

P.1-4 - Planning Area

CITY OF SUN PRAIRIE
Comprehensive Plan 2019-2039

Volume 1: Community Indicators Report

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION



Cannery Square

Welcome to the City of Sun Prairie Comprehensive Plan! This plan is intended to guide decisions and actions affecting the growth and development of the City of Sun Prairie over the next two decades and beyond, consistent with the requirements of Wisconsin Statutes 66.1001.

This chapter provides the foundation for the Comprehensive Plan, describing the purpose of the plan, requirements of state law, and definition of the planning area. The chapter also provides demographic history and projections and a summary of previously completed plans and studies.

This is Volume 1 of the plan, providing background data and analysis to inform the creation of the policy content of the plan found in Volume 2.

Purpose & Intent

The Comprehensive Plan is a resource for managing the growth of the City of Sun Prairie. It is designed to be a working document used by City officials to direct community development decisions, to assist with capital and operational budgeting, and as a tool to focus and stimulate private housing, business and industrial investment in the community.

A Comprehensive Plan functions as an umbrella document that considers most issues affected by City government, and it is to be used in coordination with other documents and ordinances. The plan refers to many other plans and studies that address specific topics in greater detail.

The plan is implemented through the use of ordinances, especially the zoning ordinance and subdi-

vision ordinance. This plan is intended to help the Plan Commission and City Council apply those ordinances; in fact, State statutes require that certain decisions must be consistent with this Plan. In some cases it may be necessary to amend those ordinances to ensure consistency with this Plan.

The Plan as a Living Guide

The plan represents the City's best effort to address current issues and anticipate future needs, but it can and should be amended as conditions warrant reconsideration of policies in the plan. Volume 2: Chapter 10 describes how the plan will be amended to manage and maintain its relevance as policy and development guide.

Statutory Requirements

Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning law [§66.1001 Wis. Stats.] was adopted in October of 1999. The law requires that if a local government unit enacts or amends any of the following ordinances, the ordinance must be consistent with that local governmental unit's comprehensive plan:

- » Official maps
- » Local subdivision regulations
- » General zoning ordinances
- » Shoreland/wetland zoning ordinance

Wis. Stat. 66.1001 does not mandate specific land use policies communities must adopt, rather it requires that certain topics must be addressed, and the procedures for plan creation, adoption, and amendments.

Comprehensive Planning Elements & Organization

Wis. Stat. 66.1001 Law outlines nine elements that must be included in a community's comprehensive plan:

- » Issues and Opportunities
- » Agricultural, Natural & Cultural Resources
- » Utilities & Community Facilities
- » Intergovernmental Cooperation
- » Economic Development
- » Housing
- » Transportation
- » Land Use
- » Implementation

Each of these elements is included in this plan (Chapters 2-10), in each of two volumes.

Volume 1 contains the background data and information necessary to understand the current planning context within the community at the time of preparation of the plan, including a summary of public input.

Volume 2 is the "policy" document - it describes the goals, policies and actions intended to guide the orderly growth of the City and its environs over the next 20 years.

Planning Jurisdiction

The study area for this plan includes all lands in which the City has both a short-term and long-term interest in planning and development activity. The planning area includes all lands within the current municipal limits and those unincorporated lands within which the City has some form of authority over development.

Figure 1-1 illustrates the City of Sun Prairie and its extraterritorial jurisdiction area (Sun Prairie ETJ) in relation to surrounding communities. The City's growth and authority are constrained to the north, west and south by other municipalities and by agreements with these neighbors. This area is not a planned growth area - it is the area within which Sun Prairie has or could have some influence in terms of future development, and as such the City has a strong interest in studying this area closely as part of this planning process.

The City is approximately 8,012 acres in size, and the planning jurisdiction is approximately 24,688 acres.

WHY PLAN?

The purpose of this plan is to establish a shared vision for Sun Prairie to guide future actions and decisions. This guidance improves the City's ability to achieve desired ends and act with consistency over time.

PLAN MAINTENANCE

The plan can and should be amended from time to time to adjust to changing conditions, and it should be fully updated with new data at least every 10 years.

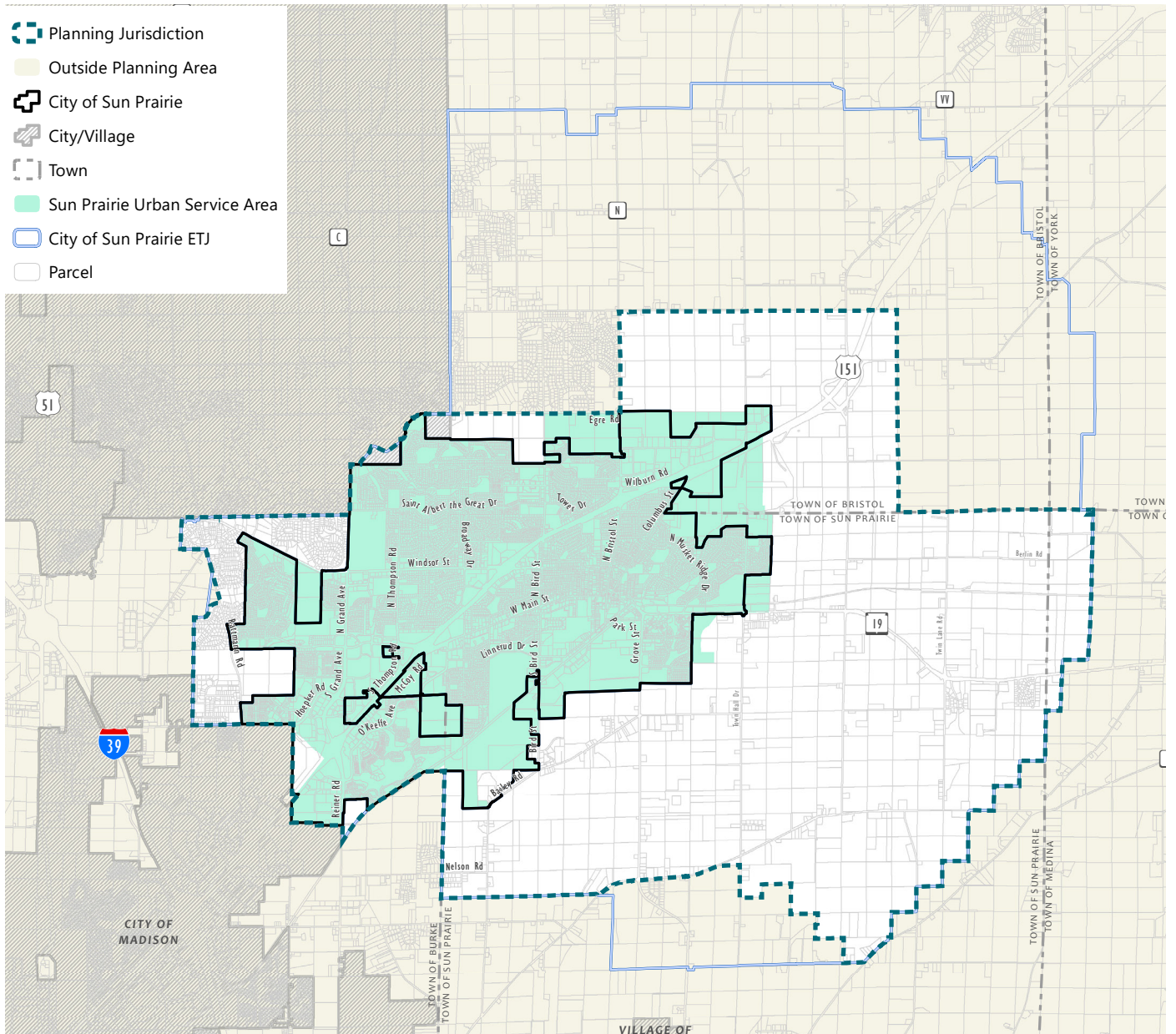
ORGANIZATION

This plan is organized into a data document (Volume 1) and a policy document (Volume 2). Each volume has chapters that generally align with the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law.

WHAT IS THE PLANNING JURISDICTION?

The Planning Jurisdiction is the geographic area in which the City has the greatest ability to affect land use decisions over the next 20 years. This area is defined either by the statutory limits of the City's extraterritorial plat review authority (3 miles from the City limits) or by agreements with neighboring jurisdictions that define certain growth boundaries.

