

Campus buildings and facilities will be supported by municipal sanitary sewer and water service

Sustainable Business Park

Waste & Renewables Operations

Property Boundary

Potential stormwater management area

Waste & Renewables support/buffers

Yahara Hills Golf Course

Landfill / Compost Phasing / Locations to be determined during permitting

Continued Recreation / Future Development

Potential future landfill limits of waste

Description of Proposed/Potential Land Use	Phasing (approximate acres)	
	2025-2028	2028-2045
Continued Recreation/Future Development	60	60
Landfill/Compost		
<i>Compost Facility</i>	20	20
<i>Landfill</i>	0	20-50
Sustainable Business Park/Waste & Renewables Operations		
<i>Potential Retail/Warehouse, Office/Research</i>	0	0-5
<i>Potential Recycling/Waste Processing</i>	0	0-5
<i>Gas to Energy/Potential Digester</i>	0	0-5
Waste & Renewables Education Center & Admin	5	5
Waste & Renewables Operations (<i>Residential Waste Drop Off, Maintenance, Scales, etc.</i>)	0	10-20
Waste & Renewables Support / Buffers (estimated acres include areas not used for landfill or compost)	130	40-100
Stormwater Management	15	15-20
Total Site Area	230	230

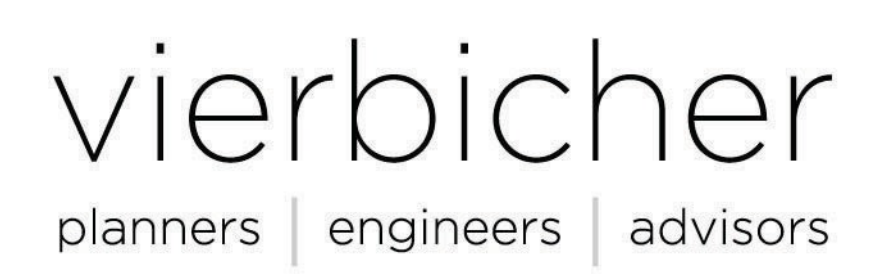
Future CTH AB connection per Yahara Hills Neighborhood Development Plan

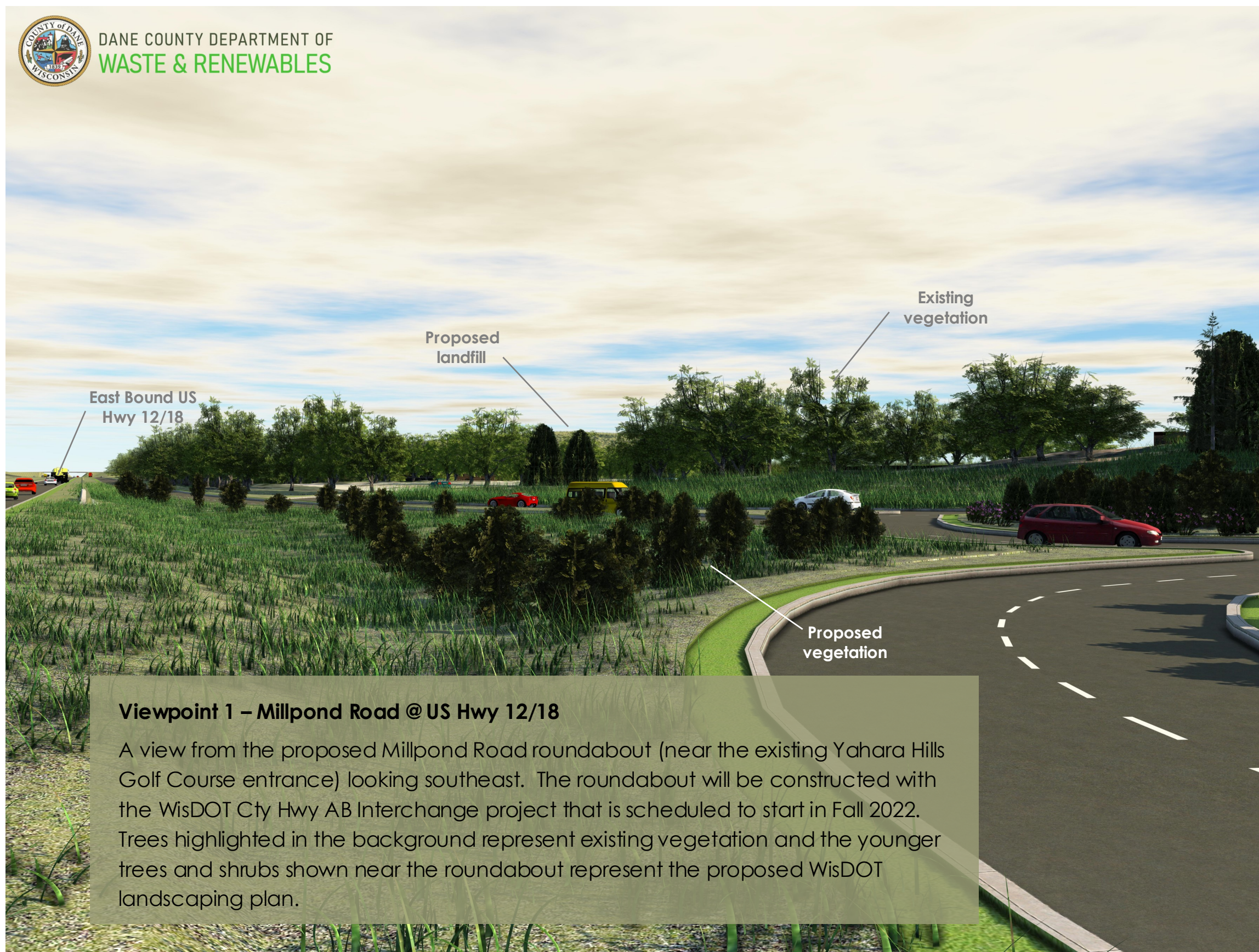
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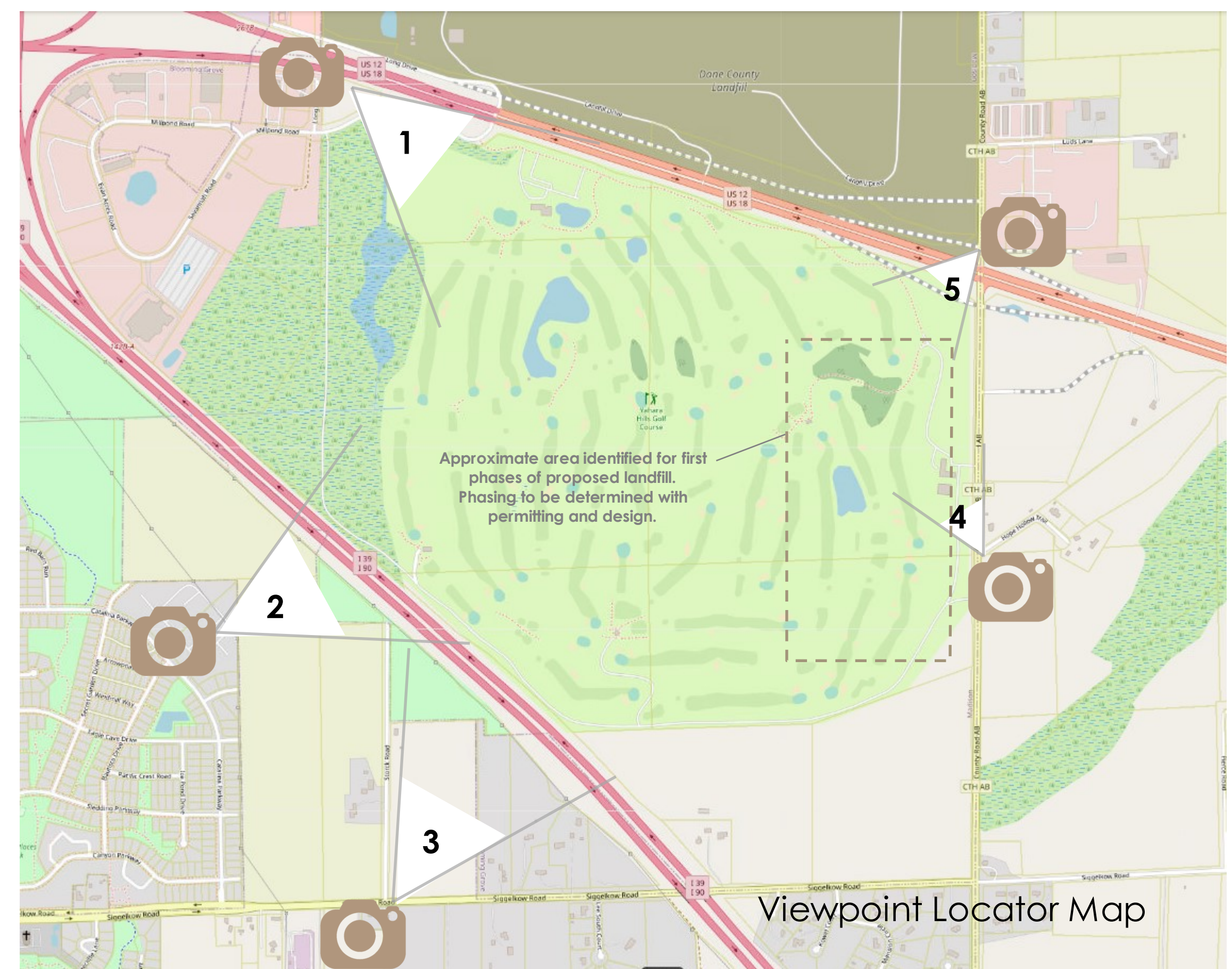
Preliminary Site Plan

