

SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA FOR THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG

OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES WISCONSIN

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Special acknowledgement is due SEWRPC Planner Joel E. Dietl for his contribution to this report.

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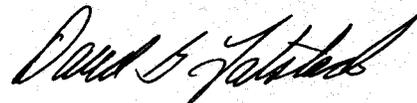
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SUBJECT: Certification of Amendment to the Adopted Regional Water Quality Management Plan (Newburg Sanitary Sewer Service Area)

TO: The Legislative Bodies of Concerned Local Units of Government within the Southeastern Wisconsin Region, namely: the Counties of Ozaukee and Washington, the Village of Newburg, and the Towns of Saukville and Trenton

This is to certify that at the quarterly meeting of the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, held at the Racine County Highway and Office Building, Ives Grove, Wisconsin, on the 3rd day of March 1993, the Commission did by unanimous vote by all Commissioners present, being 14 ayes and 0 nays, and by appropriate Resolution, a copy of which is made a part hereof and incorporated by reference to the same force and effect as if it had been specifically set forth herein in detail, adopt an amendment to the regional water quality management plan, which plan was originally adopted by the Commission on the 12th day of July 1979, as part of the master plan for the physical development of the Region. The said amendment to the regional water quality management plan pertains to the proposed sanitary sewer service area for the Village of Newburg and consists of the inventory findings, maps, charts, figures, and supporting data, plans, and plan implementation recommendations contained in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 205, Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Village of Newburg, Ozaukee and Washington Counties, Wisconsin, published in March 1993, attached hereto and made a part hereof. Such action taken by the Commission is recorded on, and is a part of, said plan, and the plan as amended is hereby transmitted to the constituent local units of government for consideration, adoption, and implementation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal and cause the Seal of the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission to be hereto affixed. Dated at the City of Waukesha, Wisconsin, this 4th day of March 1993.



David B. Falstad, Chairman
Southeastern Wisconsin
Regional Planning Commission

ATTEST:



Kurt W. Bauer, Deputy Secretary

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RESOLUTION NO. 93-12

RESOLUTION OF THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AMENDING THE ADOPTED REGIONAL WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN, THAT PLAN BEING A PART OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION COMPRISED OF THE COUNTIES OF KENOSHA, MILWAUKEE, OZAUKEE, RACINE, WALWORTH WASHINGTON, AND WAUKESHA IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN (VILLAGE OF NEWBURG SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA)

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 66.945(10) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, at a meeting held on the 12th day of July 1979, duly adopted a regional water quality management plan as documented in the three-volume SEWRPC Planning Report No. 30, A Regional Water Quality Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000; and

WHEREAS, the adopted regional water quality management plan includes recommended delineations of urban sanitary sewer service areas and primary environmental corridors, together with a recommendation that new sewered urban development in the Region occur within such delineated sewer service areas but not within such primary environmental corridors; and

WHEREAS, the adopted regional water quality management plan specifically recommended that the concerned local units of government work cooperatively with the Commission toward the refinement and detailing of the delineated sanitary sewer service areas and primary environmental corridors so as to properly reflect local, as well as regional, needs and objectives; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Newburg, on October 7, 1991, requested that the Commission assist the Village in refining and detailing the recommended sanitary sewer service area tributary to the Village of Newburg sewage treatment plant; and

WHEREAS, the Commission, working with the Village of Newburg and other concerned units and agencies of government, has completed a refined sanitary sewer service area plan for the area to be served, such plan being set forth in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 205, Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Village of Newburg, Ozaukee and Washington Counties, Wisconsin, dated March 1993; and

WHEREAS, the refined sanitary sewer service area, as documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 205, addressed the pertinent comments made at a public hearing held with the Village of Newburg on February 25, 1993; and

WHEREAS, the Village Board of the Village of Newburg on February 25, 1993, approved the refined and detailed sanitary sewer service area plan for the Village of Newburg; and

WHEREAS, Section 66.945(9) of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizes and empowers the Regional Planning Commission, as the work of making the whole master plan progresses, to amend, extend, or add to the master plan or carry any part or subject thereof into greater detail;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED:

FIRST: That the regional water quality management plan for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region, being a part of the master plan for the physical development of the Region and comprised of SEWRPC Planning Report No. 30, Volumes One, Two, and Three, which was adopted by the Commission as a part of the master plan on the 12th day of July 1979, be and the same hereby is amended to include the refined sanitary sewer service area plan for the Village of Newburg, as set forth in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 205.

SECOND: That the said SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 205, together with the maps, charts, programs, and descriptive and explanatory matter therein contained, is hereby made a matter of public record; and the originals and true copies thereof shall be kept, at all times, at the offices of the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission presently located in the Old Courthouse Building in the City of Waukesha, County of Waukesha, and State of Wisconsin, or at any subsequent office the said Commission may occupy, for examination and study by whomsoever may desire to examine the same.

THIRD: That a true, correct, and exact copy of this resolution, together with a complete and exact copy of SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 205, shall be forthwith distributed to each of the local legislative bodies of the local governmental units within the Region entitled thereto and to such other bodies, agencies, or individuals as the law may require or as the Commission, its Executive Committee, or its Executive Director, at their discretion, shall determine and direct.

The foregoing resolution, upon motion duly made and seconded, was regularly adopted at the meeting of the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission held on the 3rd day of March 1993, the vote being: Ayes 14; Nays 0.



David B. Falstad, Chairman

ATTEST:



Kurt W. Bauer, Deputy Secretary

**COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PLANNING REPORT
NUMBER 205**

**SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA
FOR THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG
OZAUKEE AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES**

Prepared by the

**Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
P. O. Box 1607
Old Courthouse
916 N. East Avenue
Waukesha, Wisconsin 53187-1607**

The preparation of this report was financed in part through a planning grant from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

March 1993

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March 4, 1993

TO: The Village Board of the Village of Newburg, the Town Boards of the Towns of Saukville and Trenton, and the County Boards of Ozaukee and Washington Counties

The adopted regional water quality management plan for southeastern Wisconsin identifies, in a preliminary manner, recommended sanitary sewer service areas tributary to each of the existing and proposed sewage treatment plants within the Region. The plan recommends that these service areas be refined and detailed through the cooperative efforts of the local units and agencies of government concerned so that the service areas properly reflect local, as well as areawide, development objectives. This refinement and detailing is particularly important in light of provisions in the Wisconsin Administrative Code which require that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources with respect to public sanitary sewers, and the Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations with respect to private sanitary sewers, make a finding that all proposed sanitary sewer extensions be in conformance with the adopted regional water quality management plan and the sanitary sewer service areas identified in that plan.

These Departments, in carrying out their responsibilities in this respect, require that the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, as the designated areawide water quality management planning agency for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region, review and comment on each proposed sewer extension as to its relationship to the approved plan and sewer service area. If such review can be based on a refined service area cooperatively identified by the local units of government concerned, then no conflicts concerning sanitary sewer extensions should arise, and the entire sewerage system and related land use development process can proceed in a smooth and efficient manner.