Figure 1-1: Sun Prairie Planning Area (See Map 1-1 in Appendix D)



Regional Context

Sun Prairie is a community of about 34,000 located immediately northeast of the City of Madison, Wisconsin. The City is well-situated regionally, with excellent access to major transportation routes and facilities. It is located 75 miles west of Milwaukee, and 155 miles northwest of Chicago. Known for local traditions such as Cornfest and Groundhog Day events, and as the birthplace of artist Georgia O'Keefe, Sun Prairie is part of a growing region with a strong economy. Anchored by State government and the University of Wisconsin and major employers such as Epic Systems and American Family Insurance, the Madison-area economy attracts people.

Sun Prairie is well-served by regional transportation facilities with United States Highway (USH) 151 and State Highway (STH) 19 passing through the City, and Interstates (I) 39, 90, and 94 located two miles west and five miles south of the City. The City is also well-served by the Dane County Regional Airport, located about five miles west within the City of Madison. This has had many positive impacts on Sun Prairie, which is home to several corporate headquarters and has enjoyed success in developing a high quality business park with a diverse mix of employers.

Sun Prairie has become known in the region for its high quality of life, its excellent parks and recreation programs, its exceptional public school system, and a practical approach to the development and redevelopment of the community. These factors have helped to make the City a very attractive location for families moving into the Madison region.



Regional Location

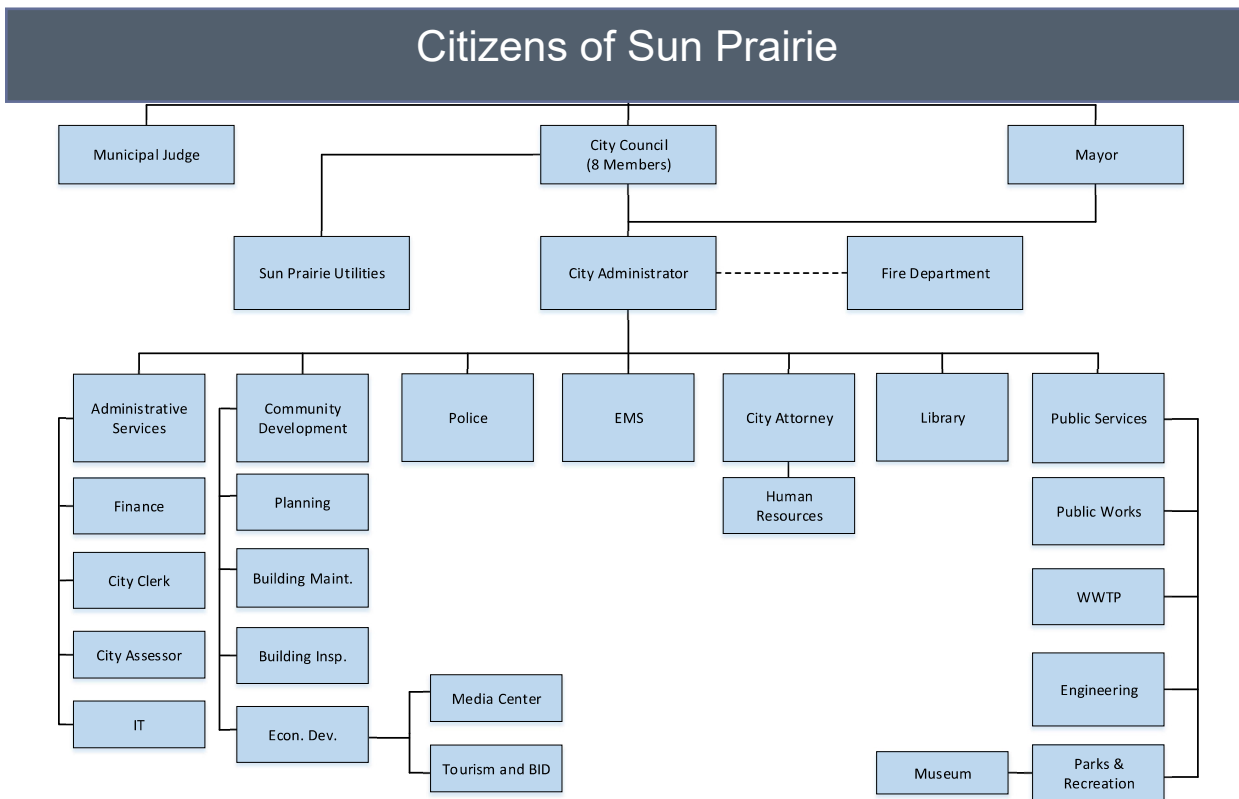
Local Government Profile

The former Village of Sun Prairie incorporated as a city in 1958 and operates under a mayor-council form of government, with a full-time City Administrator. The Common Council consists of eight alderpersons elected by district, with two representatives from each of four voting districts serving staggered two-year terms. The Mayor is elected at-large and also serves a two-year term.

The Council operates via a committee system that includes four primary Council Committees: the Committee of the Whole, the Finance Committee, the Personnel Committee, and the Public Works Committee. In addition, there are several appointed City boards and commissions that deal with specific issues in the community. Among these are the Plan Commission, the Parks and Recreation Com-

mission, the Transit Commission, the Police and Fire Commission, and the Tourism Commission, all of which deal with issues that are very relevant to this Comprehensive Plan. The current organizational chart for the City government is shown in Figure 1-2.

Figure 1-2: Sun Prairie Organizational Chart

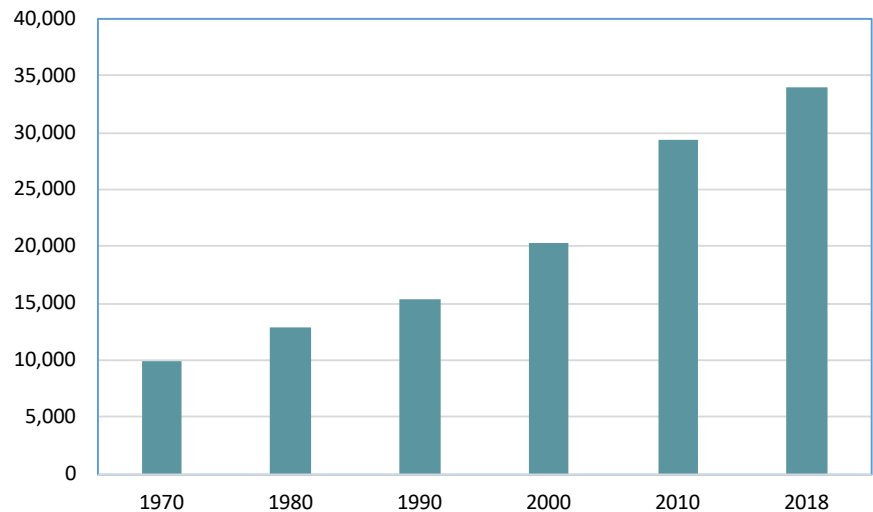


Key Community Indicators

Population Trends

The City of Sun Prairie has experienced strong population growth since its transition from a village to a city in 1958, undergoing a transformation from a relatively small community of less than 4,000 people to a substantial suburban edge city with an estimated 33,966 people in 2018 (based upon Wisconsin Department of Administration (WI DOA) estimates). The highest rate of population growth occurred between 1960 and 1970 when the population grew from 4,008 to 9,935 persons - an increase of 147.9%. The City's population grew by 30.2% during the 1970's, 18.7% during the 1980's, 32.7% during the 1990's and by 44.2% from 2000 through 2010. The slowest growth over the past 60 years occurred in the late 1970's and

Figure 1-3: Population Trends - Sun Prairie



Source: 1970 - 2010 Census, WI DOA Estimates

early 1980's, when sanitary sewer treatment plant issues and national economic conditions constrained new housing development. Beginning in the late 1990's, the City experienced a surge in new residential building activity and

population growth. Sun Prairie has been one of the fastest growing communities in the state since the 2000, according to the US Census. This rate has slowed since the 2010 Census, reflecting the lingering regional effects of the Great

Recession, but the City is still one of the fastest-growing communities in Wisconsin. According to DOA estimates, the City of Sun Prairie ranked second in the state in persons added from 2010 to 2018 (4,602) and third in the state in terms of percentage growth (15.7%) over this period, when compared to all communities with populations over 10,000 persons. Dane County has been the fastest-growing county in the state, and Sun Prairie has seen a substantial share of this growth over the past decade.