Dane County Department of Waste & Renewables
 Dane County Sustainability Campus
 March 1, 2022

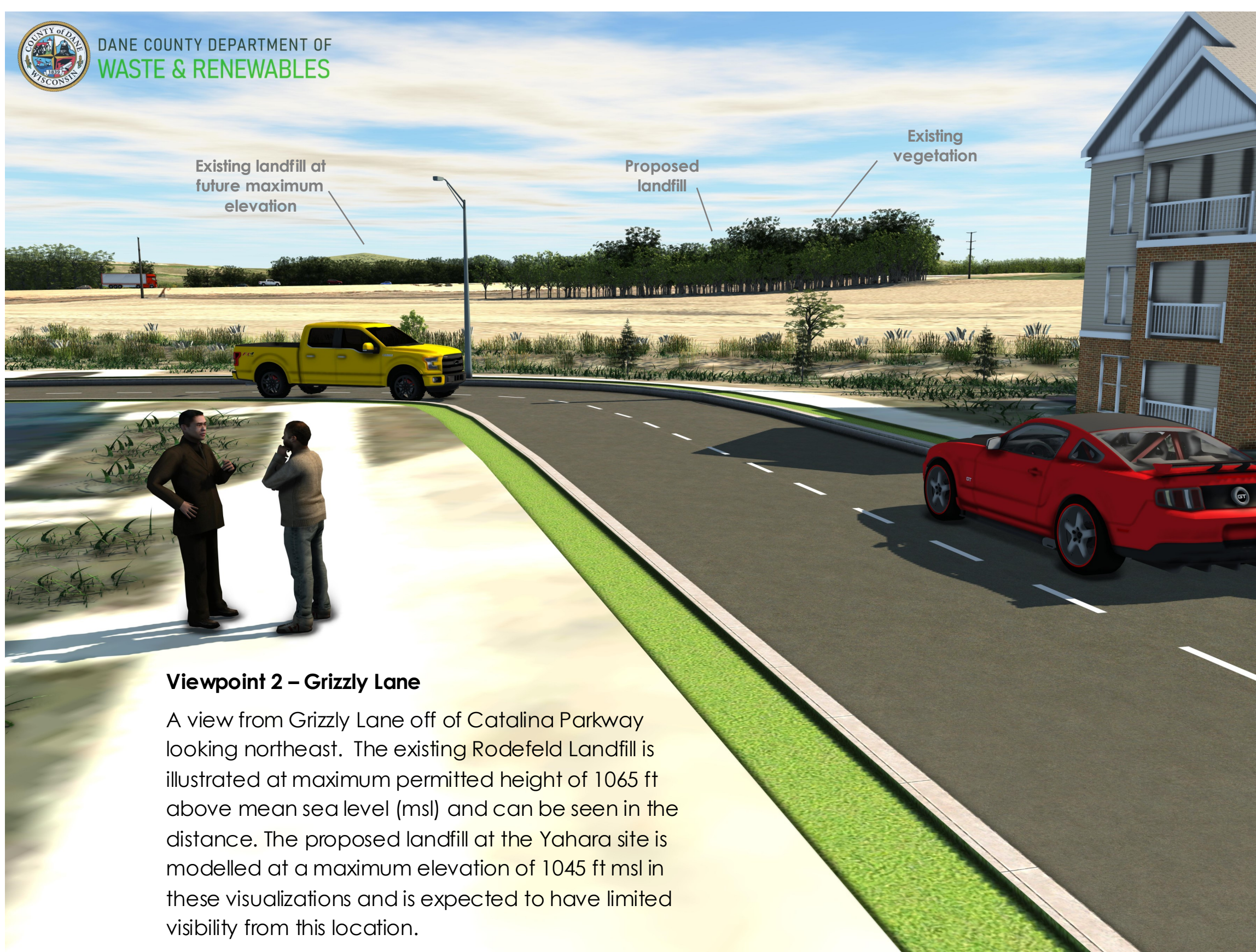




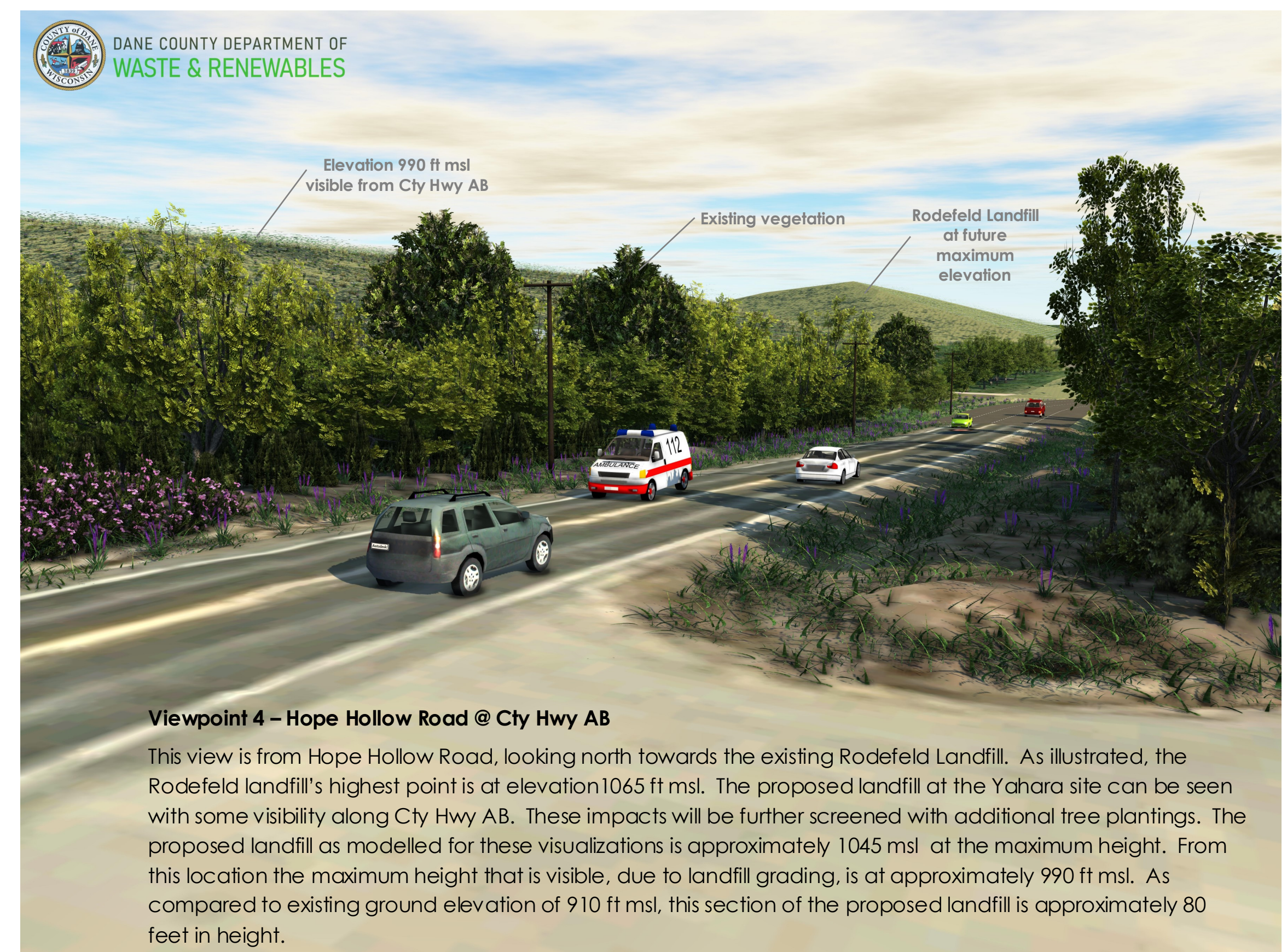
Viewpoint 1 – Millpond Road @ US Hwy 12/18
 A view from the proposed Millpond Road roundabout (near the existing Yahara Hills Golf Course entrance) looking southeast. The roundabout will be constructed with the WisDOT Cty Hwy AB Interchange project that is scheduled to start in Fall 2022. Trees highlighted in the background represent existing vegetation and the younger trees and shrubs shown near the roundabout represent the proposed WisDOT landscaping plan.