Acting in response to the recommendations made in the adopted regional water quality management plan, the Village of Newburg, on October 7, 1991, requested that the Regional Planning Commission assist the Village in refining and detailing the recommended sanitary sewer service area tributary to the Village of Newburg sewage treatment plant. This report documents the results of that refinement process.

The report contains a map showing not only the recommended refined sanitary sewer service area, but also the location and extent of the environmental corridors within that area. These environmental corridors contain the best and most important elements of the natural resource base within the sewer service area. Their preservation in essentially natural, open uses is important to the maintenance of the overall quality of the environment in the area, while avoiding the creation of serious and costly developmental problems. Accordingly, urban development should not be encouraged to occur within these corridors, a factor which should be taken into consideration in the extension of sanitary sewer service.

A public hearing was held on February 25, 1993, to discuss the preliminary findings and recommendations of the sewer service area refinement process and to receive the comments and suggestions of the local elected officials concerned and of interested citizens. The recommendations contained in this report reflect the pertinent comments and suggestions made at the hearing.

The sanitary sewer service area herein presented is intended to constitute a refinement of the areawide water quality management plan adopted by the Regional Planning commission in July 1979. Accordingly, upon adoption of this report by the local units and agencies of government concerned and subsequent adoption by the Regional Planning Commission, this report will be certified to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency as an amendment to the adopted, areawide water quality management plan.

The sanitary sewer service area presented in this report provides a sound guide which can assist the responsible local public officials in the making of sewer service-related development decisions in the Village of Newburg area. Accordingly, careful consideration and adoption of this report by all parties concerned is respectfully urged. The Regional Planning Commission stands ready to assist the various units and agencies of government concerned in implementing the recommendations contained in this report.

Respectfully submitted,



Kurt W. Bauer
Executive Director

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Chapter I—INTRODUCTION	1	Significance of Sanitary Sewer	
Background	1	Service Area Delineation	11
Need for Refinement and		Currently Approved	
Detailing of Local Sanitary		Village of Newburg	
Sewer Service Areas	1	Sanitary Sewer Service Area	11
The Village of Newburg		Refined Village of Newburg	
Sanitary Sewer Service		Sanitary Sewer Service Area	11
Area Refinement Process	3	Water Quality Impacts	14
Chapter II—STUDY AREA		Sewage Treatment Plant	
DESCRIPTION	5	Capacity Impact Analysis and	
Location	5	Cost-Effectiveness Analysis	
Population	5	of Sewerage System Alternatives	14
Environmentally Significant Lands	7	Public Reaction to the Proposed	
Chapter III—PROPOSED		Sanitary Sewer Service Area	17
SANITARY SEWER		Implementing Recommendations	17
SERVICE AREA	11	Subsequent Refinements	
		to the Village of Newburg	
		Sewer Service Area	18

LIST OF APPENDICES

	Page
Appendix	
A Minutes of Public Hearing	29

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Chapter II	
1 Study Area Information by Civil Division	7
2 Values Assigned to Natural Resource Base and Resource Base-Related Elements	
in the Process of Delineating Primary and Secondary Environmental Corridors	8

LIST OF MAPS

	Page
Chapter I	
1 Recommended Sanitary Sewer Service Areas in the Region: 2010	2

Chapter II

2	Study Area Identified for Purposes of Refining and Detailing the Village of Newburg Sanitary Sewer Service Area	6
3	Environmentally Significant Lands in the Village of Newburg Study Area	9

Chapter III

4	The Village of Newburg Sanitary Sewer Service Area as Defined in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 30	12
5	Village of Newburg Sanitary Sewer Service Area	15
6	Anticipated Change in the Environmentally Significant Lands in the Village of Newburg Sanitary Sewer Service Area: 1990-2010	16
7	Index of Maps Showing the Environmentally Significant Lands and Planned Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Village of Newburg and Environs	19
	Map 7-1 Environmentally Significant Lands for the Village of Newburg and Environs U. S. Public Land Survey Sections 3 and 10 Township 11 North, Range 20 East	20
	Map 7-2 Environmentally Significant Lands and Planned Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Village of Newburg and Environs U. S. Public Land Survey Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12 Township 11 North, Range 20 East	21
	Map 7-3 Environmentally Significant Lands and Planned Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Village of Newburg and Environs U. S. Public Land Survey Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 Township 11 North, Range 21 East	22
	Map 7-4 Environmentally Significant Lands and Planned Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Village of Newburg and Environs U. S. Public Land Survey Sections 15 and 22 Township 11 North, Range 20 East	23
	Map 7-5 Environmentally Significant Lands and Planned Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Village of Newburg and Environs U. S. Public Land Survey Sections 13, 14, 23, and 24 Township 11 North, Range 20 East	24
	Map 7-6 Environmentally Significant Lands and Planned Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Village of Newburg and Environs U. S. Public Land Survey Sections 17, 18, 19, and 20 Township 11 North, Range 21 East	25

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

On July 12, 1979, the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission formally adopted an areawide water quality management plan for southeastern Wisconsin. The plan is aimed at achieving clean and wholesome surface waters within the seven-county Region, surface waters that are "fishable and swimmable."¹

The plan has five basic elements: 1) a land use element, consisting of recommendations for the location of new urban development in the Region and for the preservation of primary environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands, 2) a point source pollution abatement element, including recommendations concerning the location and extent of sanitary sewer service areas, the location, type, and capacity of, and the level of treatment to be provided at, sewage treatment facilities, the location and configuration of intercommunity trunk sewers, and the abatement of pollution from sewer system overflows and from industrial wastewater discharges, 3) a nonpoint source pollution abatement element, consisting of recommendations for the control of pollutant runoff from rural and urban lands, 4) a sludge management element, consisting of recommendations for the handling and disposal of sludges from sewage treatment facilities, and 5) recommendations for the establishment of continuing water quality monitoring efforts in the Region.

The plan was formally certified over the period July 23 to September 20, 1979, to all of the local units of government in the Region and to the concerned state and federal agencies. The plan was formally endorsed by the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board on July 25, 1979. Such endorse-

ment is particularly important because under state law and administrative rules certain actions by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) must be found to be in accordance with the adopted and endorsed plan. These actions include, among others, DNR approval of waste discharge permits, DNR approval of state and federal grants for the construction of wastewater treatment and conveyance facilities, and DNR approval of locally proposed sanitary sewer extensions.

NEED FOR REFINEMENT AND DETAILING OF LOCAL SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREAS

The adopted regional water quality management plan includes recommended sanitary sewer service areas attendant to each recommended sewage treatment facility (see Map 1). There were in the plan, as initially adopted, a total of 85 such identified sanitary sewer service areas. The initially recommended sanitary sewer service areas were based upon the urban land use configuration identified in the Commission-adopted regional land use plan for the year 2000.² As such, the delineation of the areas was necessarily general and may not have reflected detailed local planning considerations.

Section NR 110.08(4) and Section ILHR 82.20(4) of the Wisconsin Administrative Code require that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, with respect to public sanitary sewers, and the Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, with respect to private sanitary sewers, make a finding that all proposed sanitary sewer extensions be in conformance with adopted areawide water quality management plans and the sanitary sewer service areas identified in such plans. These

¹The adopted areawide water quality management plan is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 30, A Regional Water Quality Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, Volume One, Inventory Findings; Volume Two, Alternative Plans; and Volume Three, Recommended Plan.

