2000

	Brigham		Iowa County	State of Wisconsin
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Households	330	100.0		
Less than \$10,000	17	5.2	7.0	7.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13	3.9	5.5	5.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	33	10.0	13.1	12.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	32	9.7	14.4	13.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	51	15.5	18.8	18.1
\$50,000 to \$74,999	81	24.5	24.5	22.7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	49	14.8	10.0	10.9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	42	12.7	4.9	6.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	7	2.1	0.9	1.5
\$200,000 or more	5	1.5	1.0	1.5
Median household income (dollars)	57,500	-	42,518	43,791

2000 Census, SF-3

1.6 Vision, Goals, and Objective Statements

This section contains the 20-Year Vision Statement and Brigham’s goals and objectives. The vision helps to establish where the town is going; it’s goals and objectives identify what the plan should accomplish. Goals are statements that describe a desired future condition, often in general terms. Objectives are statements that describe a specific future condition to be attained, to reach the established goals.

1.6.1 20-Year Vision Statement

Natural beauty, agriculture, recreational opportunities, rural atmosphere and a sense of community are some of the top reasons people choose to stay or move into Brigham. Therefore, many residents want to keep and improve their farms, maintain their homes and property and protect their investments. Existing structures will be improved and new buildings will be constructed. By achieving this future vision, Brigham will continue to appeal to residents and visitors, and in turn preserve much of its rural character. This will be accomplished by promoting orderly growth consistent with Brigham’s present character, while being ever cognizant of balancing services and taxation.

1.6.2 Goals

The following goals and objective statements were jointly developed by the Town of Brigham Plan Commission, Town Focus Groups, and its consultants.

1. Maintain and preserve rural character.
2. Preserve agricultural opportunities.
3. Protect the environment.
4. Protect and preserve the natural beauty.
5. Preserve and enhance cultural resources.
6. Encourage safe and environmentally sound recreational activities.
7. Protect rights of landowners and residents.
8. Continue to maintain community safety.
9. Consider economic development efforts that complement Brigham's location and resources.
10. Enhance cooperation with local, regional, and state entities.
11. Follow and implement this Comprehensive Plan.
12. Ensure new housing maintains the Town's rural character.
13. Maintain traffic circulation and facilities.
14. Continue to maintain public service and low facility costs.

1.6.3 Goals and Objective Statements

Objective statements were written for each goal identified in 1.6.2 above. The objective statement is a narrative used to describe the intent or policies associated with each goal.

1) Maintain and preserve rural character.

The Town of Brigham is characterized by its geography, residents, absentee landowners, and planned development. This includes large open areas, wetlands, forests, croplands, meadows, pastures and undeveloped land. Sweeping countryside vistas overlook valleys and ridge tops. Traffic from driveways and over rural roads is moderate. Many regions have only a moderate density of visible buildings, many of which are farm-related. New homes and other structures are usually located and designed to be compatible with a rural landscape.

Brigham is creating a sense of a rural community among its residents. Many residents know one another; some are long-time residents; some work in the community. Residents are often active participants in community functions and organizations. It is possible to make a living within Brigham, in agriculture, cottage industries and home-based businesses, which are consistent with the Town's conditional uses, ordinances and comprehensive plan.

2) Preserve agricultural opportunities.

Brigham is a vibrant, rural, agriculture-based community strongly linked to its traditions, yet also implementing new agricultural methods. Brigham supports actions and policies that maximize farmers' abilities to pursue agricultural-based activities, which are consistent with the comprehensive plan. Some residents are engaged in farming lifestyles, in part because Wisconsin

continues to provide support and has policies to protect farm land. The Town recognizes farming as an economic pursuit, as well as a lifestyle.

Continued viability of Brigham's farms depends on adequate cropland. Brigham supports development policies that maximize the preservation of available agricultural land. The Town also recognizes the potential broad spectrum of agriculturally-related activities. For example, the Town is ideally located for production and direct marketing of agricultural products to the local community and nearby urban and suburban residents.

3) Protect the environment.

Brigham's natural environment is an irreplaceable resource. Protection of these natural features, such as ground water, wetlands, floodplains and others, is an important consideration when considering development.

Brigham recognizes that diversity of species has an important environmental value. The Town's citizens appreciate the value and scarceness of native communities and understand the need of large tracts of undeveloped land to sustain wildlife. When considering development proposals, Brigham will encourage those that enhance, sustain and protect native communities and wildlife habitat. The Town should be proactive in protecting its environment, particularly in response to environmental issues such as plant and animal diseases and invasive and exotic species.

The Town shall continue to review existing controls that will protect air, water, and land. The Town shall be proactive and consider development of alternative energy sources, particularly those shown to be economically viable.

4) Protect and preserve natural beauty.

Brigham's natural beauty is dependent on many of the qualities that contribute to rural character. The visual richness of the terrain stems from a diverse natural environment, some of which include wetlands, woodlands, prairies, pine relicts, rock outcroppings, and streams. Brigham will consider preservation of this natural beauty when evaluating development proposals.