Viewpoint Locator Map



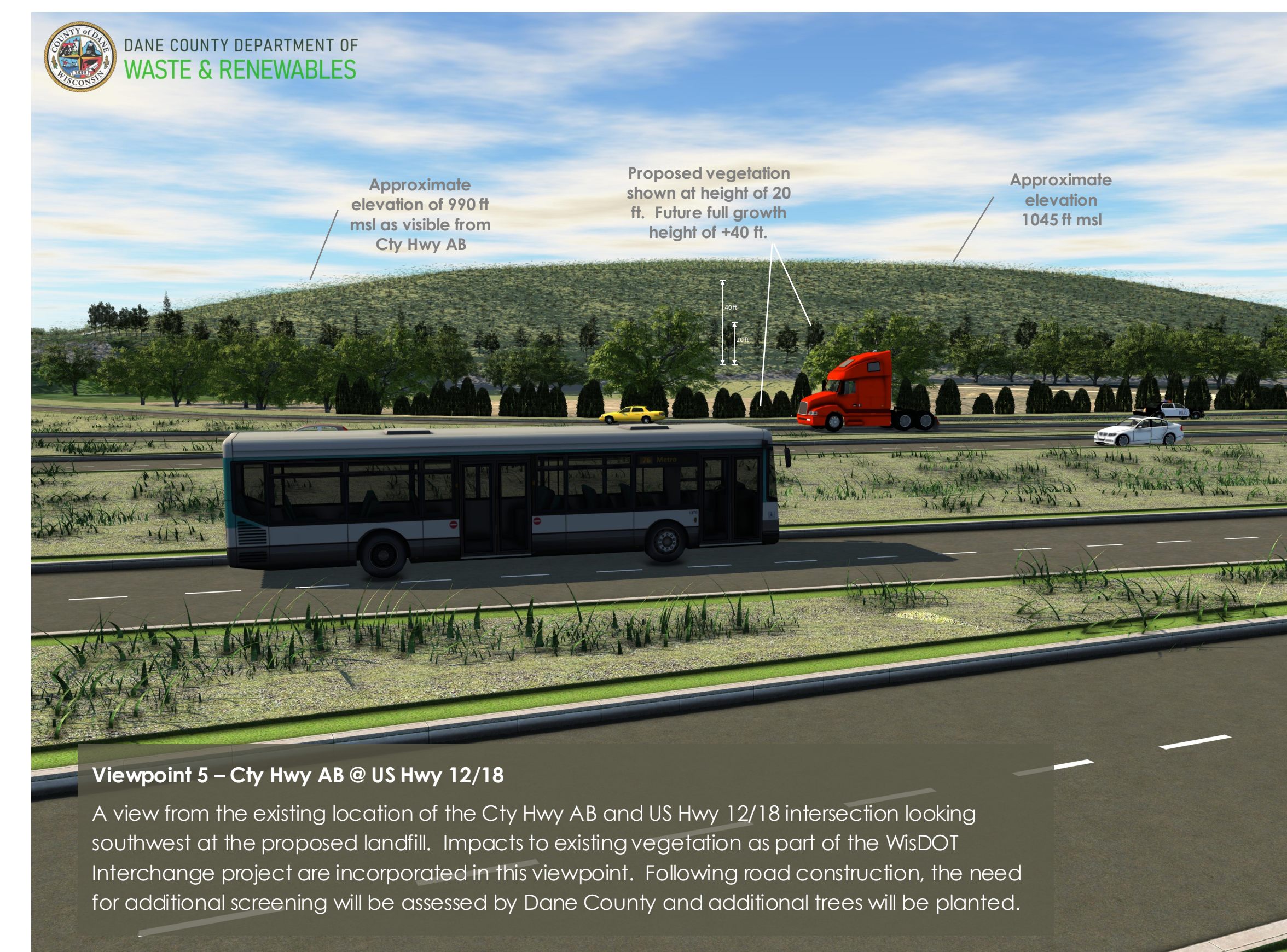
Viewpoint 2 – Grizzly Lane
 A view from Grizzly Lane off of Catalina Parkway looking northeast. The existing Rodefild Landfill is illustrated at maximum permitted height of 1065 ft above mean sea level (msl) and can be seen in the distance. The proposed landfill at the Yahara site is modelled at a maximum elevation of 1045 ft msl in these visualizations and is expected to have limited visibility from this location.