²See SEWRPC Planning Report No. 25, A Regional Land Use Plan and a Regional Transportation Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, Volume One, Inventory Findings; and Volume Two, Alternative and Recommended Plans.

Departments, in carrying out their responsibilities in this respect, require that the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, as the designated areawide water quality management planning agency for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region, review and comment on each proposed sewer extension as to its relationship to the approved plan and sewer service areas. In order to properly reflect local, as well as area-wide, planning concerns in the execution of this review responsibility, the Regional Planning Commission, in adopting the areawide water quality management plan, recommended that steps be taken to refine and detail each of the 85 sanitary sewer service areas delineated in the plan in cooperation with the local units of government concerned. The refinement and detailing process consists of the following seven steps:

1. The preparation of a base map at an appropriate scale for each sanitary sewer service area identified in the areawide water quality management plan.
2. The delineation on that base map of the design year 2010 sanitary sewer service area consistent with the objectives set forth in the adopted regional land use plan.³
3. The conduct of intergovernmental meetings involving the local or areawide unit or units of government operating the sewage treatment facility or facilities concerned and the other local units of government that are to be provided sanitary sewer service by the sewage treatment facility or facilities concerned. At these meetings, the initial sanitary sewer service area delineation is to be presented and discussed and the positions of each of the units of government concerned solicited.

4. The preparation of modifications to the initially proposed sanitary sewer service area to reflect the agreements reached at the intergovernmental meetings, meeting to the fullest extent practicable the objectives expressed both in the adopted area-wide water quality management and regional land use plans and in any adopted local land use and sanitary sewerage system plans.
5. The holding of a public hearing jointly by the Commission and the local or areawide unit or units of government operating the treatment facility or facilities concerned to obtain public reaction to site-specific sewer service area issues that might be raised by the proposed sewer service area delineation.
6. The preparation of a final sanitary sewer service area map and accompanying report.
7. Adoption of the final sewer service area map by the Commission and certification of the map to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency as an amendment to the adopted areawide water quality management plan. Desirably, such adoption by the Commission would follow endorsement of the map by the local or areawide unit or units of government operating the sewage treatment facility or facilities concerned and by the governing bodies of the local units of government that are to be served by the sewage treatment facility or facilities. While such a consensus by the local governments concerned will always be sought by the Commission, it is recognized that in some cases unanimous support of the refined and detailed sanitary sewer service areas may not be achieved. In those cases, the Commission will have to weigh the positions of the parties concerned and make a final determination concerning the issues involved.

³The sewer service areas in the water quality management plan were based upon the urban land use configurations as set forth in the Commission's year 2000 land use plan. The Commission has since completed a series of alternative year 2010 land use plans, which plans served as a point of departure in the delineation of the sewer service area set forth in this report.

THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA REFINEMENT PROCESS

By letter dated October 7, 1991, the Village of Newburg requested that the Regional Planning Commission undertake the refinement and detailing of the sanitary sewer service area

tributary to the Village of Newburg sewage treatment facility.

Two interagency meetings regarding this refinement and detailing process were held, the first on November 7, 1991, and the second on February 6, 1992. In attendance at these meetings were representatives of the Village of Newburg and of the Regional Planning Commission. At the conclusion of these meetings, both parties concerned had agreed upon a preliminary revised sanitary sewer service area tributary to the Newburg sewage treatment facility for presentation at a public hearing.

A copy of an initial draft of this report setting forth a preliminary proposed sanitary sewer service area was provided to the Towns of

Saukville and Trenton, the Village of Newburg, the Ozaukee County Department of Environmental Health, the Washington County Land Use and Park Department, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for review and comment prior to the public hearing on the plan proposal. A public hearing was held on February 25, 1993. The public reaction to the proposed sanitary sewer service area, as documented in the minutes contained in Appendix A, is summarized later in this report. The final, agreed-upon, sanitary sewer service area attendant to the Village of Newburg sewage treatment facility is described in Chapter III of this report. The delineation of this area reflects the intergovernmental decisions made in the aforementioned meeting and pertinent comments made at the public hearing held on this matter.

Chapter II

STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

LOCATION

The study area considered in the refinement of the Village of Newburg sanitary sewer service area is shown on Map 2. The area consists of all the lands encompassed within the corporate limits of the Village of Newburg, together with portions of the Towns of Saukville and Trenton. As indicated in Table 1, the total study area is 20.2 square miles in extent, of which 0.8 square mile, or about 4 percent, lies within the Village of Newburg; 8.1 square miles, or about 40 percent, lie within the Town of Saukville; and about 11.3 square miles, or about 56 percent, lie within the Town of Trenton. These areas are based on 1991 civil division boundaries.

POPULATION

As further indicated in Table 1, the estimated resident population of the entire study area in 1990 was 2,200 persons. Of this total, about 960 persons, or about 44 percent, resided in the Village of Newburg; about 960 persons, or about 44 percent, resided in the Town of Trenton; and the remaining 280 persons, or 12 percent, resided in the Town of Saukville. Of these population totals, the entire population of the Village of Newburg was served by sanitary sewer extended from the Village of Newburg sewage treatment plant. The remaining 1,240 persons in the study area were served by onsite soil absorption sewage disposal systems or by onsite sewage holding tanks.

The forecast of probable future resident population levels for small geographic areas such as the Newburg study area is a difficult task, accompanied by uncertainties and subject to periodic revision as new information becomes available. The practice that has been typically followed in forecasting population levels for physical development planning is the preparation of a single population forecast believed to be the most representative of future conditions. This traditional approach works well in periods of social and economic stability, when historic trends can be anticipated to continue relatively unchanged over the plan design period. During periods of major change in social and economic