A NOTE ABOUT CENSUS DATA

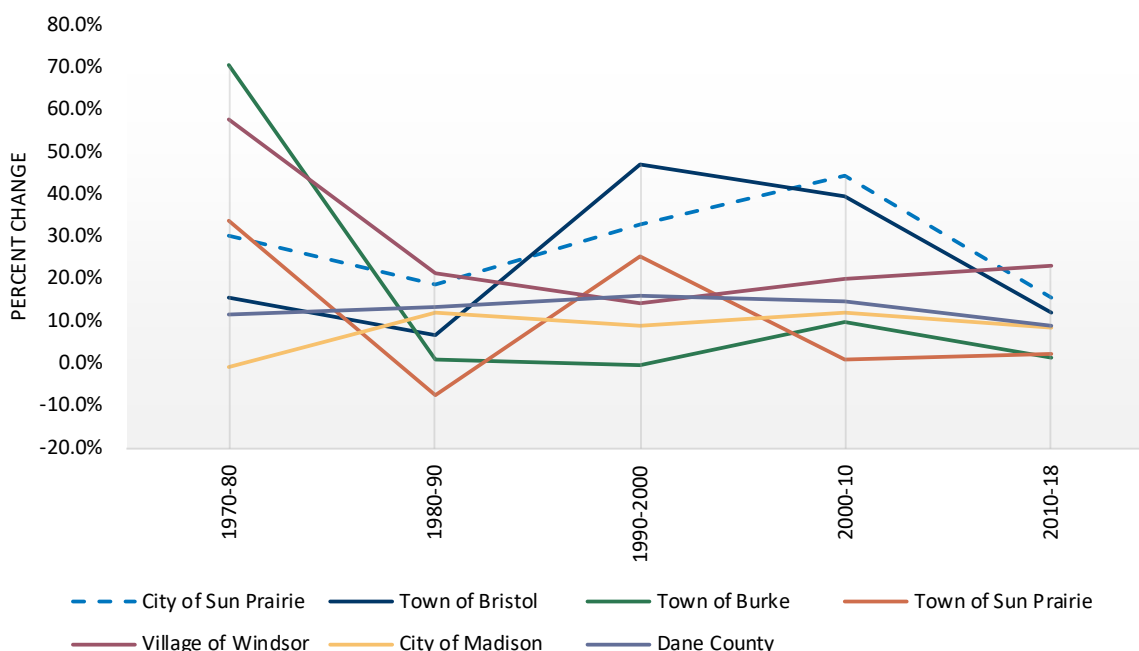
One of the important sources of data in this plan is the U.S. Census Bureau. The Census Bureau collects basic data every 10 years as part of the federal population census, but it also collects much more information every year through the American Community Survey (ACS). That data is collected using a relatively small sample of the local population, which is then reported not as a snapshot in time, but as a reflection of conditions over a five-year sampling period. The data are reported as “estimates” and every estimate has a certain amount of error calculated based on the number of responses in the sample. Wherever ACS data is used in this plan, it is presented as a range, indicating that the actual amount is somewhere in that range. For example, the number of housing units in Sun Prairie was estimated by the ACS for the period 2013-2017 as 13,500 plus or minus 386. This plan shows that the ACS estimate is 13,114 - 13,886 housing units.

Table 1-1: Population Trends - Sun Prairie and Surrounding Communities

	City of Sun Prairie	Town of Bristol	Town of Burke	Town of Sun Prairie	Village of Windsor	City of Madison	Dane County
1970	9,935	1,491	1,742	1,490	2,415	171,809	290,272
1980	12,931	1,723	2,967	1,990	3,812	170,616	323,545
1990	15,352	1,835	3,000	1,839	4,620	190,766	367,085
2000	20,369	2,698	2,990	2,308	5,286	208,054	426,526
2010	29,364	3,765	3,284	2,326	6,345	233,209	488,073
2018	33,966	4,221	3,327	2,381	7,795	252,546	530,519

Source: 1970 - 2010 Census, WI DOA Estimates

Figure 1-4: Percent Population Change by Decade - Sun Prairie and Surrounding Communities



Source: 1970 - 2010 Census, WI DOA Estimates

Population Forecasts

It is difficult to accurately project population growth for communities with fewer than 50,000 residents, and accuracy drops the further out you try to project. Unforeseen changes in the local or regional economy, outside influences such as land use and development decisions made by adjacent communities, or significant demographic trends can dramatically alter population growth in small areas. However, planning for the future requires an attempt to anticipate what that future may bring.

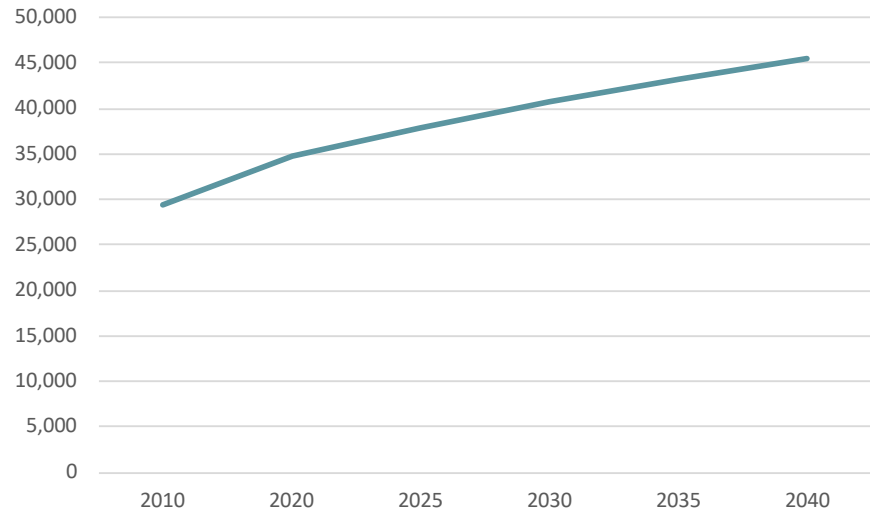
The Wisconsin DOA prepares population projections for all municipalities in the state. The DOA projection method (described in detail on their website) starts with an overall population projection for the state, which is then allocated to the 72 counties. County projections are then allocated to each municipality, with some consideration of local factors and trends.

According to the DOA's 2013 projections (most recent available), the City of Sun Prairie will reach a population of 45,580 in 2040, or a 55% increase from the 2010 US Census population of 29,364. This equates to a population increase of about 18% per decade.

Diversity/Ethnicity

A comparison of race and ethnicity data from the 2000 Census and the 2006-2010 and 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) reveals a gradual diversification of the City's racial makeup. According to 2013-2017 ACS estimates, residents identified as roughly 82% white, 8% African-American, 5% Asian and 5% multiple or "other" races. Roughly 5% identified as Latino or Hispanic.

Figure 1-7: Population Projections - Sun Prairie



Source: 2010 Census, WI DOA Projections

Table 1-2: Population by Race and Latino or Hispanic - Sun Prairie

Race and Latino or Hispanic	2000	Avg. 2006-2010	Avg. 2013-2017
White	85.4%	87.5 - 91.0%	80.6 - 84.2%
African-American	6.1%	2.6 - 5.3%	6.4 - 9.1%
Asian and Other	3.7%	2.1 - 3.6%	3.9 - 6.2%
Native-American	0.3%	0.0 - 0.1%	0.0 - 0.3%
Native Hawaiian	0.0%	0.0 - 0.1%	0.0 - 0.1%
Two of More Races or Other Race	3.0%	2.8 - 4.9%	3.4 - 5.8%
Latino or Hispanic	4.3%	2.7 - 5.4%	3.4 - 6.4%

Source: 2000 Census, 2006-2010 and 2013-2017 ACS Estimates

Table 1-3: Sun Prairie Area School District Enrollment by Race: 2014-15 Through 2018-19

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2014-15 to 2018-19 Change
White	66.9%	66.6%	64.7%	63.2%	62.3%	-4.6%
African-American	9.8%	9.8%	9.6%	9.9%	10.1%	0.3%
Asian	7.2%	7.7%	9.1%	9.9%	9.9%	2.7%
Native-American	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	-0.1%
Native Hawaiian	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Two or More Races	7.1%	7.2%	7.5%	8.1%	8.3%	1.2%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Instruction WISEdash Portal

Changes in the makeup of the school population, as reported in the Sun Prairie Area School District enrollment data, are another source that may provide some indication of recent changes in diversity/ethnicity within the City. As noted in Table 1-3, enrollment data indicates that since 2014 the student population is becoming more diverse, with African American, Hispanic, Asian and those identifying as two or more races comprising an increased percentage of the overall enrollment.