Viewpoint 4 – Hope Hollow Road @ Cty Hwy AB
 This view is from Hope Hollow Road, looking north towards the existing Rodefild Landfill. As illustrated, the Rodefild landfill's highest point is at elevation 1065 ft msl. The proposed landfill at the Yahara site can be seen with some visibility along Cty Hwy AB. These impacts will be further screened with additional tree plantings. The proposed landfill as modelled for these visualizations is approximately 1045 msl at the maximum height. From this location the maximum height that is visible, due to landfill grading, is at approximately 990 ft msl. As compared to existing ground elevation of 910 ft msl, this section of the proposed landfill is approximately 80 feet in height.



Viewpoint 3 – Stork Road @ Siggelkow Road
 A view from the Stork Road and Siggelkow Road intersection looking northeast. The western portion of the existing Rodefild Landfill, which is closed and at final elevations of about 1000 ft msl, can be seen in the distance. Existing topography and vegetation are expected to provide nearly complete screening of the proposed landfill at the elevation of 1045 ft msl that is modelled for these visualizations.



Viewpoint 5 – Cty Hwy AB @ US Hwy 12/18
 A view from the existing location of the Cty Hwy AB and US Hwy 12/18 intersection looking southwest at the proposed landfill. Impacts to existing vegetation as part of the WisDOT Interchange project are incorporated in this viewpoint. Following road construction, the need for additional screening will be assessed by Dane County and additional trees will be planted.

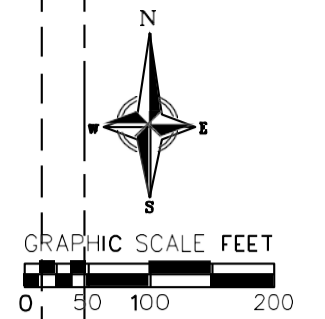


Gas to Energy and/or Anaerobic Digestion
Dane County is already a leader in renewable natural gas technology and plans to continue investing in renewables at the future site.

Potential Retail
Co-location of a reuse store or mall would provide business owners with access to free or low cost materials. Photo to the right is of Retuna Recycling Mall in Sweden.



Waste Education Center
Site to be designed with education and community access as a core principle.



Potential Mattress Recycling Facility
Mattress recycling has been identified as a feasible and realistic business opportunity at the Sustainability Campus. Image courtesy of <https://www.climateaction.org/>



Composting
The campus will include a composting operation and Dane County will work closely with surrounding communities to develop a program that can accept food waste. Image to the left is of a covered composting facility in Penticton, British Columbia, Canada.

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

RECREATION AND OTHER SITE ACTIVITIES

UP TO 36 HOLES OF GOLF

UP TO 18 HOLES OF GOLF

CITY OF MADISON APPROVALS

LAND SALE

LAND USE APPROVALS

CAMPUS PLANNING

CAMPUS/BUSINESS PARK MASTER PLANNING

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

RFPs FOR CAMPUS TENANTS

EDUCATION CENTER CONSTRUCTION

LANDFILL PERMITTING & CONSTRUCTION

WDNR SITE INSP & REPORT

PHASE 2 DESIGN AND FEASIBILITY REPORT

PHASE 3 DESIGN AND PLAN OF OPERATION

CONSTRUCTION

LOCAL NEGOTIATIONS

COMPOST PERMITTING & CONSTRUCTION

WDNR SITE INSP & REPORT

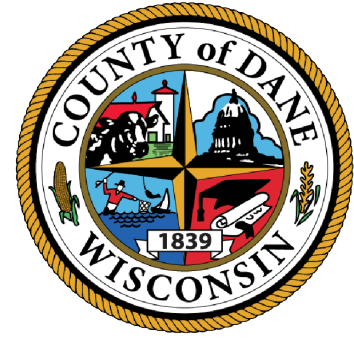
DESIGN AND PLAN OF OPERATION

CONSTRUCTION

OPERATION



Items in yellow or yellow circle designate opportunities for public comment and/or engagement