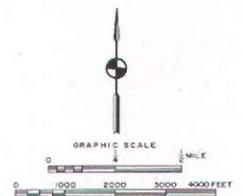
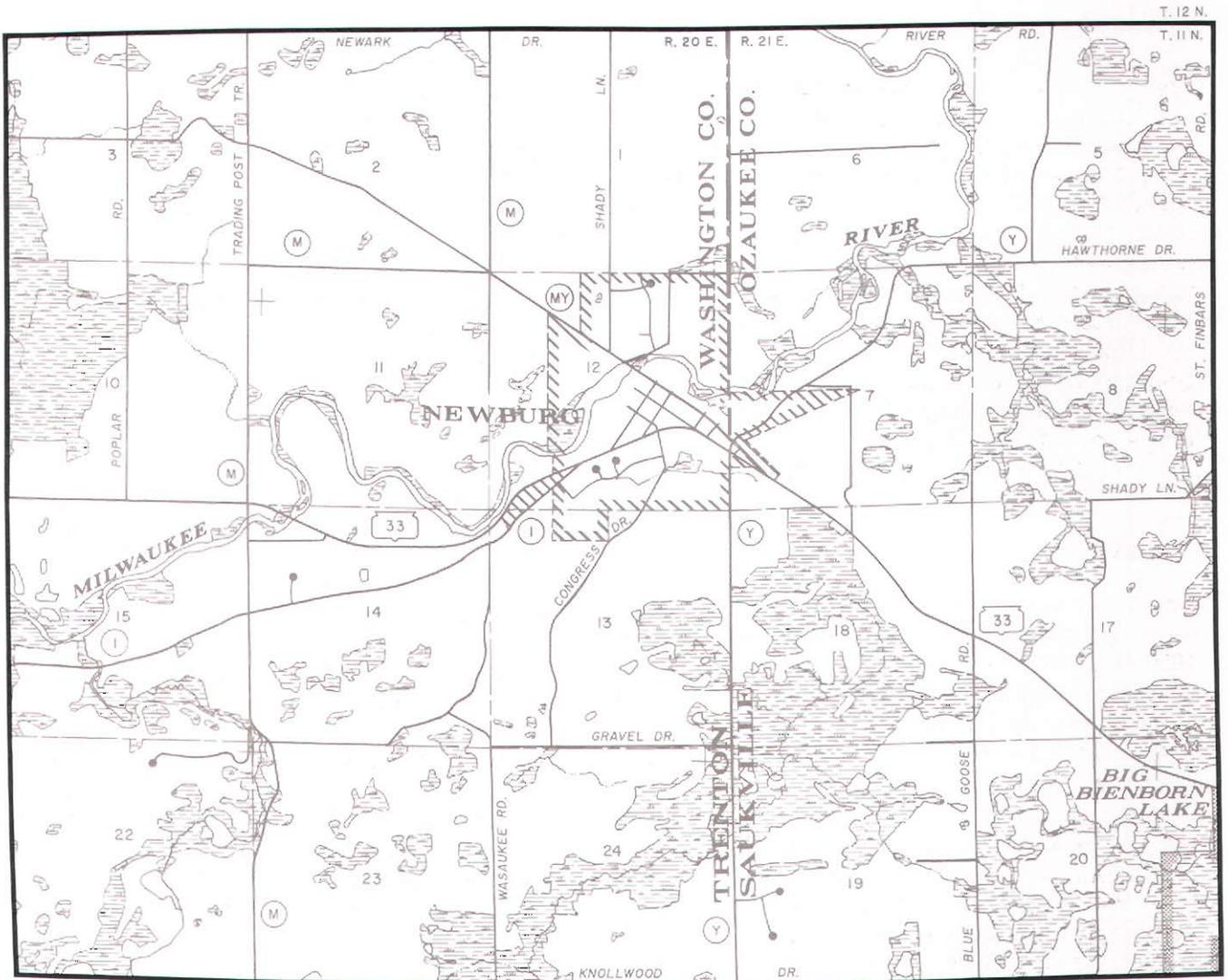
conditions, however, when there is great uncertainty as to whether historic trends will continue, alternatives to this traditional approach may be required. One such alternative approach proposed in recent years, and utilized to a limited extent at the national level for public and quasi-public planning purposes, is termed "alternative futures." Under this approach, the development, test, and evaluation of alternative plans is based, not upon a single, most probable forecast of socioeconomic conditions, but upon a number of alternative futures chosen to represent a range of conditions which may be expected to occur over the plan design period.

Recognizing the increasing uncertainty inherent in estimating future population levels under the rapidly changing socioeconomic conditions existing in the United States, the Regional Planning Commission began to incorporate the alternative futures approach into its planning program in the late 1970s, the first known attempt to apply this approach to areawide and local planning in the United States. In the exploration of alternative futures for the Southeastern Wisconsin Region, an attempt was made first to identify all those external factors which may be expected to directly or indirectly affect development conditions in the Region, together with the likely range of prospects for these factors. Thus, the preparation of the Commission's new year 2010 regional land use plan incorporated a consideration of three alternative scenarios for regional growth and change, involving different assumptions regarding three major external factors: the cost and availability of energy, population lifestyles, and economic conditions. Two of these scenarios, the high-growth and low-growth scenarios, are intended to represent the upper and lower extremes of possible future regional growth and change, while the third is intended to represent an intermediate future between the two extremes. A set of population and employment projections was then developed for each of the three scenarios.

The Commission's year 2010 land use plan also considered alternative development patterns for accommodating the incremental population and employment levels envisioned under the afore-described growth scenarios. Two development

Map 2

STUDY AREA IDENTIFIED FOR PURPOSES OF REFINING AND
DETAILING THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA



Source: SEWRPC.

patterns were considered in the preparation of the alternative land use plans, a centralized development pattern, which, like the first- and second-generation adopted regional land use plans, accommodated increases in population and economic activity by promoting a more

compact regional settlement pattern, moderating, to the extent practicable, the current trend toward diffusion of population, employment, and attendant urban development; and a decentralized development pattern, which accommodated the continued diffusion of population and

Table 1

STUDY AREA INFORMATION BY CIVIL DIVISION

Civil Division	Square Miles	Percent	1990 Population	
			Number	Percent
Village of Newburg	0.8	4.0	960	43.6
Town of Saukville	8.1	40.1	280 ^a	12.8
Town of Trenton	11.3	55.9	960 ^a	43.6
Study Area	20.2	100.0	2,200	100.0

^aEstimated.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Wisconsin Department of Administration, and SEWRPC.

employment levels, but in a manner consistent with the protection of the natural resource base of the Region.

Five alternative future land use plans incorporating consideration of the aforementioned growth scenarios and development patterns were thus prepared: the recommended land use plan, based upon an intermediate-growth centralized land use scenario; a high-growth centralized land use scenario; and three alternative decentralized land use plans, based upon the low-, intermediate-, and high-growth scenarios, respectively.

The intermediate-growth centralized land use plan, the Commission's recommended land use plan, would accommodate a year 2010 resident population level of about 2,200 persons in the Newburg study area. Under the alternative futures approach utilized by the Commission for its work, however, the population level within the study area could range from a low of about 2,000 persons, under the low-growth decentralized land use plan, to a high of about 3,200 persons, under the high-growth decentralized land use plan.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS

Environmental corridors are defined as linear areas in the landscape containing concentrations of natural resource and resource-related amenities. These corridors generally lie along the major stream valleys, around major lakes, and in the Kettle Moraine area of southeastern Wisconsin. Almost all of the remaining high-

value wetlands, woodlands, wildlife habitat areas, major bodies of surface water, and delineated floodlands and shorelands are contained within these corridors. In addition, significant groundwater recharge and discharge areas, many of the most important recreational and scenic areas, and the best remaining potential park sites are located within the environmental corridors. Such corridors are, in effect, a composite of the most important individual elements of the natural resource base in southeastern Wisconsin and have immeasurable environmental, ecological, and recreational value.

The land use element of the adopted regional water quality management plan recommends that lands identified as primary environmental corridors not be developed for intensive urban use. Accordingly, the plan further recommends that sanitary sewers not be extended into such corridors for the purpose of accommodating urban development in the corridors. It was, however, recognized in the plan that it would be necessary in some cases to construct sanitary sewers across and through primary environmental corridors and that certain land uses requiring sanitary sewer service could be properly located in the corridors, including park and outdoor recreation facilities and certain institutional uses. In some cases, very low-density residential development on five-acre lots, compatible with the preservation of the corridors in essentially natural, open uses, may also be permitted to occupy corridor lands; it may be desirable to extend sewers into the corridors to serve such use. Basically, however, the adopted regional

land use plan seeks to ensure that the primary environmental corridor lands are not destroyed through conversion to intensive urban uses.

