
B. Intergovernmental Cooperation Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Goal:

1. Establish mutually beneficial intergovernmental relations with surrounding and overlapping jurisdictions.

Objectives:

1. Make plans for the Village's extraterritorial area to define both short-term and long-term objectives and policies regarding growth and development.
2. Work with surrounding municipalities to ensure the long term ability of the Village of Cottage Grove to expand its boundaries in a compact, efficient pattern into the long term future.
3. Continue to collaborate on service delivery, and address further opportunities for efficiencies and cost-savings while continuing an excellent level of service.
4. Work with surrounding governments on new and replacement intergovernmental agreements and issues of mutual concern.
5. Collaborate with the State, County, and other jurisdictions on issues of mutual concern.

Policies:

1. In the absence of binding intergovernmental agreements and implementation mechanisms, establish extraterritorial controls.
2. Encourage annexations to occur prior to urban development to ensure that such development is consistent with Village plans, zoning and subdivision design standards, and Village utility systems.
3. Extend public utilities only to areas within the Village's corporate limits.
4. Encourage cooperative planning with neighboring townships and Dane County to ensure that urban development is guided to areas that can be served with Village sewer, and that only very low density rural development (between one dwelling unit per 35 and 80 acres owned) is encouraged in areas where municipal sanitary sewer service is not available or authorized.
5. Work with neighboring municipalities within the Village's planning area and ETJ to forward the recommendations of this *Plan*, including:
 - Review and control of site design.
 - Establish a logical land use pattern.
 - Control the appearance of development.
 - Protect the natural environment.
 - Efficiently utilize and expand utility and public facilities networks.
6. Within its ETJ, the Village intends to exercise the following authorities as authorized by State Statute: planning, official mapping, land division review.
7. Consider working with neighboring towns to implement extraterritorial area zoning within the Village's ETJ.
8. Work collaboratively with nearby cities and villages to establish universally recognized extraterritorial jurisdictional boundaries, especially in areas where these boundaries overlap (which is the case with the Cities of Madison and Sun Prairie).

9. Work closely with Dane County to ensure the coordination of this *Comprehensive Plan* with the County comprehensive plan.
10. Continue to work with the Monona-Grove School District on guiding residential growth, district boundary and school siting decisions, shared facility usage, recreational space and programming, and community education.

C. Intergovernmental Cooperation Programs and Recommendations

The Cottage Grove area is expected to grow as a result of many forces that are beyond its control. In order to ensure that this area will maintain its high quality of life, coordination of plans and development actions between the local jurisdictions in the area will be necessary. The multi-jurisdictional environment in which this *Plan* is prepared entails, by necessity, a complex set of intergovernmental factors that must be taken into account.

One common element to the Village's relationship with its neighboring towns is the powers and authorities that the Village has within the area defined as its extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ). The Village's ETJ extends in a 1 ½ mile radius from the boundaries of the Village, except as defined by other agreements with these communities. The Village's current ETJ is shown on many of the maps in this *Plan*, but will move with annexation.

Four distinct extraterritorial powers are available to cities and villages. This area of the law is evolving continuously—particularly in regard to the application of land division review authority. The extraterritorial jurisdiction of villages and cities under 10,000 persons is 1.5 miles. For cities over 10,000 in a decennial census the ETJ is 3 miles. The four ETJ powers available to cities and villages include:

- (1) Develop plans for lands within its ETJ area.
- (2) Approve land divisions.
- (3) Adopt Official Map.
- (4) Impose extraterritorial zoning.

Although the use of the official mapping authority is often acceptable to towns (who lack statutory authority for such powers), ETJ plat approval and zoning powers are generally resented. Except under conditions of very poor intergovernmental relations, the use of ETJ zoning and plat approval authority is marginally effective at implementing Village objectives and results in a heightened level of intergovernmental tension.

Intergovernmental Planning

An alternative to the broad use of ETJ powers, which often yields far superior results, entails the use of informal intergovernmental planning. The Village should welcome any opportunity for such informal planning with neighboring communities and has been a leader in such efforts. Current efforts are underway with the Town of Cottage Grove, Town of Sun Prairie, and the City of Madison.

Intergovernmental Agreements

If the use of ETJ authority is not desired or the use of informal intergovernmental planning is not effective in forwarding mutual intergovernmental objectives, another alternative is a formal intergovernmental agreement. The Wisconsin Legislature recently enacted a law that establishes a formal procedure and standards for enacting long-term, binding intergovernmental agreements. A critical and required component of these agreements is a mutually-acceptable annexation limit boundary.

It must be noted that this legislation imposes a time-consuming and procedurally complicated system for exploring mutual concerns and potentially arriving at a final agreement. Under the statute, such an agreement can be made binding for up to 20 years, and will prohibit future elected bodies from breaking the agreement, except under a formalized agreement modification process and the concurrence of all parties. This process