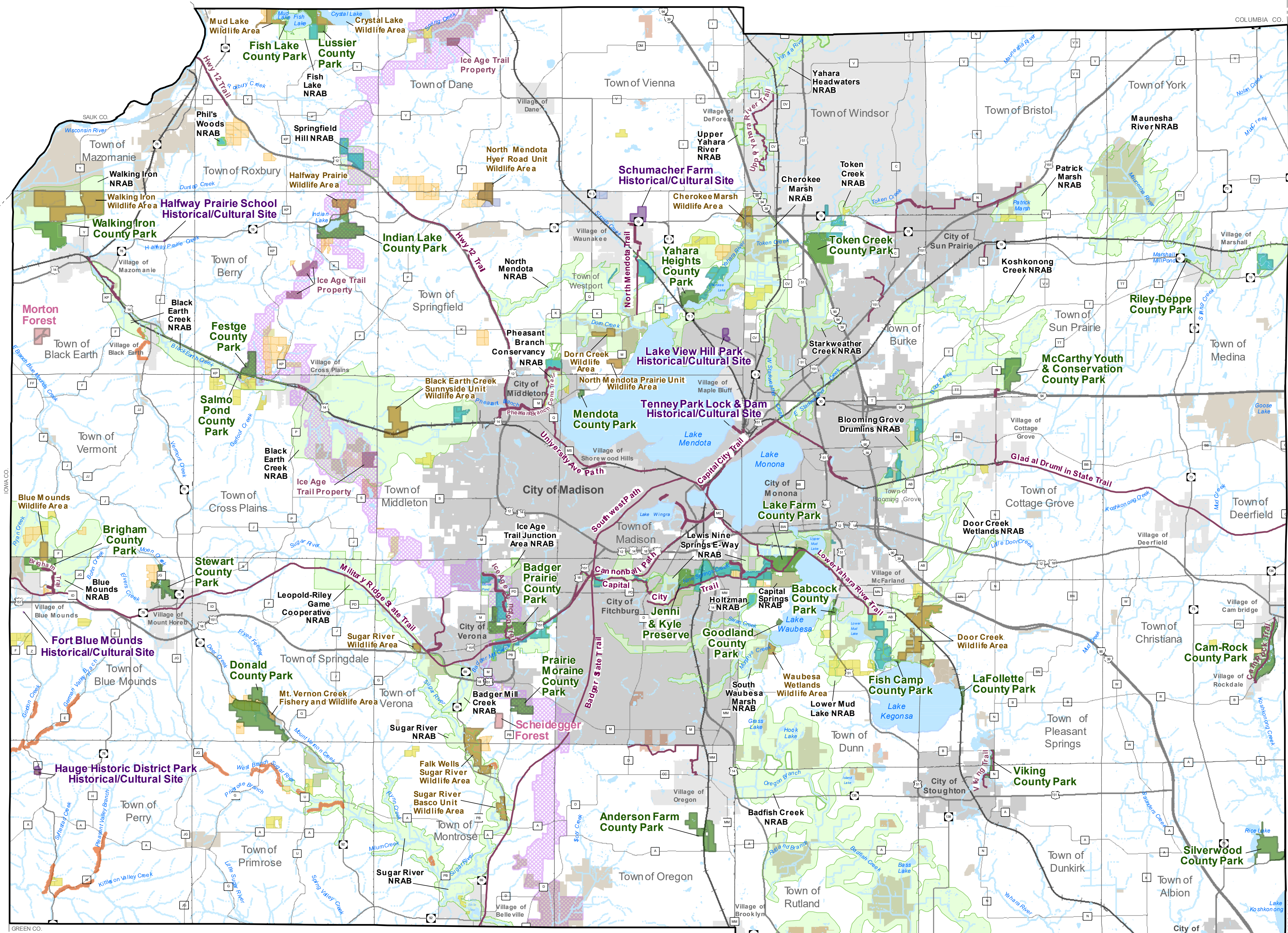
Sustainability Campus & Landfill Project Timeline *Updated 3/4/22*

	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	
Recreation and Other Site Activities																				
Up to 36 holes of Golf																				
Recreation Planning at Rodefild																				
WisDOT Interchange Construction																				
Land Sale																				
Common Council Introduction of Land Sale Agreements	•																			
-City Boards/Commission Discussion/Review																				
County Board Introduction of Land Sale Agreements	•																			
- County Board Committee Discussion/Review																				
Due Diligence/Closing Period																				
Yahara Hills Neighborhood Development Plan Amendment																				
Public Informational Meeting (March 17)	•																			
Common Council Introduction																				
-City Boards/Commission Discussion/Review																				
Rezoning/Subdivision Application																				
Submittal to City		•																		
-City Boards/Commission Discussion/Review																				
Campus and Business Park Planning																				
Phase 1 - Preliminary Site Design																				
Master Campus Planning (Award Contract in Fall 2022)																				
Request for Information/Proposal from Campus Tenants (2023-2024)																				
Waste Education Center Construction (2025)																				
Landfill and Compost Permitting and Design																				
WDNR Initial Site Inspection																				
Initial Site Report Submittal to WDNR																				
Compost Site Plan of Operation Submittal to WDNR																				
Compost Site Construction (2025-2026)																				
Landfill Phase 2 Design, Site Investigation and Feasibility Report Prep																				
Landfill Local Negotiated Agreement Process (Approx. 2023-2024)																				
Landfill Feasibility Report Submittal (Approx. 2024)- Includes Public Comment Period following submittal																				
Landfill Plan of Operation Submittal (Approx. 2027) - Includes Public Comment Period following submittal																				
Landfill Construction (2028-2030)																				

Notes:

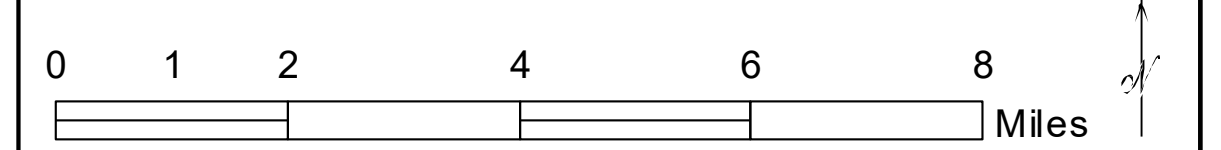
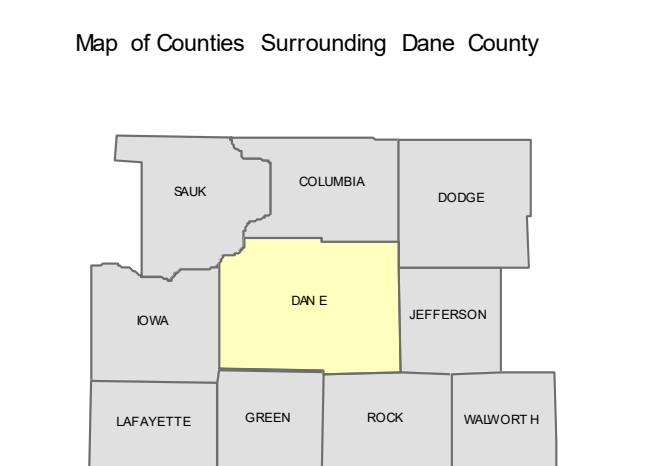
- 1) Timeline for all items are estimated and provided for informational purposes only. Dane County may proceed with these steps more quickly or slower than indicated.
- 2) Public comment and engagement opportunities highlighted in **BOLD**

Dane County Parks & Open Space Plan 2018 - 2023



- ### Dane County Parks System
- Recreation Park
 - Natural Resource Area
 - Wildlife Area
 - Historical or Cultural Site
 - Forest
 - Trails
 - Land & Water Legacy Wetland Sites
 - Streambank Easements
 - Conservation Easements
 - Conservation Fund Grant Properties*
- ### Dane County Natural Resource Area Project Areas
- Natural Resource Area Boundary (NRAB)
 - Ice Age National Scenic Trail Corridor
- ### Reference Layers
- Existing Regional Shared-Use Trails
 - Railroad
 - Lake/Pond
 - River/Stream
 - US Fish and Wildlife Lands
 - National Park Service Lands
 - DNR Public Lands
 - Municipalities

*Conservation Fund Grant Properties are lands on easements acquired by local units of government or non-profits with assistance from the Dane County Conservation Fund Grant Program.