One of the first steps in refining the Village of Newburg sanitary sewer service area was to map in detail the environmentally significant lands in the study area. Accordingly, Commission inventories were reviewed and updated as necessary with respect to the following elements of the natural resource base: lakes, streams, and associated shorelands and floodlands; wetlands; woodlands; wildlife habitat areas; areas of rugged terrain and high-relief topography; wet, poorly drained, and organic soils; and remnant prairies. In addition, inventories were reviewed and updated as necessary with respect to such natural resource-related features as existing parks, potential park sites, sites of historic and archaeological value, areas possessing scenic vistas or viewpoints, and areas of scientific value.

Each of these natural resource and resource-related elements was mapped on one inch equals 400 feet scale, ratioed and rectified aerial photographs. A point system for value rating the various elements of the resource base was established (see Table 2). The primary environmental corridors were delineated using this rating system. To qualify for inclusion in a primary environmental corridor, an area must exhibit a point value of 10 or more. In addition, a primary environmental corridor must be at least 400 acres in size, be at least two miles long, and have a minimum width of 200 feet. This environmental corridor refinement process is more fully described in *SEWRPC Technical Record*, Vol. 4, No. 2, in an article entitled, "Refining the Delineation of Environmental Corridors in Southeastern Wisconsin." The primary environmental corridors as delineated in the Newburg study area are shown on Map 3.

In addition, Map 3 identifies secondary environmental corridors. The secondary environmental corridors, while not as significant as the primary environmental corridors in terms of overall resource values, should be considered for preservation as the process of urban development proceeds, because such corridors often provide economical drainageways, as well as needed "green" space, through developing residential neighborhoods. To qualify for inclusion in a secondary environmental corridor, an area must exhibit a point value of 10 or more and have a

Table 2

VALUES ASSIGNED TO NATURAL RESOURCE BASE AND RESOURCE BASE-RELATED ELEMENTS IN THE PROCESS OF DELINEATING PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

Resource Base or Related Element	Point Value
Natural Resource Base	
Lake	
Major (50 acres or more)	20
Minor (5-49 acres)	20
Rivers or Streams (perennial)	10
Shoreland	
Lake or Perennial River or Stream	10
Intermittent Stream	5
Floodland (100-year recurrence interval)	3
Wetland	10
Wet, Poorly Drained, or Organic Soil	5
Woodland	10
Wildlife Habitat	
High-Value	10
Medium-Value	7
Low-Value	5
Steep Slope	
20 Percent or More	7
13-19 Percent	5
Prairie	10
Natural Resource Base-Related	
Existing Park or Open Space Site	
Rural Open Space Site	5
Other Park and Open Space Site	2
Potential Park Site	
High-Value	3
Medium-Value	2
Low-Value	1
Historic Site	
Structure	1
Other Cultural	1
Archaeological	2
Scenic Viewpoint	5
Scientific Area	
State Scientific Area	15
State Significance	15
County Significance	10
Local Significance	5

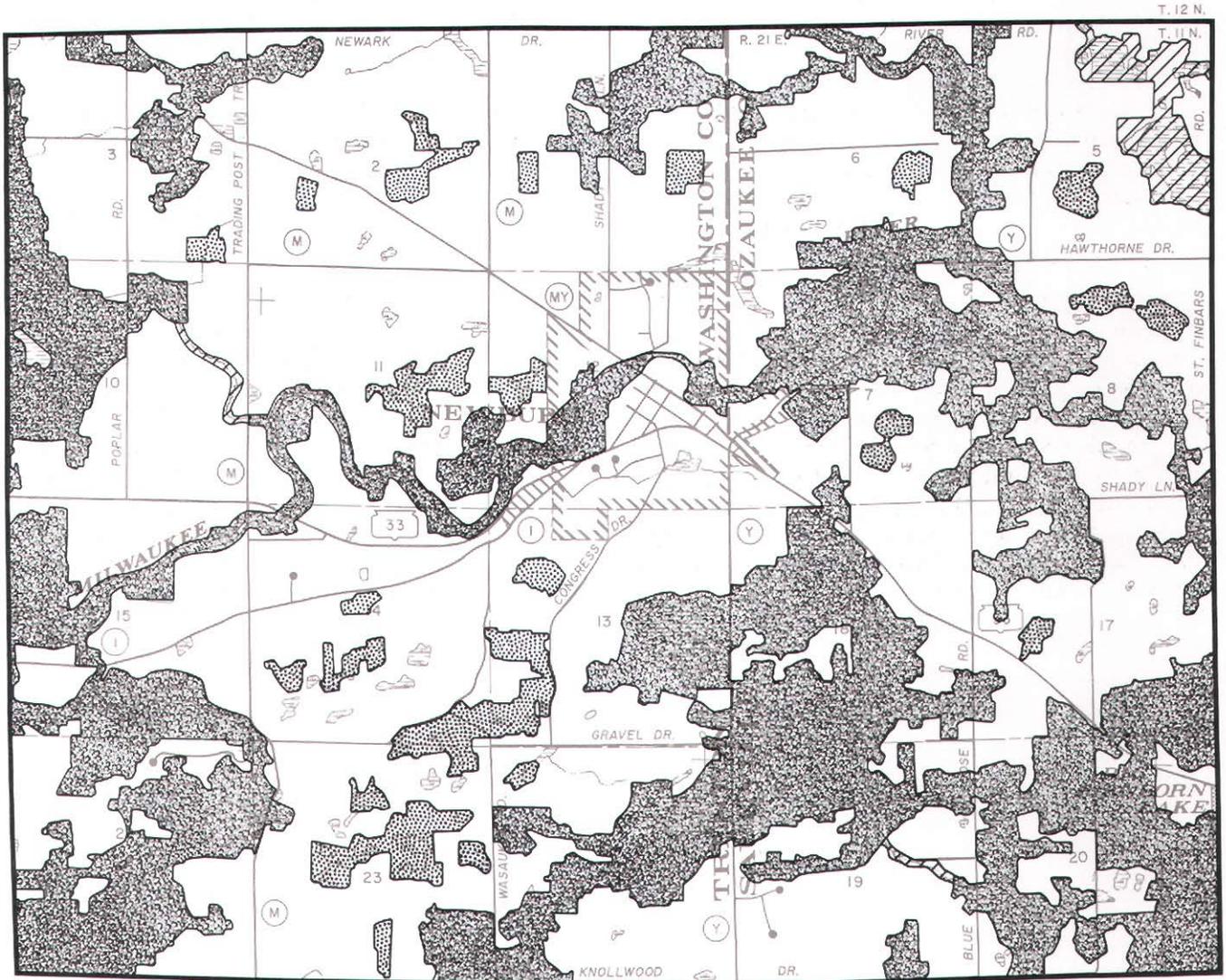
Source: SEWRPC.

minimum area of 100 acres and a minimum length of one mile.