Note: Additional data on demographics, housing and economics are discussed in Volume I: Chapters 6 and 7.

Other Planning Documents

A number of existing City and regional plans were reviewed and pertinent information helped to shape this plan. These plans are summarized on the following pages.

Business District Revitalization Plan (2001)

The purpose of this document is to provide a guide for the redevelopment of the Downtown in order to ensure that planning redevelopment activities meet the long-term goals of the City. The revitalization study area generally borders Jones Street to the West, Dewey Street to the East, the South boundary is the railroad, and the North boundary is approximately one block north of Main Street. The revitalization study area encompasses 172 parcels. The plan includes recommendations for redevelopment, transportation, streetscaping/wayfinding, and parking for three sub-district areas: Main Street Historic

DID YOU KNOW?

In 2015 the City of Sun Prairie created an Ad Hoc Steering Committee on Diversity. The Committee was tasked with (1) providing recommendations to enhance the City's capability to locate, recruit and hire qualified candidates with diverse backgrounds, and (2) identifying and providing a better understanding of the unique needs of different individuals and communities within Sun Prairie regarding City Services.

District, Historic Four Corners District, and the Market Street District.

This plan builds on the 2001 Business District Revitalization Plan, which included Cannery Square, and outlines the next series of redevelopment efforts and offers additional recommendations for streetscape enhancements for the

Downtown Revitalization Plan, Phase 2 (2004)



Business District Revitalization Plan (2001)

area just west of Cannery Square. The Phase 2 planning area is located immediately south of and including the 100 and 200 blocks of the City's Main Street business district. The area is bound by East Main Street, Bristol Street, Linnerud Drive and Market Street.

This plan builds upon the Business District Revitalization Plan and Phase 1 master plan and includes four redevelopment areas: Main Street/Lane Street District, Washington Mills/City Garage Sites, Bristol Street District and Linnerud/Rail District.

- » Recommendations for the Main Street/Lane Street District include street, alley and parking improvements, new commercial and residential development, Heroes' Park, improved rear facades and a pedestrian walkway system.
- » Recommendations for the Washington Mills/City Garage Sites include relocation of City Garage facilities to create a large parcel for redevelopment and a departure of manufacturing facilities and redevelopment in the long term.
- » Improvements to the Bristol Street District include encouraging reinvestment by business and smaller developers along the corridor and targeting small business, entrepreneurs and other investors.
- » Improvements to the Linnerud Drive/Rail District include reinvestment in the Granary building, working with businesses in the area to accommodate potential rail and parking facilities. The plan also includes design guidelines and recommendations for branding and



Downtown Revitalization Plan, Phase 2 (2004)

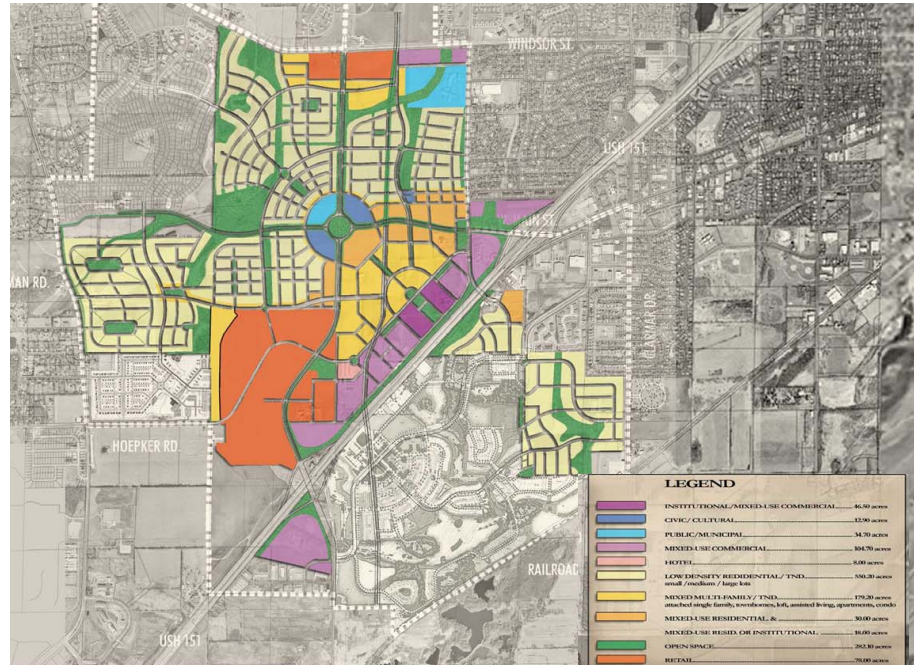
wayfinding.

West Side Plan (2004),
Amendment (2006),

Amendment (2015)

Due to rapid growth experienced by the City and the desire to avoid sprawl, the City hired a consultant team to create a master plan for the west side. The plan has traditional suburban development with

a village-like urban core at the center. Neighborhoods are connected to the Community Core via two formal boulevards (CTH C and Main Street). The Community Core District is bounded by Main Street on the north, CTH C on the west and US 151 on the south. This district includes institutional and/or commercial users. The plan includes a Town Square District, located around the intersection of Hoepker Road and CTH C, which is intended to be a gateway to the west side. This district includes a mix of uses with retail (restaurant, hotel, office, residential uses). Around the intersection of Main Street and CTH C a Green Circle District was included in the plan. The district was intended to combine sculptur-



West Side Plan Amendment (2006)

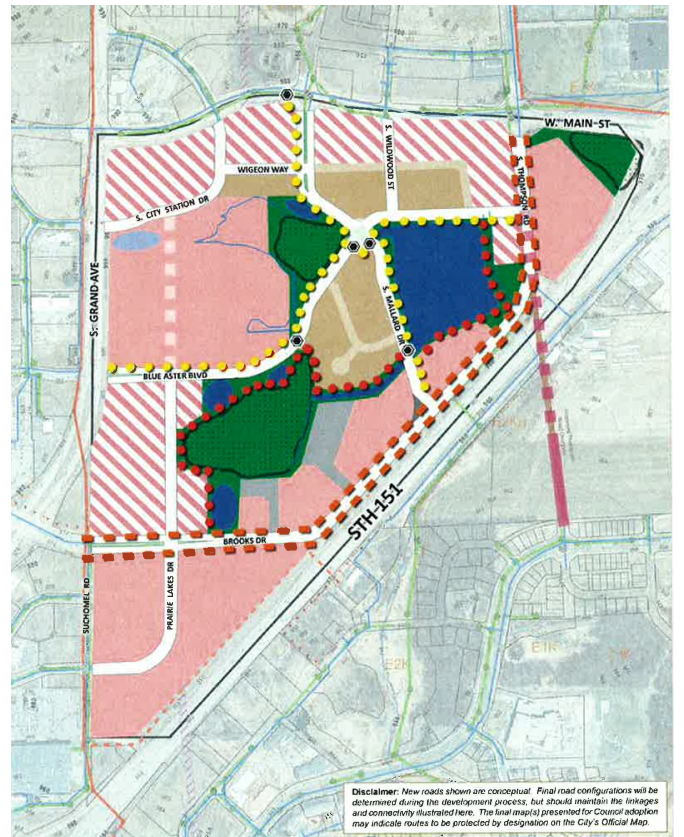


Westside - Future Land Use Plan
CITY OF SUN PRAIRIE, DANE COUNTY, WI

FUTURE LAND USE LEGEND		EXISTING CONDITIONS LEGEND	
Institutional (24 Acres)	Mixed Residential (15 Acres)	Sanitary Manholes	Proposed Underground Electric Lines
Commercial (88 Acres)	Parks and Open Space (17 Acres)	Sanitary Manholes	Overhead Electric Transmission Line
Mixed-Use (16 Acres)	Stormwater Management (17 Acres)	Water Mains	Existing Overhead Electric Transmission Line
Existing/Future Roads (57.3 Acres)		Gas Line (sewers)	Delimited Wetland
		Overhead Poles	DNR Mapped Wetland

MSA

West Side Plan Amendment (2015)



Westside - Trails & Open Space Plan
CITY OF SUN PRAIRIE, DANE COUNTY, WI

FUTURE LAND USE LEGEND		DIKING FACILITIES LEGEND	
Institutional (24 Acres)	Park and Open Space (17 Acres)	Bike Lane	Enhanced Crossing
Mixed Residential (15 Acres)	Stormwater Management (17 Acres)	Multi-Use Path - Off-Road	
Commercial (88 Acres)	Lighting/Future Roads (57.3 Acres)	Multi-Use Path - In Lieu of Sidewalk	
Mixed-Use (16 Acres)			

MSA

West Side Plan Amendment (2015)

al civic, institutional and mixed use buildings around a modern roundabout. The plan also includes a Commercial Node District, which is comprised of the area south of Highway 19 and CTH intersection. The district is intended to include highly active commercial uses. The plan also includes 5 Neighborhood Districts. Each Neighborhood District includes a mix of residential unit types, mixed use commercial, civic/public uses and open space.