Data Sources:
 Recreation Parks, Forests, Historical/Cultural Sites, Wildlife Areas, Natural Resource Area Properties, Natural Resource Area Boundaries, Trails, Conservation Easements, Streambank Easements, Land & Water Legacy Wetlands, Conservation Fund Grant Properties: Dane County Parks (2017)
 Municipalities, Town Boundaries: Dane County (2017)
 Hydrography: Dane County (2014)
 Railroad: Dane County (2014)
 Ice Age National Scenic Trail, Corridor and Properties: Ice Age Trail Alliance (2017)
 Existing Bicycle/Pedestrian Trails: Madison Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (2017)
 State/Federal Lands: Dane County (2017)

Dane County Parks & Open Space Plan Regional Trail Map 2018 - 2023

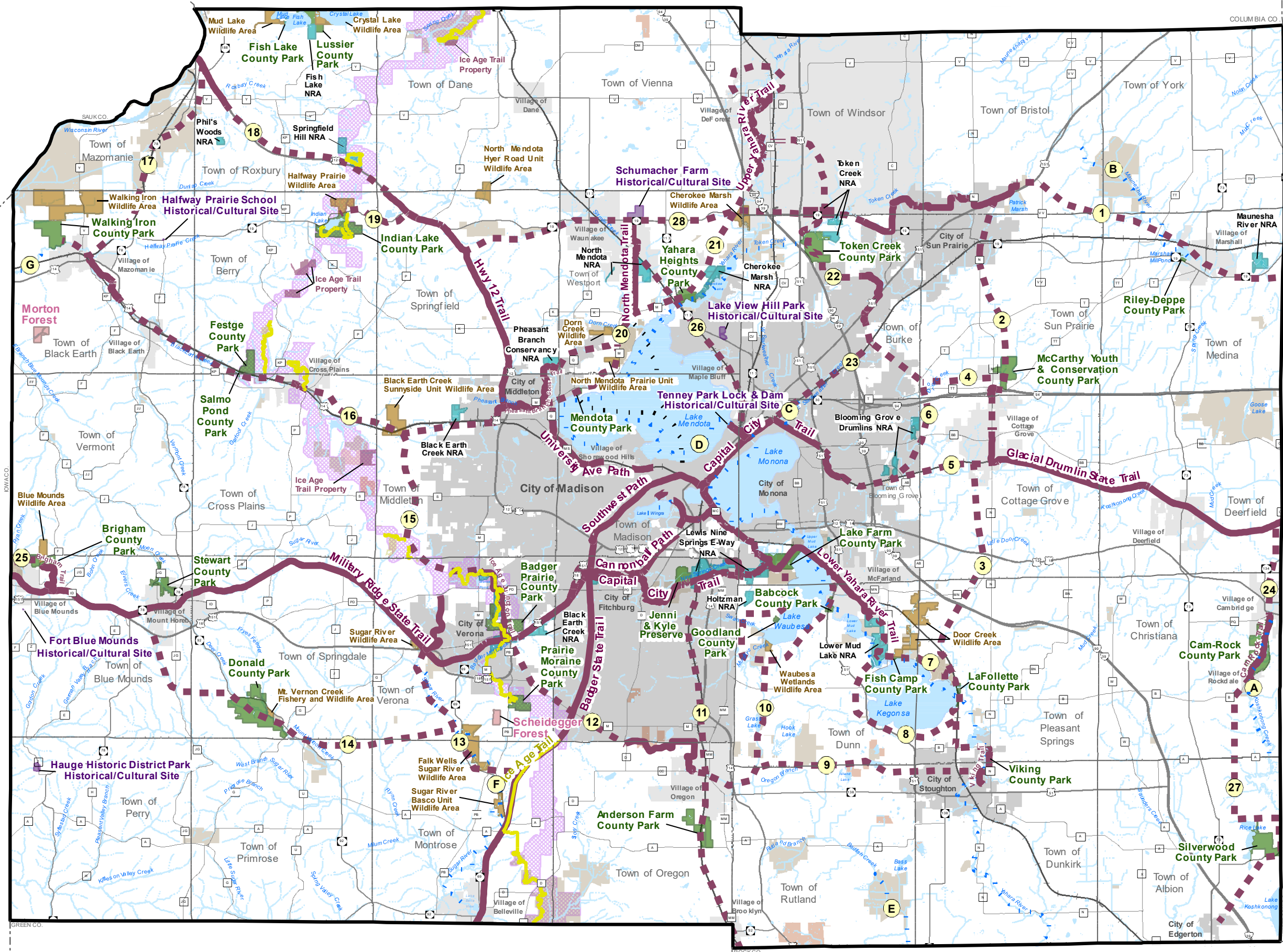
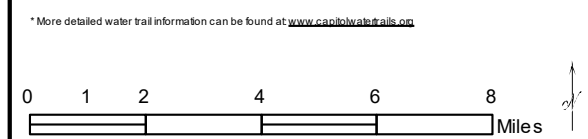
Existing and Proposed Regional Trails

- Existing Shared-Use Bicycle/Pedestrian Trail
- Proposed Shared-Use Bicycle/Pedestrian Trail
- Proposed Bicycle/Pedestrian Ferry
- Existing Water Trail
- Existing Ice Age National Scenic Trail
- Ice Age National Scenic Trail Corridor