Also identified on Map 3 are isolated natural resource areas. Isolated natural resource areas generally consist of those natural resource base elements that have "inherent natural" value, such as wetlands, woodlands, wildlife habitat areas, and surface water areas, but that are separated physically from the primary and

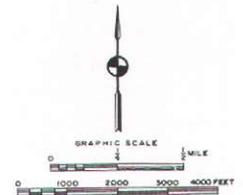
Map 3

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG STUDY AREA



LEGEND

-  PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
-  SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
-  ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA



Source: SEWRPC.

secondary environmental corridors by intensive urban or agricultural land uses. Since isolated natural resource areas may provide the only available wildlife habitat in an area, provide good locations for local parks and nature study

areas, and lend aesthetic character and natural diversity to an area, they should also be protected and preserved in a natural state to the extent practicable. An isolated natural resource area must be at least five acres in size.

Lands encompassed within the primary environmental corridors of the Newburg study area in 1990 totaled 6.2 square miles, or about 31 percent of the total study area. Lands encompassed within the secondary environmental corridors totaled about 0.2 square mile, or about 1 percent of the study area. Lands encompassed within isolated natural resource areas totaled about 0.7 square mile, or about 3 percent of the study area. Thus, all environmentally significant lands in the Newburg study area comprise about 7.1 square miles, or 35 percent of the study area.

While the adopted regional water quality management plan places great emphasis upon the protection of the lands identified as primary environmental corridors in essentially natural, open space uses, it recognizes that there may be situations in which the objective of preserving the corridor lands directly conflicts with other legitimate regional and local development objectives. For example, the regional plan recognizes that if a community were to determine the need for a strategic arterial street extension through the primary environmental corridor lands in

order to serve an important local development project, the street extension may be considered to be of greater community benefit than the preservation of a small segment of the primary environmental corridor. When such conflicts in legitimate community development objectives occur, it is important that they be resolved sensitively and that any damage to the natural environment in the corridors be minimized.

It should also be noted that, while almost all the delineated floodlands in the Newburg study area are contained within the environmental corridors, there are small areas of the floodlands utilized for agricultural or other open space uses located outside such corridors. The Regional Planning Commission recognizes that such floodlands are generally unsuitable for intensive urban development owing to poor soil conditions and periodic flood inundation. The Commission thus recommends that as development of lands located within urban areas and adjacent to these floodland areas occurs, such floodland areas be preserved in essentially natural, open space uses.

Chapter III

PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA

SIGNIFICANCE OF SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA DELINEATION

As noted earlier in this report, recent changes in the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations (DILHR) rules governing the extension of sanitary sewers have made the delineation of local sanitary sewer service areas an important process for local units of government and private land developers. Prior to the recent rule changes, DNR and DILHR review and approval of locally proposed sanitary sewer extensions were confined primarily to engineering considerations and intended to ensure that the sewers were properly sized and constructed. The recent rule changes significantly expanded the scope of the state review process to include water quality-oriented land use planning considerations. Before the two state agencies concerned can approve a locally proposed sanitary sewer extension, they must make a finding that the lands to be served by the proposed extension lie within an approved sanitary sewer service area. Such areas are identified in the Commission's adopted areawide water quality management plan and any subsequent amendments thereto. If a locally proposed sanitary sewer extension is designed to serve areas not recommended for sewer service in an areawide water quality management plan, the state agencies concerned must deny approval of the extension. Consequently, it is important that an intergovernmental consensus be reached in the delineation of proposed sanitary sewer service areas.

CURRENTLY APPROVED VILLAGE OF NEWBURG SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA

The Village of Newburg sanitary sewer service area tributary to the Village's sewage treatment facility, as set forth in the Commission adopted regional water quality management plan, is shown on Map 4. This service area totals about 1.4 square miles, or about 7 percent of the total study area of 20.2 square miles and had, in 1990, a resident population of about 1,100 persons.

REFINED VILLAGE OF NEWBURG SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA

Factors taken into account in the delineation of the refined Village of Newburg sanitary sewer service area included the year 2010 recommended and alternative futures regional land use plans as prepared by the Regional Planning Commission and the suggestions made at two intergovernmental meetings attended by representatives of the Village of Newburg and the Regional Planning Commission, held on November 7, 1991, and February 6, 1992, respectively.

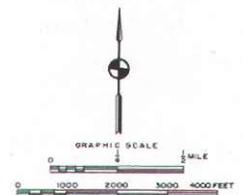
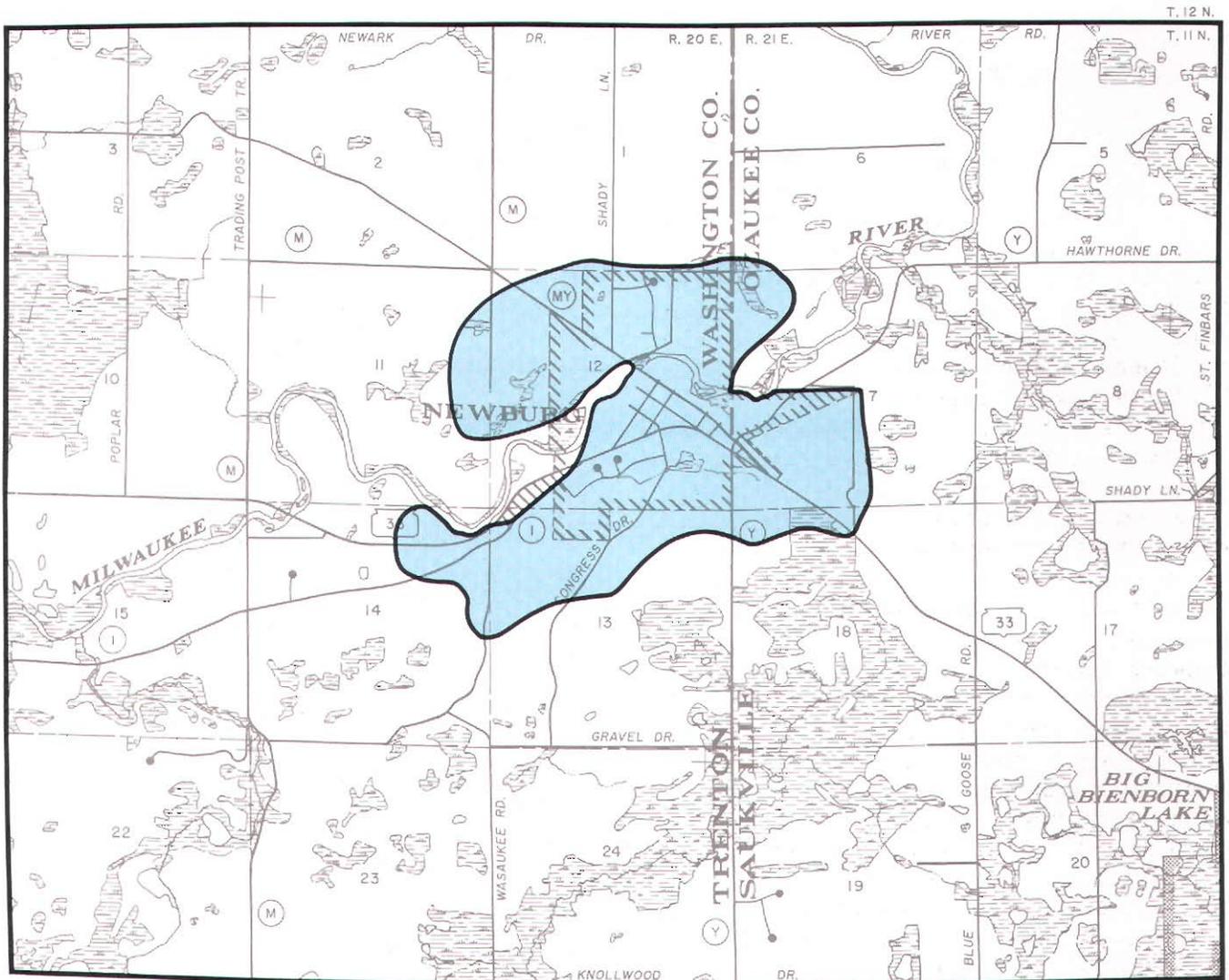
The refinement effort also considered the location, type, and extent of existing urban land use development; the location of areas where onsite soil-absorption sewage disposal systems were known to be failing; the location and extent of gravity drainage areas tributary to major sewerage system pumping stations and to sewage treatment facilities; the location and capacity of existing and planned trunk sewers; the location of existing property ownership boundaries; and certain pertinent aspects of the natural resource base, including the location and extent of soils suitable for urban development, the location and extent of primary and secondary environmental corridors, and the location and extent of prime agricultural lands.