W. Main Street Corridor Plan (2006)

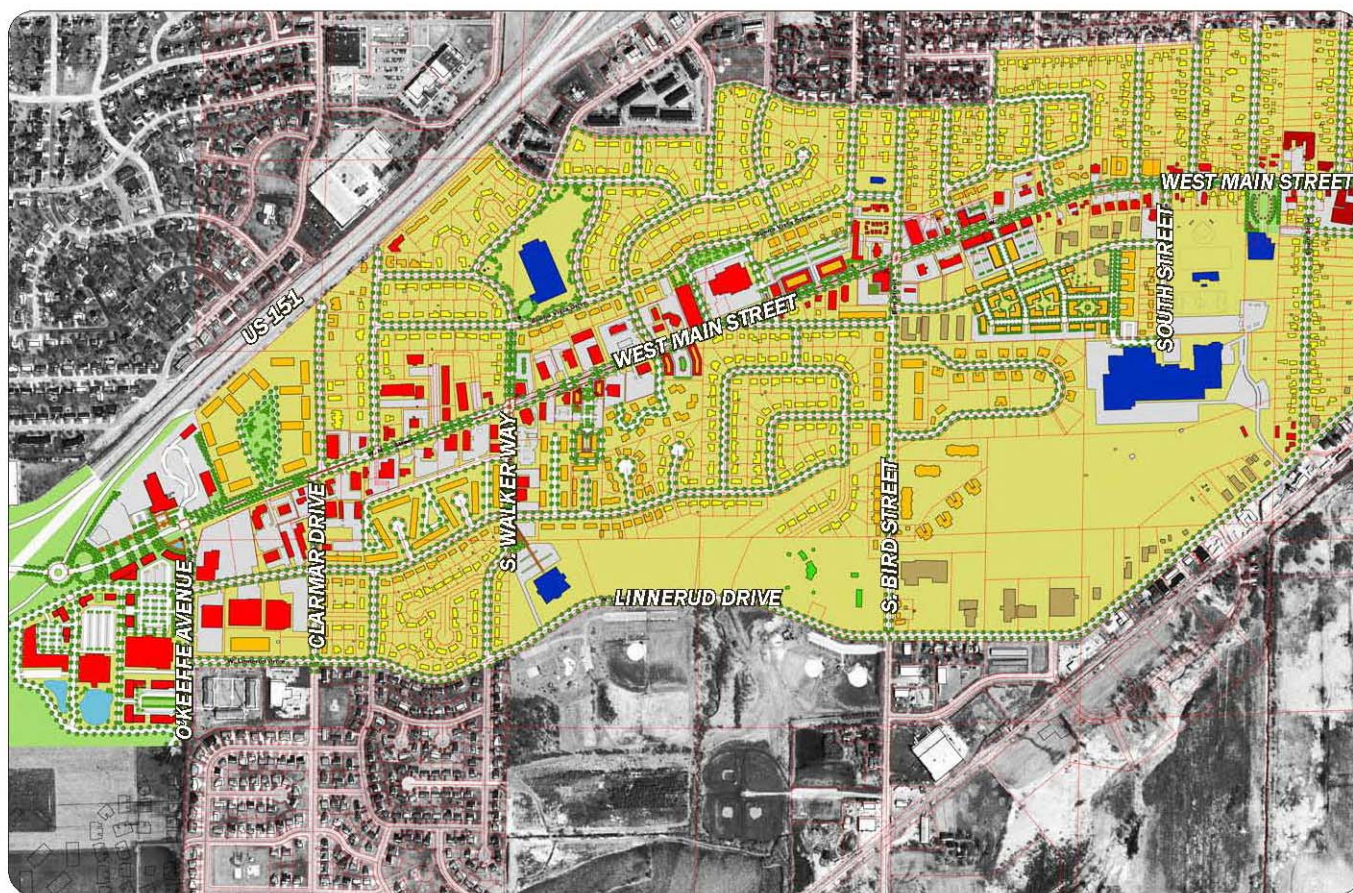
The West Main Street Corridor is a 1.75 mile stretch from the Highway 151 interchange to South Street. This area contains almost entirely commercial uses. For

planning purposes, this area was divided into three study areas: West, Central and East. This area is the connection between the expanding Westside Development and Downtown. The Corridor Plan envisions an increase in density to two- to four-story buildings, mixed uses and improved site development to accommodate automobiles and pedestrians throughout the corridor. The West Study Area is planned to be established as a gateway entrance to Sun Prairie through building placement, façade improvements and landscape development. Concepts for the Central Study Area include incremental infill projects as well as road and streetscape improvements. The East Study Area in-

cludes incremental infill projects and road and streetscape improvements to enhance the Main Street character that already exists. The plan also includes Block Code and Design Guidelines for the Corridor. The City chose to adopt the W. Main Street Overlay (MSO) zoning standards instead of implementing the Block Code and Design Guidelines.

Safe Routes to School Plan (2008)

The City's Safe Routes to School Plan aims to improve the health and safety of children by reviewing existing policies and conditions, performing a biking and walking audit and survey, and based on the analysis of those items, providing a



W. Main Street Corridor Plan (2006)

list of recommendations and an action plan. The community-wide issues the plan identified include the absence of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, lack of bicycle, pedestrian and driver education as well as safety issues at intersections. The plan also found the perception of walking and bicycling was not popular. The plan's recommendations included increasing the amount of educational programming, including developing Bike Rodeos and Walkable Communities Workshops, increasing enforcement in areas with known traffic safety issues and encouraging the use of non-motorized transportation. The plan also recommended completing the sidewalk network in neighborhoods surrounding school sites

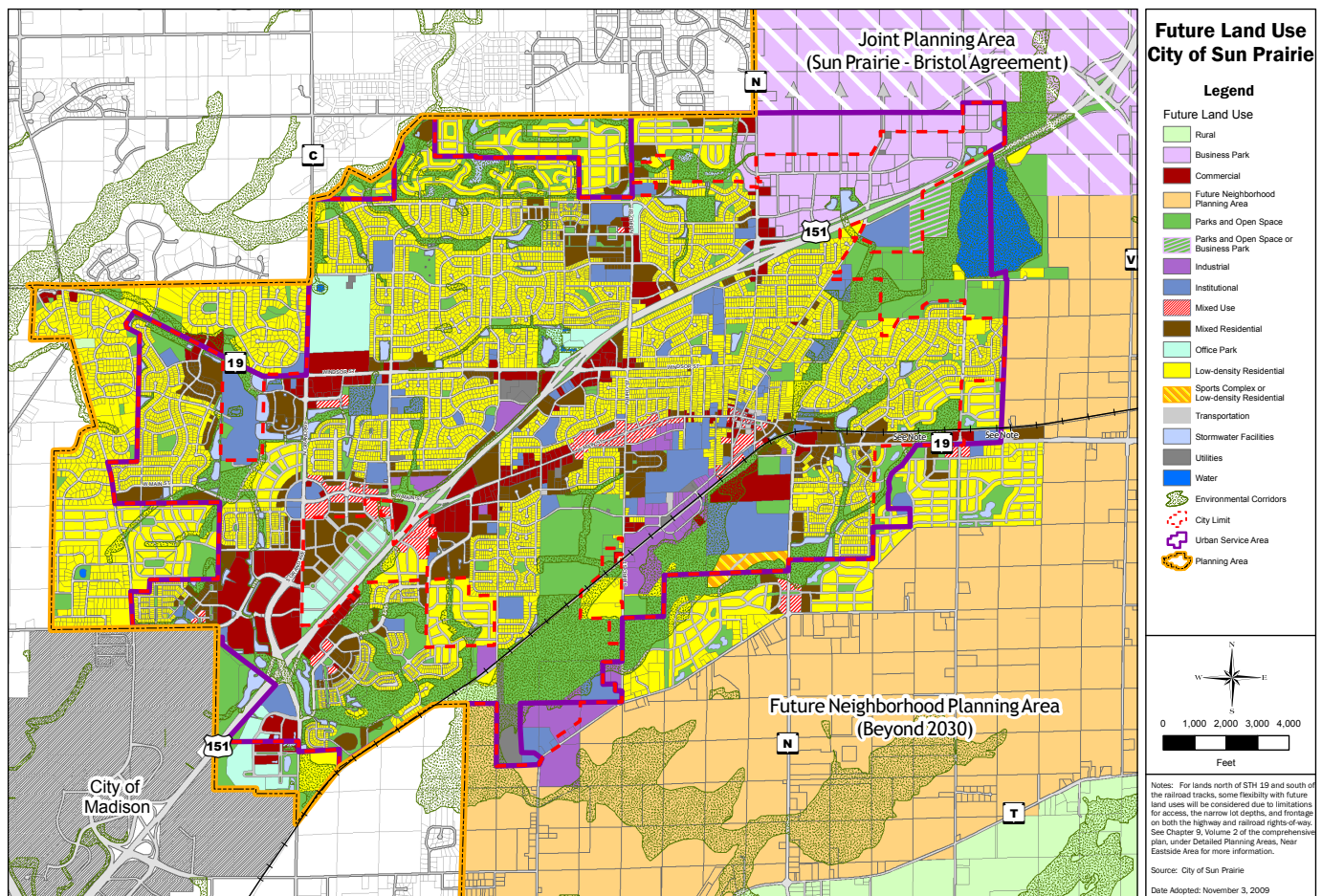
to enhance the perception of safety for walking or biking to school. Developing group walks to school, as well as developing encouragement programs to get students excited about walking or biking to school were also recommended.