Dane County Parks System

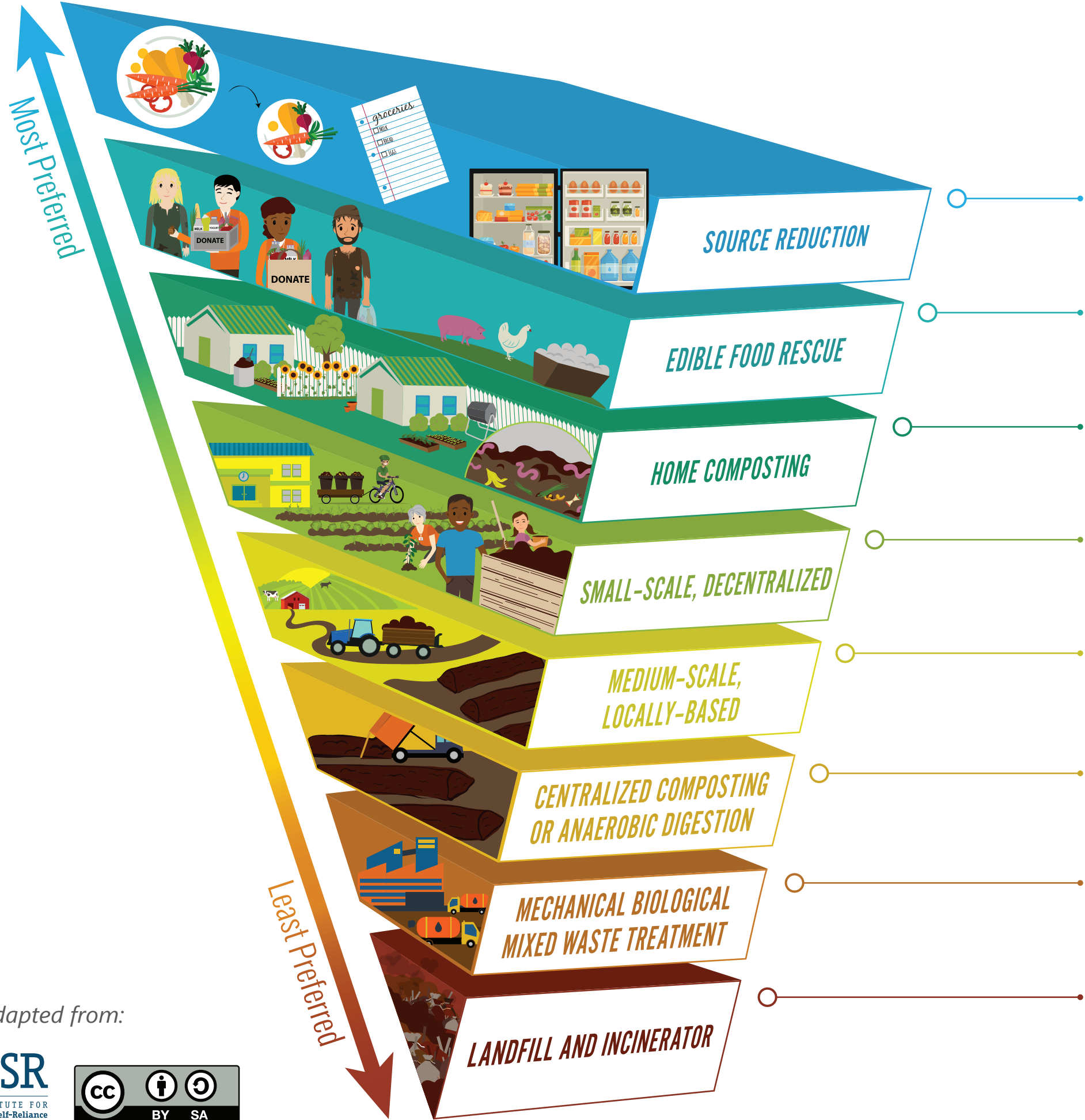
- Recreation Park
- Natural Resource Area
- Wildlife Area
- Historical or Cultural Site
- Forest
- Trails

- Proposed Shared-Use Bicycle/Pedestrian Trails**
1. Token Creek Co. Park to Riley Deppe Co. Park
 2. Georgia O'Keeffe Trail
 3. McCarthy Co. Park to Lake Kegonsa State Park
 4. McCarthy Co. Park Connector
 5. Capital City Trail to Glacial Drumlin Trail
 6. Blooming Grove Drumlin to Door Creek Park
 7. Lower Yahara River Trail
 8. Kegonsa Lake Loop (includes on-road segments)
 9. Stoughton to Oregon
 10. Oregon to Waubesa Lake Loop
 11. Fitchburg to Oregon Rail Trail
 12. Oregon to Badger State Trail to Military Ridge State Trail
 13. Sugar River Trail
 14. Sugar River to Mount Horeb
 15. Black Earth Creek to Pope Farm Park to Badger Prairie Co. Park
 16. Black Earth Creek (Good Neighbor) Trail
 17. Mazomanie to Sauk City Rail Trail
 18. Highway 12 Trail Connector
 19. Indian Lake Co. Park Spur Trail
 20. North Mendota Trail
 21. Upper Yahara River Trail
 22. DeForest to Sun Prairie
 23. Starkweather Creek Trail
 24. Glacial Drumlin Trail to CamRock
 25. Blue Mounds Loop
 26. Sherman Flyer Trail
 27. CamRock Co. Park to Silverwood Co. Park to City of Edgerton
 28. Highway 19 Trail
- Water Trails***
- A. Koshkonong Creek
 - B. Mauneha River
 - C. Starkweather Creek
 - D. Yahara Chain
 - E. Badfish Creek
 - F. Sugar River
 - G. Black Earth Creek



Data Sources:
 Recreation Parks, Forests, Historical/Cultural Sites, Wildlife Areas, Natural Resource Area Properties, Natural Resource Area Boundaries, Trails, Proposed Regional Shared-Use Trails and Ferry, Water Trails:
 Dane County Parks (2017), Municipalities, Hydrography, Town Boundary, Dane County (2017), Railroad: Dane County (2014), Ice Age National Scenic Trail, Corridor and Properties: Ice Age Trail Alliance (2017), Existing Bicycle/Pedestrian Trails Madison Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (2017).

Hierarchy to Reduce Food Waste and Grow Community



SOURCE REDUCTION
 Prevention. Do not generate food waste in the first place! Reduce portions, buy what you need, and organize your fridge for optimal food usage.

EDIBLE FOOD RESCUE
 Feed hungry people. Divert food not suitable for people to animals such as backyard chickens or to local farmers' livestock.

HOME COMPOSTING
 Composting in backyards or in homes. Avoid collection costs!

SMALL-SCALE, DECENTRALIZED
 Onsite composting or anaerobic digestion, and community composters can accept material from off-site or simply process their own material.

MEDIUM-SCALE, LOCALLY-BASED
 Composting or anaerobic digestion at the small town or farm scale. These systems handle typically between 10 and 100 tons per week and are designed to serve small geographic areas.

CENTRALIZED COMPOSTING OR ANAEROBIC DIGESTION
 Facilities serving large geographic areas that typically handle more than 100 tons per week. Material generally leaves the community in which it is generated.

MECHANICAL BIOLOGICAL MIXED WASTE TREATMENT
 Mixed garbage is mechanically and biologically processed to recover recyclables and reduce waste volume and the potential for methane emissions before landfill disposal.

LANDFILL AND INCINERATOR
 Landfill of food waste should be last resort.

Adapted from:



Composting Enhances Soil and Protects Watersheds

Healthy soils are essential for protecting watersheds. Compost is the best way to add organic matter—which is vital—to soils.