As previously noted, the Commission, as part of its regional planning program, including the delineation of sanitary sewer service areas and the subsequent refinements thereof, utilizes the "alternative futures" concept to deal with the uncertainties regarding factors affecting future growth and development within the Region. The sewer service area refinement effort for the Village of Newburg thus incorporates a range of population levels with the most reasonable lower end of the population range based upon the Commission's intermediate-growth centralized land use plan and most reasonable upper end of the population range based upon the Commission's high-growth decentralized land use plan.

Indeed, local sanitary sewer service area and sewerage facility planning work should consider a range of population levels in the evaluation of alternative facility plans in order to identify

Map 4

THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG SANITARY SEWER SERVICE
AREA AS DEFINED IN SEWRPC PLANNING REPORT NO. 30



Source: SEWRPC.

alternatives which perform well under a reasonable range of possible future conditions. Construction of certain facilities and mechanical and electrical components of sewage treatment facilities, such as pumps, compressors, and chemical feed equipment, typically are based upon relatively short-term population and load-

ing forecasts. These facilities are often replaced or rebuilt at intervals of 10 to 15 years and are amenable to expansion in a staged manner. Accordingly, capital investment in such facilities are often limited to those relatively certain to be needed over a 15- to 20-year design period. The use of the intermediate population forecast,

thus, may be most appropriate for use in the design of such facilities.

Consideration of a high-growth population forecast, however, may be appropriate in delineating a service area and in the design of certain components of the sewerage system that have a longer life, including gravity flow conveyance facilities and certain treatment plant components such as hydraulic conduits and tanks. With respect to the size of the service area, the high-growth population forecast may be the most logical to use since the Commission forecasting methodology analyses indicate that such a level is indeed potentially achievable within the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. A sanitary sewer service area size based upon that level may also be desirable in order to provide flexibility to communities in determining the spatial distribution of anticipated new urban development and to facilitate the operation of the urban land market. With respect to the design of certain components of the sewerage system, the use of the high-growth population forecast may also be desirable where the physical life of the facilities is substantially greater than 20 years. Thus, facility construction based upon the high-growth forecast and loading levels may be warranted where the physical life of the facilities extends beyond the 20-year planning period.

The refined year 2010 sanitary sewer service area for the Village of Newburg anticipated to be tributary to the Village's sewage treatment facility, as submitted to public hearing, is shown on Map 5, together with existing trunk sewers.

The Village of Newburg sanitary sewer service area is based upon the Commission's high-growth decentralized land use plan and encompasses about 2.2 square miles, or about 11 percent of the total study area of 20.2 square miles. This gross sewer service area includes 0.3 square mile of primary environmental corridors, and less than 0.1 square mile of secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resource areas. Therefore, a total of about 0.3 square mile, or about 14 percent of the sewer service area, would be encompassed in environmentally sensitive areas, consisting of primary and secondary environmental corridor and isolated natural resource area lands.

It should be noted that the environmentally significant lands indicated on Map 5 total approximately 28 acres more than the environ-

mentally significant lands indicated on Map 3. As indicated on Map 6, these 28 acres are located in five areas within the 100-year recurrence interval floodplain, primarily adjacent to the Milwaukee River, and are proposed to remain undeveloped. These 28 acres are anticipated to be converted to primary environmental corridor over the plan design period.

The refined year 2010 sanitary sewer service area tributary to the Village of Newburg sewage treatment facility would, under the Commission's high-growth decentralized land use plan, accommodate a planned year 2010 resident population of about 2,200 persons. Population levels within this area, however, would approximate about 1,300 persons under the Commission intermediate-growth centralized land use plan. The incremental population and housing-unit levels envisioned in the medium-density portion of the Village of Newburg sewer service area, under the high-growth decentralized land use plan, would be accommodated at a density of about 2.3 dwelling units per net residential acre; the incremental population and housing unit levels envisioned in the low-density portion of the Village of Newburg sewer service area under that plan would be accommodated at a density of about 0.8 dwelling units per net residential acre. These densities lie within the recommended density range for the Village of

Newburg area of the Region as identified in the Commission-adopted regional land use plan for the year 2010.¹

¹*Net incremental residential density in the envisioned medium-density portion of the refined Village of Newburg sewer service area, as set forth under the Commission's high-growth decentralized land use plan, is determined by dividing the total number of incremental dwelling units in that portion of the sewer service area in the design year by the net incremental residential land area anticipated within that area. Net incremental residential density in the envisioned low-density portion of the refined Village of Newburg sewer service area, as set forth under the Commission's high-growth decentralized land use plan, is determined by dividing the total number of incremental dwelling units in that portion of the sewer service area in the design year by the net incremental residential land area anticipated within that area.*

(Footnote 1 continued on page 14)

(Footnote 1 continued from page 13)

The total number of incremental dwelling units anticipated in the medium-density portion of the Village of Newburg sewer service area, 271 units, was determined by identifying the total number of dwelling units anticipated in that area by the year 2010, 623, minus the number of existing dwelling units in that area in 1990, 352. Incremental net residential land anticipated in the medium-density portion of the Village of Newburg sewer service area was determined by first identifying all net developable land within this portion of the service area. Net developable land, 253 acres, equals gross developable land, 472 acres, that is, all undeveloped land within the proposed sewer service area except environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, floodplains, and areas covered by soils poorly suited for urban development, minus any lands committed to multicommunity-, county- or regional-level, land uses, which, within the envisioned medium-density portion of the Village of Newburg sewer service area, encompass about 219 acres. Incremental net residential land for this area, 117 acres, equals net developable land, 253 acres, minus lands allocated to other urban land uses, 40 percent or 101 acres, then minus lands allocated to local streets, 23 percent or 35 acres. The total number of incremental dwelling units anticipated in the medium-density portion of the sewer service area in the design year, 271 units, divided by the incremental net residential land within this portion of the sewer service area, 117 acres, results in an incremental net residential density of 2.3 dwelling units per acre.