Existing Comprehensive Plan (2009)

The City's existing Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 2009. Prominent trends addressed in this plan included:

- » Sun Prairie becoming more diverse
- » An increasing number of baby boomers (impact on housing)
- » An increasing number of multi-family developments

- » Slowing building permit activity after the Great Recession
- » Apparent market for continued downtown redevelopment and revitalization
- » An increase in density, New Urbanist Developments
- » An increase in retail space by 200% to 250% over the next 20 years – driven by Prairie Lakes development on the west side
- » School enrollment increasing rapidly
- » EMS and Fire Department calls increasing at a faster rate than the City's population
- » Focusing on sustainability throughout plan



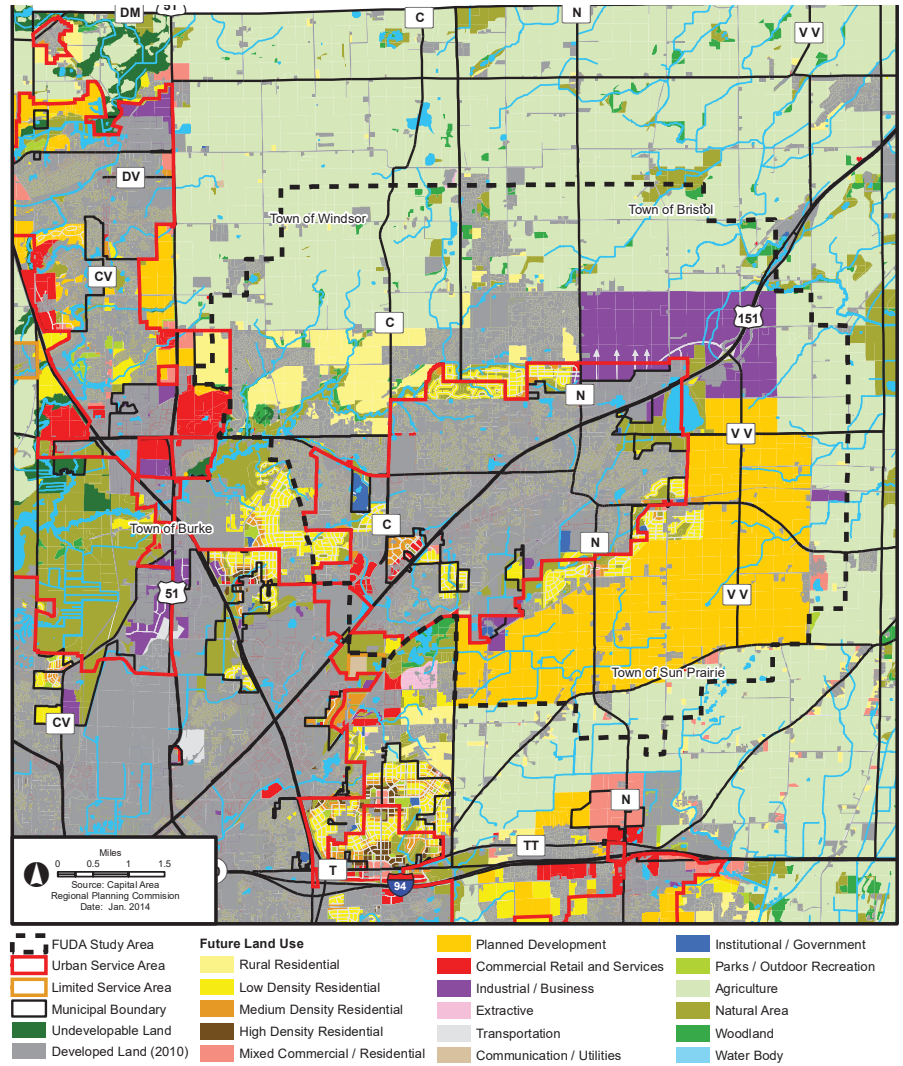
Existing Comprehensive Plan (2009)

Sun Prairie Environmental Conditions Report (2014)

The Environmental Conditions Report (ECR) is part of the Future Urban Development Area (FUDA) planning process. FUDA is a long-range planning process charged to the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission (CARPC) and local communities that have urban services areas (USAs). The FUDA is used when communities seek to expand their USA and include a full range of services, including public sewer and water. The ECR includes analysis on four topics: community development, natural resources, agricultural resources and other resources. The report also includes a Healthy Communities Comprehensive Plan Checklist. All of the information in this report is intended to be used to evaluate where development could occur, where resources should be protected, and where both can occur together.

Parks and Open Space Plan (POSP) (2017)

The City's Parks and Open Space Plan provides guidance for future improvements and expansions of the City's Park and Recreation system, with a focus on needs over the next five years. Sun Prairie's Park and Recreation system is one of its most valuable amenities and the planning process revealed that many people chose to live in Sun Prairie because of its park system (the City currently has over 400 acres of parkland). To implement the plan, the following policies were laid out: use the City's Official Map as an implementation tool for the POSP, assemble large parks, accept only land usable for active recreation for parkland dedications, require multi-family



Sun Prairie Environmental Conditions Report (2014)

Healthy Community Planning Checklist

This tool is adapted from Design for Health www.designforhealth.net (supported by Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Minnesota) and Minnesota Department of Health Metropolitan Common Council Comprehensive Plan Checklist.

The following tables compile criteria for healthy communities that were applied to the Sun Prairie Comprehensive Plan. Several components are applicable to many chapters however were not repeated for brevity. This is not an exhaustive list and could incorporate more variables. Additionally, Sun Prairie has several neighborhood and corridor plans that could provide more specifics in implementation and design in those areas. Ordinances, such as the zoning code, were consulted as needed. Sun Prairie can use this tool to determine any improvements or updates to existing plans, ordinances and programs. Note that Chapter 1 of the Sun Prairie Comprehensive Plan is the introduction and the plan has two volumes, 1 for existing conditions and 2 for goals, objectives, policies etc.