When added to soil, compost can filter out urban stormwater pollutants by an astounding **60-95%**



IT'S ALL ABOUT THE SOIL

COMPOST improves biological, chemical, and physical characteristics of soil.

Protects against soil desertification and soil erosion

Enhances plant disease suppression

Increases resilience to floods and droughts

Increases soil fertility

Reduces need for chemicals

Converts nitrogen into a more stable and less mobile form and phosphorous into a less soluble form

Increases microbial activity

Improves water retention

Improves soil structure

Improves ability to store nutrients (such as cation exchange capacity)

Adds humus, keeping soil particles stuck together

Compost serves as a filter and sponge. It immobilizes and degrades pollutants, improving water quality.

Compost helps reduce stormwater runoff because it can hold **~5x its weight** in water.

SOURCES:

Bobby Bell and Brenda Platt, *Building Healthy Soils with Compost to Protect Watersheds*, Institute for Local Self-Reliance (ILSR), June 2014.

Brenda Platt, Nora Goldstein, Craig Coker, and Sally Brown, *The State of Composting in the U.S.: What, Why, Where, & How*, Institute for Local Self-Reliance (ILSR), June 2015.

"Why Build Healthy Soil?" Washington Organic Recycling Council (WORC) Soils for Salmon Project, accessed April 2016.

United States Composting Council (USCC), "Specify and Use COMPOST for LEED & Sustainable Sites Projects: A Natural Connection"

"Soil Health Key Points," Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA, February 2013.

"Increasing Soil Organic Matter with Compost," *Compost: The Sustainable Solution*, US Composting Council, July 2014.

"Strive for 5%," US Composting Council's campaign to promote 5% organic matter in soils, US Composting Council.

ILSR INSTITUTE FOR
Local Self-Reliance

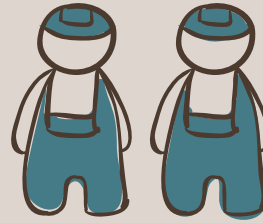
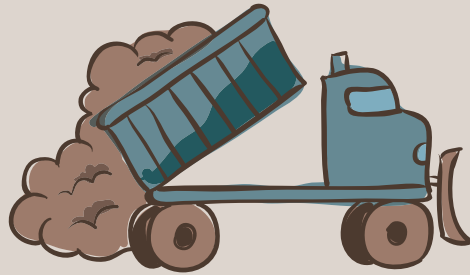
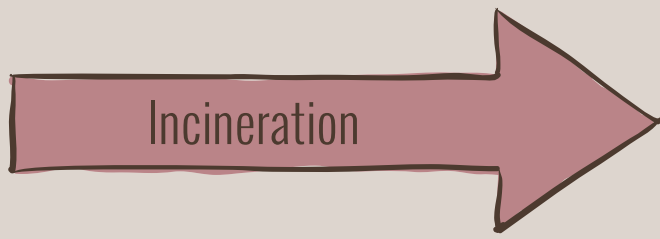
To learn more, visit: ilsr.org/compost-impacts

Composting Creates Jobs

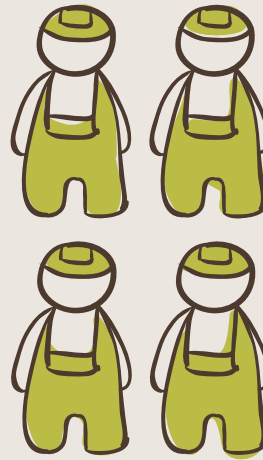
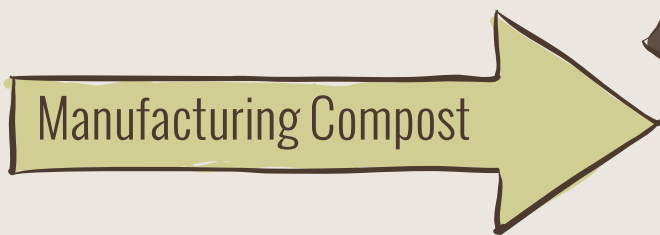
Jobs are sustained in each stage of the organics recovery cycle.

PER 10,000 TONS WASTE/YEAR

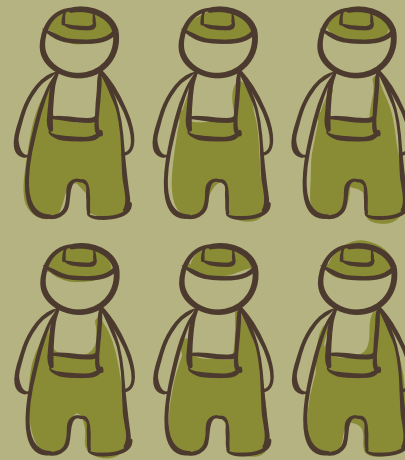
JOB SUSTAINED



On a per-ton basis, making compost alone, employs 2x more workers than landfills and 4x more than incinerators.



Green infrastructure uses compost in rain gardens, green roofs, bioswales, vegetated retaining walls, and on steep highway embankments to control soil erosion and storm water. Using compost in green infrastructure creates **even more jobs**.



SOURCES:

Brenda Platt, Bobby Bell, and Cameron Harsh, *Pay Dirt: Composting in Maryland to Reduce Waste, Create Jobs & Protect the Bay*, Institute for Local Self-Reliance (ILSR), May 2013.

Brenda Platt, Nora Goldstein, Craig Coker, and Sally Brown, *The State of Composting in the U.S.: What, Why, Where, & How*, Institute for Local Self-Reliance (ILSR), June 2015.

Brenda Platt and Neil Seldman, *Wasting and Recycling in the United States 2000*, Institute for Local Self-Reliance (ILSR), 2000.

What Can You Do?

Policies to Consider

- ✓ Encourage a decentralized composting infrastructure
- ✓ Establish a 75% food recovery goal by 2030
- ✓ Ensure small-scale operators can compete
- ✓ Support master composter train-the-trainer programs
- ✓ Require compost-amended soil for disturbed land
- ✓ Implement a moratorium on new trash burners
- ✓ Institute pay-as-you-throw trash fees
- ✓ Ban yard trimmings and food scraps from landfills and incinerators
- ✓ Implement a healthy soils and green infrastructure initiative
- ✓ Provide grants, loans, and technical assistance to compost projects
- ✓ Establish performance-based standards for compost sites
- ✓ Support small facilities
- ✓ Implement a per-ton surcharge on all disposal facilities to fund composting

Learn how to compost at home and amend your soil with compost. Install a rain garden or bioswale. Advocate for policies and programs to expand composting. Promote school, garden, farm, and other community-based composting. A diverse and distributed infrastructure is needed! Get involved. Get your local farmers and elected, public works, parks, agricultural, and economic development officials involved. Make or buy compost!

◀ Local and state policies are needed to grow composting.