5) Preserve and enhance cultural resources.

Brigham has extensive prehistoric and historic cultural resources and contemporary lifestyles, which shall be protected and enhanced. Native American rock art exists in the Town. Historic structures listed or eligible for listing on State and National historic registries, and lifestyles such as farming and conservation of land are a few examples of Brigham's heritage. The Town shall strive to maintain a good relationship with Barneveld, because the two communities share many cultural resources important to residents, schools, organizations, and community events.

The Town shall work with local, regional and state agencies to educate residents about cultural resources. The Town should encourage those who are seeking funding to preserve and enhance these resources.

6) Encourage safe and environmentally sound recreational activities.

The Town's environmental features and cultural resources—such as hunting, bird watching, fishing, bicycling and hiking—could be attractions. The Town should consider tourism development that is safe and seeks to balance needs with safety standards.

7) Protect rights of landowners and residents.

The Town will utilize consistent policies and procedures, which are fair to all landowners and residents and encourage a sense of community among these individuals, while preserving public

health, welfare, and the Town's character. Landowners, residents and Town officials will work together, using the comprehensive plan and ordinances, to enable orderly development, while assuring taxes received and services provided are in balance.

8) Continue to maintain community safety.

Community safety is an important factor contributing to the Town's quality of life and well-being. Maintaining sufficient volunteers for emergency services, assisting law enforcement efforts, promoting safe living and enhancing quality of life are paramount to Brigham's future. Brigham officials are expected to maintain an open community dialog with residents and to protect and make the community aware of potentially harmful conditions and to respond accordingly.

9) Consider economic development efforts that complement the Town's location and resources.

Brigham will review and consider economic developments that enhance the Town's agriculture-based economy. Brigham will also identify opportunities for economic development that reflect the Town's character, resources and available services. The Town will review and consider opportunities to enable family businesses, cottage industries, home occupations, and agriculturally-related businesses.

Development requiring municipal services and direct four-lane highway access will be directed in or near Barneveld and near highway interchanges. Economic development efforts in the more rural portions of the Town will be focused on agriculture, recreation, tourism and low-impact businesses.

US Highway 18/151 corridor may provide growth options, including commercial or light industrial, as permitted by zoning and conditional use permits. The Town's guidelines will ensure that development is attractive, functional, and safe.

10) Enhance cooperation with local, regional, and state entities.

Brigham seeks to establish and utilize communications to build a spirit of cooperation for solving development, infrastructure, and budgetary problems with the governments of neighboring villages and towns, Iowa County, and the State of Wisconsin, as well as with Brigham residents. Working with non-profit groups, benevolent organizations, and conservation programs will enhance Brigham's role as a leader in community building and fiscal sustainability, and is therefore expected of the Town Board. Continued support for and partnership with the Barneveld School District, fire and rescue services, law enforcement agencies, Iowa County, and others is essential to maintain a quality of life and economic status of this and surrounding communities.

11) Follow and implement this Comprehensive Plan.

Recognizing the hard work and dedication of numerous groups, individuals and organizations, this comprehensive plan shall be implemented to realize the desired improvements. Development decisions will be consistent with the adopted plan, as required by State Statutes. Where recommended by this plan, the Brigham Town Board will update ordinances, assign tasks, or develop ad hoc committees to increase the likelihood of successful goal achievement, protection of residents' rights, preservation of land values and aesthetic appeal, and satisfactory delivery of town services in an efficient and cost effective manner. A procedure for reviewing and then amending this plan is provided within the plan in order to keep the document current and usable.

12) Ensure new housing maintains the Town's rural character.

New housing construction will respect topographical and drainage conditions throughout the town, will preserve environmental or cultural resources, and provide transitions between developed areas

and rural lands. Dense residential development, required by special needs populations, will be encouraged to build in the Village of Barneveld.

13) Maintain traffic circulation and facilities.

Brigham will continue to provide a safe, efficient, and economically sound network of roads that meets the needs of all its residents, businesses, and visitors. Funding and upkeep activities will recognize existing resources, like USH 18/151 access and the Military Ridge State Trail, as key components of an effective and well-rounded transportation system while working to maintain local roads that link Brigham to destinations throughout the region. The town will coordinate the provision and improvement of transportation infrastructure with land use and development in and adjacent to Brigham.

14) Continue to maintain public service and low facility costs.

In order to ensure that Brigham residents and businesses are adequately served by desired public utilities and facilities in a cost-effective way and in a manner that promotes a high quality of life, Brigham will work to respond to community needs. This includes coordinating capital improvements with development, efficiently managing resources, and seeking grants and other revenue generating ventures as deemed appropriate by the Town Board. Keeping sufficient levels of service may require Brigham to work with other jurisdictions to identify cost-sharing or cooperative agreements to lower costs.