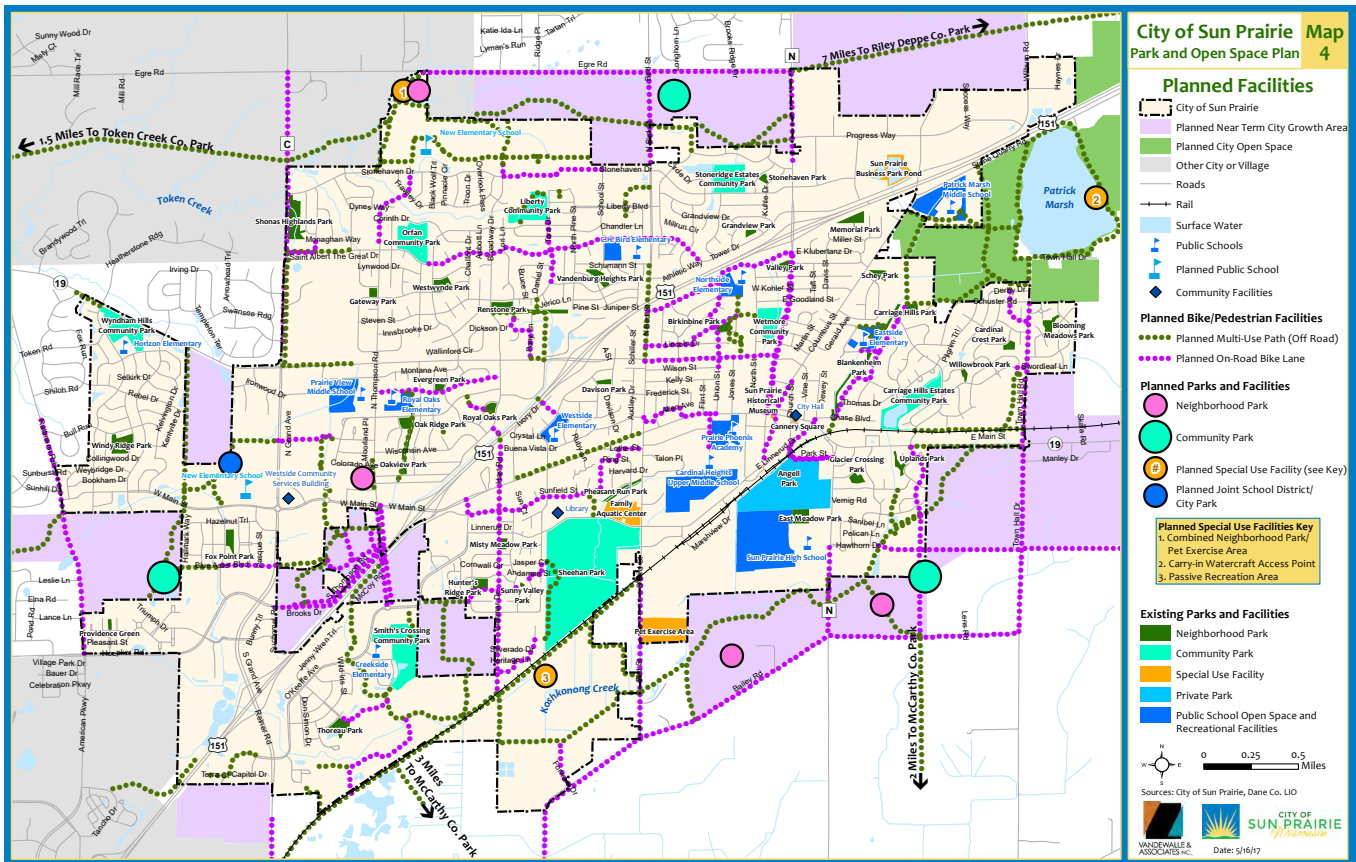
Chapter 2: Issues and Opportunities

Is there explicit language connecting the plan element to human health?	No	Connection of the plan element to human health is mostly implied. More explicit language connecting the plan element's policies and recommendations to human health is needed.
What other health topics, if any, could be incorporated into this section?		

Chapter 3: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources

Is there explicit language connecting the plan element to human health?	No	Connection of the plan element to human health is mostly implied. More explicit language connecting the plan element's policies and recommendations to human health is needed.
What other health topics, if any, could be incorporated into this section?		
Does the plan identify existing and plan for future opportunities for local food production (i.e. community gardens, protection of agricultural land)?	Yes	No official policy or program.
Has a community food security assessment (USDA ERS) been created to establish barriers to healthy food, income levels, lost farmland, community gardens and farmer's market availability within urbanized areas?	No	
Are there existing or planned vegetated buffers along all water bodies (preferably)		

Sun Prairie Environmental Conditions Report (2014)



Parks and Open Space Plan (2017)

developers to provide recreational facilities for residents, and plan for a potential new Community Center building, in addition to other more general policies. The plan estimates that the minimum park acreage needed to accommodate the City's projected population in 2027 is 165.9 acres. Some of the plan's other recommendations include completing a master plan for Sheehan Park; maintaining, updating and renovating existing park and trail facilities; new neighborhood parks along Thompson Road and in a planned growth area south of the Sun Prairie High School; new community parks on the north side growth area (in the near term) and on the west and east sides in later phases.

Ad Hoc Steering Committee on Diversity Report (2017)

In 2015 the City created a committee to identify issues related to diversity within the community and recommend solutions. In 2017 the Committee published a report which addresses these issues. The Committee specifically looked at providing recommendations that

will enhance the City's capabilities to locate, recruit and hire qualified candidates with diverse backgrounds and to identify and provide a better understanding of the unique needs of different individuals and communities within Sun Prairie. Through a combination of policy changes and administrative changes the Committee suggested steps the City could take to expand the diversity of its pool



Sun Prairie Steering Committee on Diversity

of job candidates. The Committee made similar recommendations in regards to the provision of City services. At the recommendation of the Committee, the City passed a non-discrimination ordinance in May 2017.

Ad Hoc Steering Committee on Transportation Report (2017)

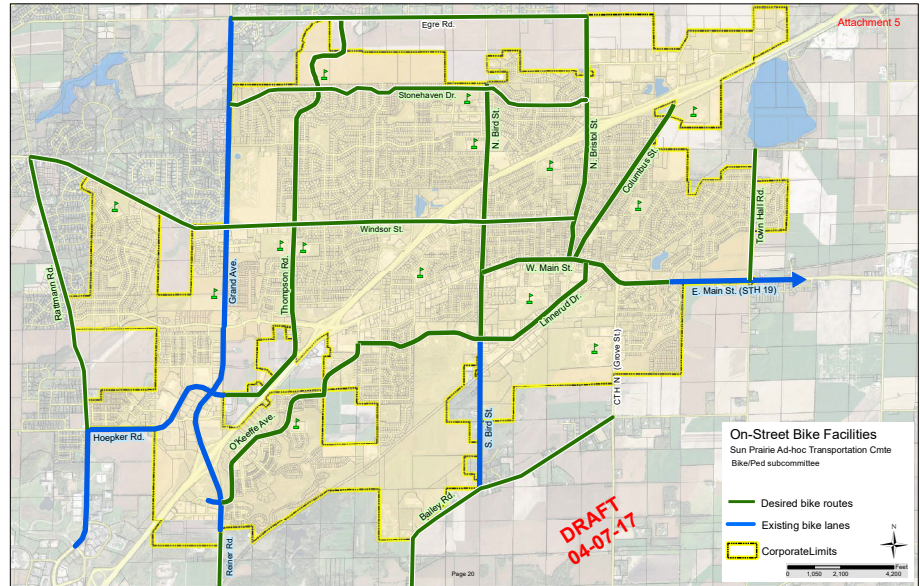
In 2016 the City created a committee to assess the public passenger and alternative transportation needs of Sun Prairie and to recommend potential solutions. The Committee made recommendations under four main topics:

1. Sun Prairie Ride-Share Program

- a. Purchase two vehicles to help meet demand during peak times
- b. Increase the service hours to help meet demand during peak times
- c. Review current fare structure and consider adding other discounted rates
- d. Improve advertisement of the program to increase interest and ridership
- e. Explore options for sponsorship of the program
- f. Ride-Share/Madison Metro Transfer Agreement – the City is piloting a program to provide service to/from East Towne Mall

2. Bicycle and Pedestrian Infrastructure

- a. Modify the City's sidewalk policy as recommended in the Comprehensive Plan and codify as an ordinance
- b. Arterial and collector street markings and wayfinding signage
- c. For new arterial streets, parking on both sides and bike lanes in



Ad Hoc Steering Committee on Transportation Report (2017)

- both directions
- d. Create a Committee of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation

3. Public Communication

- a. Conduct a scientific survey to determine the demand for transportation improvements
- b. Create a communications strategy to inform residents of new initiatives, programs, meetings and events
- c. Expand the duties and authority of the Transit Commission beyond oversight of the rideshare program

4. Public Bus Service and Park & Ride

- a. Sun Prairie Bus Service – depending on results of scientific survey mentioned above:
 - i. Continue discussions with Madison Metro for possible expansion to Sun Prairie, or
 - ii. Develop a Sun Prairie bus system, or
 - iii. Seek official representation on the Bus Rapid Transit Planning Process through the Madison Area Transportation Planning Board to ensure

- connection to Sun Prairie, or
- iv. Explore a trolley route, similar to the City of Middleton.
- b. Find a location for a Park & Ride on the west side of the City

Sun Prairie Area School District Community Growth & Projections Report (2017 Addendum)

This addendum to the 2016 report was prepared to assist the Sun Prairie Area School District (SPASD) gain an updated understanding of the impact of future residential development and demographic change on future student enrollment. The study projects that in Sun Prairie an average of 438 housing units per year will be built between 2017 and 2020 and that an average of 278 housing units per year will be built between 2021 and 2025. After 2020, the study also notes that there will be a growing number of Madison-based developments within the SPASD, which will also increase enrollment numbers. The study predicts an average of 195 housing units per year through 2020 in

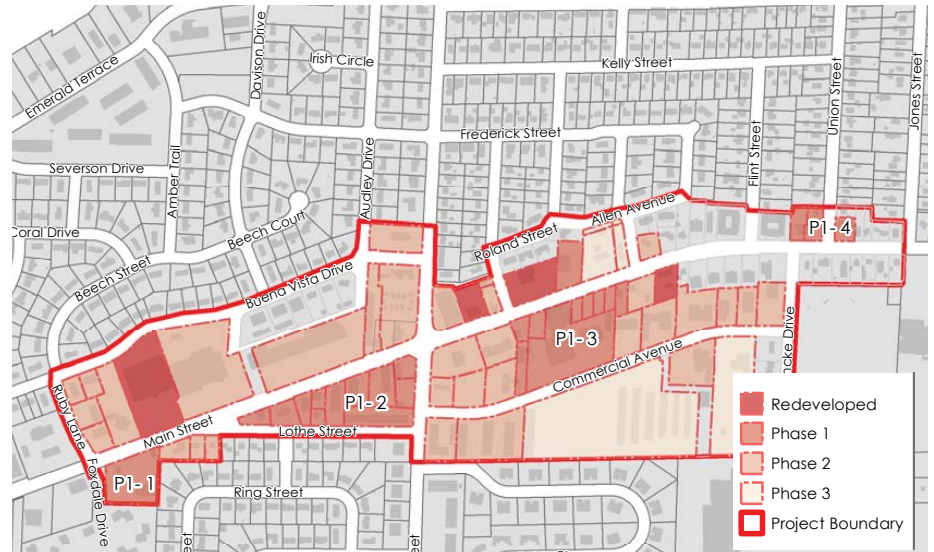
the City of Madison within SPASD, and about 300 units per year between 2021 and 2025 and about 370 units per year between 2026 and 2030. Between 2017 and 2030, the study projects an increase of 2,405 K-12 students in SPASD schools. New schools are being planned and built to relieve existing overcrowding at SPASD elementary school and to accommodate future growth projections.

Water Quality in Dane County (2017)

This report notes looks at water quality challenges within Dane County and suggests recommendations to address them. Top water quality challenges in Dane County include lead (elevated levels have been reported in certain locations in Mount Horeb, Stoughton and occasionally in the City of Sun Prairie), nitrates and pesticides in agricultural areas, and chloride and sodium due to road salt application. Recommendations to address these issues include increased community outreach, especially to immigrant populations; implementation of enhanced wellhead protection methods; upgrades and replacement of aging infrastructure, especially for people, places and infrastructure that are most vulnerable; continued public education and testing of domestic wells; and implementing agricultural best management practices.

Central Main Street Corridor Redevelopment Plan (2018)

This plan guides the redevelopment of the Central Main Street Corridor. This Corridor links the Westside Neighborhood to the west and the downtown/Cannery



Central Main Street Corridor Redevelopment Plan (2018)

Square Neighborhood to the east. The plan is a component of the W. Main Street Corridor Plan (2006), not a replacement. The 2018 plan proposed three principal strategies:

- » Encourage physical, cultural and economic connectivity with surrounding areas.
- » Promote a diverse mix of commercial, residential and public uses.
- » Target key anchor sites as redevelopment priorities.

The plan includes a conceptual design for the area adjacent to the intersection of W. Main and Bird Streets. The plan also identifies potential properties that are or could be available for redevelopment in the near future. Opportunities within the Corridor include: large lots could allow for major projects, corner of Main & Bird serves as a de facto Corridor center, walkability potential with nearby residential, mass transit potential, the built environment could easily accommodate more bicycles and pedestrians, available space for wayfinding and other pedestrian amenities, an

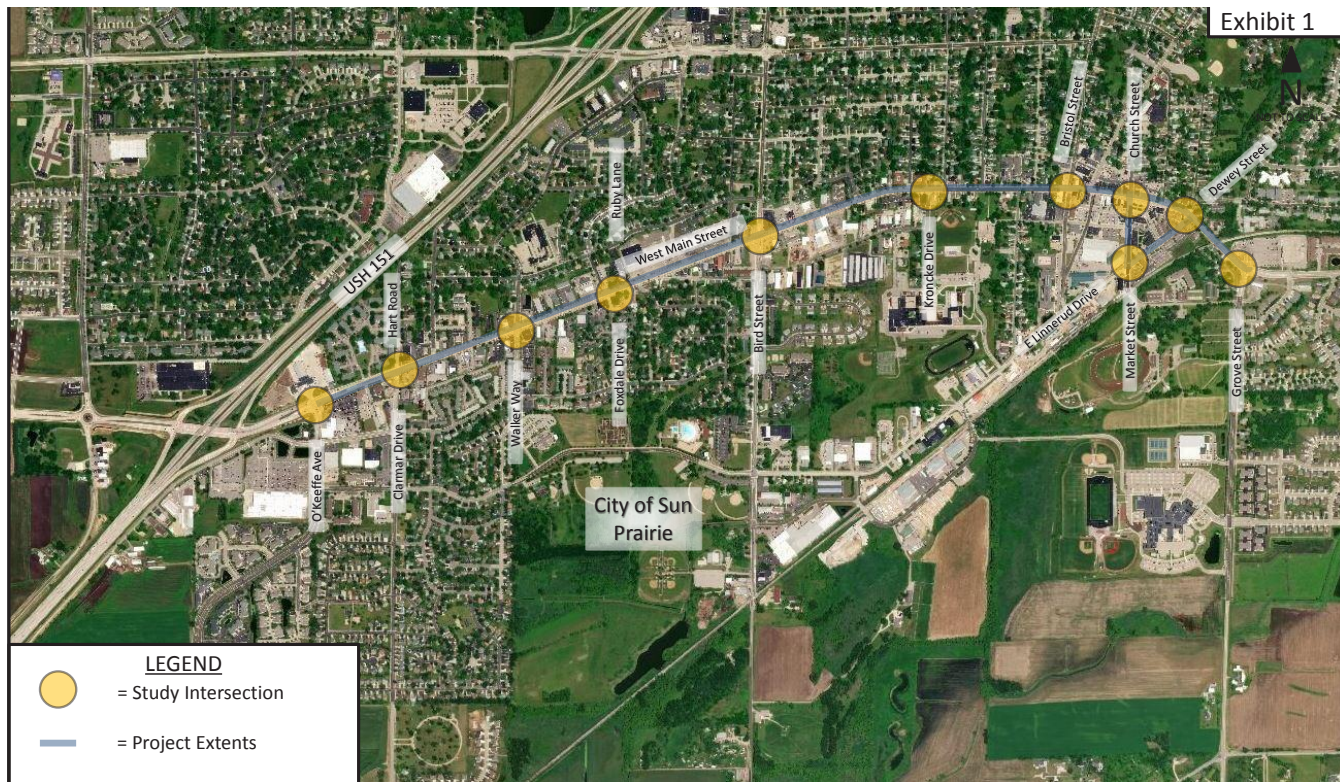
abundance of space, captive audience of residents and commuters passing through the area and new fiber optic infrastructure could attract technology businesses. The plan provides recommendations which capitalize on these opportunities and aim to achieve the strategic objectives of the plan.

West Main Street Traffic Impact Analysis (2018)

The study area for this traffic impact analysis is the West Main Street corridor between O'Keeffe Avenue and Grove Street (CTH N). The purpose of the study was to investigate existing operational challenges, safety concerns, and multi-modal accommodations throughout the corridor. Specifically, analyzing traffic flow within the downtown area, providing better school crossing accommodations, optimizing signal efficiency and improving pedestrian mobility. The study includes recommendations for 15 specific locations where challenges were identified.

Overall corridor recommendations included:

- » Increased parking-crosswalk spacing
- » Bicycle detection
- » Retroreflective traffic signal head backplates
- » Traffic signal phasing and timing adjustments
- » Nighttime traffic signal operations
- » Increased pavement marking width



West Main Street Traffic Impact Analysis (2018)