The total number of incremental dwelling units anticipated in the low-density portion of the Village of Newburg sewer service area, 45 units, was determined by identifying the total number of dwelling units in that area by the year 2010, 115, minus the number of existing dwelling units in that area in 1990, 70. Incremental net residential land for this area, 61 acres, equals net developable land, 128 acres, minus lands allocated to other urban uses, 40 percent or 51 acres, then minus lands allocated to local streets, 20 percent or 16 acres. The total number of incremental dwelling units anticipated in the low-density portion of the sewer service area in the design year, 45 units, divided by the incremental net residential land within this portion of the sewer service area, 61 acres, results in an incremental net residential density of 0.7 dwelling units per acre.

WATER QUALITY IMPACTS

Under the recommended sanitary sewer service area plan, it is envisioned that all urban lands located within the planned urban service area would receive sanitary sewer service. It is also envisioned that all lands identified as primary environmental corridor would not be developed for intensive urban use. It is recognized, however, that certain land uses requiring sanitary sewer service could be properly located in the corridors, including park and outdoor recreation facilities, certain institutional uses, and, in some cases, very low-density residential development on five-acre lots. Accordingly, assuming proper site development and construction practices, including appropriate construction erosion control practices,² and compatible development within primary and secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, or lands adjacent to such areas, there should be no significant adverse water quality impacts attributable to the development of the planned sanitary sewer service area.

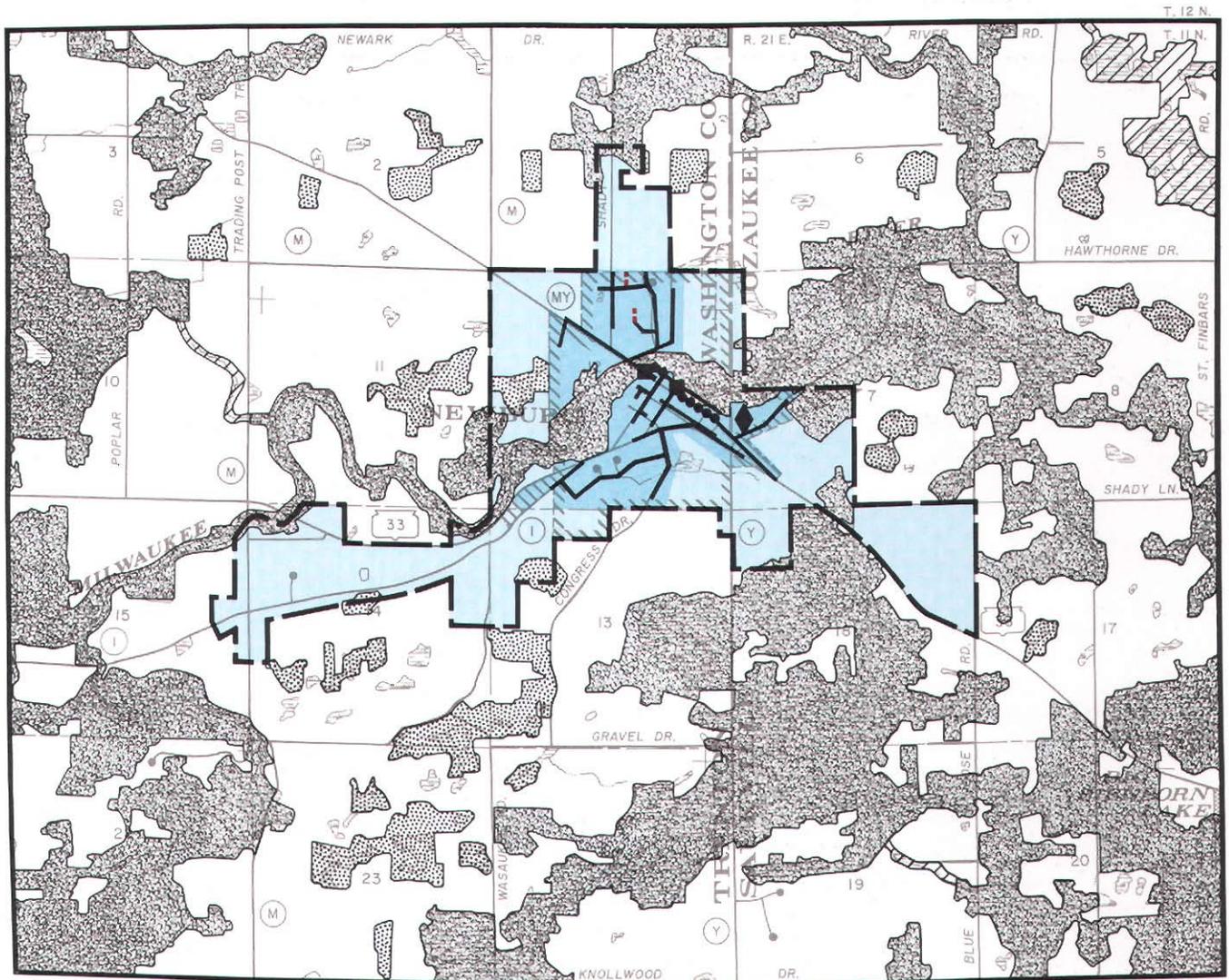
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT CAPACITY IMPACT ANALYSIS AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM ALTERNATIVES

The planned sewer service area set forth in this report for the Village of Newburg is about 0.8 square mile larger than the currently approved sewer service area, as set forth in the regional water quality management plan. All of the planned sewer service area lies adjacent to the current sewer service area of the Village. The type of development envisioned in the area should be provided with public sewer services. Clearly, the most cost-effective means of providing public sewer service to the entire service area is through the Village of Newburg sewerage system. As discussed below, sewage treatment options are currently being considered which

²The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, in conjunction with the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, published a model ordinance which local units of government are encouraged to adopt to control construction site erosion as documented in "Model Ordinance," The Municipality, Vol. 82, No. 1, January 1987.

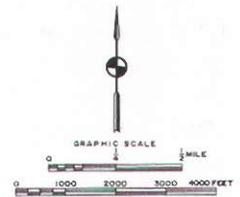
Map 5

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------|
|  | PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |  | EXISTING SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT |
|  | SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |  | EXISTING PUMPING STATION |
|  | ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA |  | EXISTING TRUNK SEWER |
|  | GROSS SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY |  | EXISTING FORCE MAIN |
|  | NET SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA (EXISTING) |  | PROPOSED TRUNK SEWER |
|  | NET SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA (2010) | | |



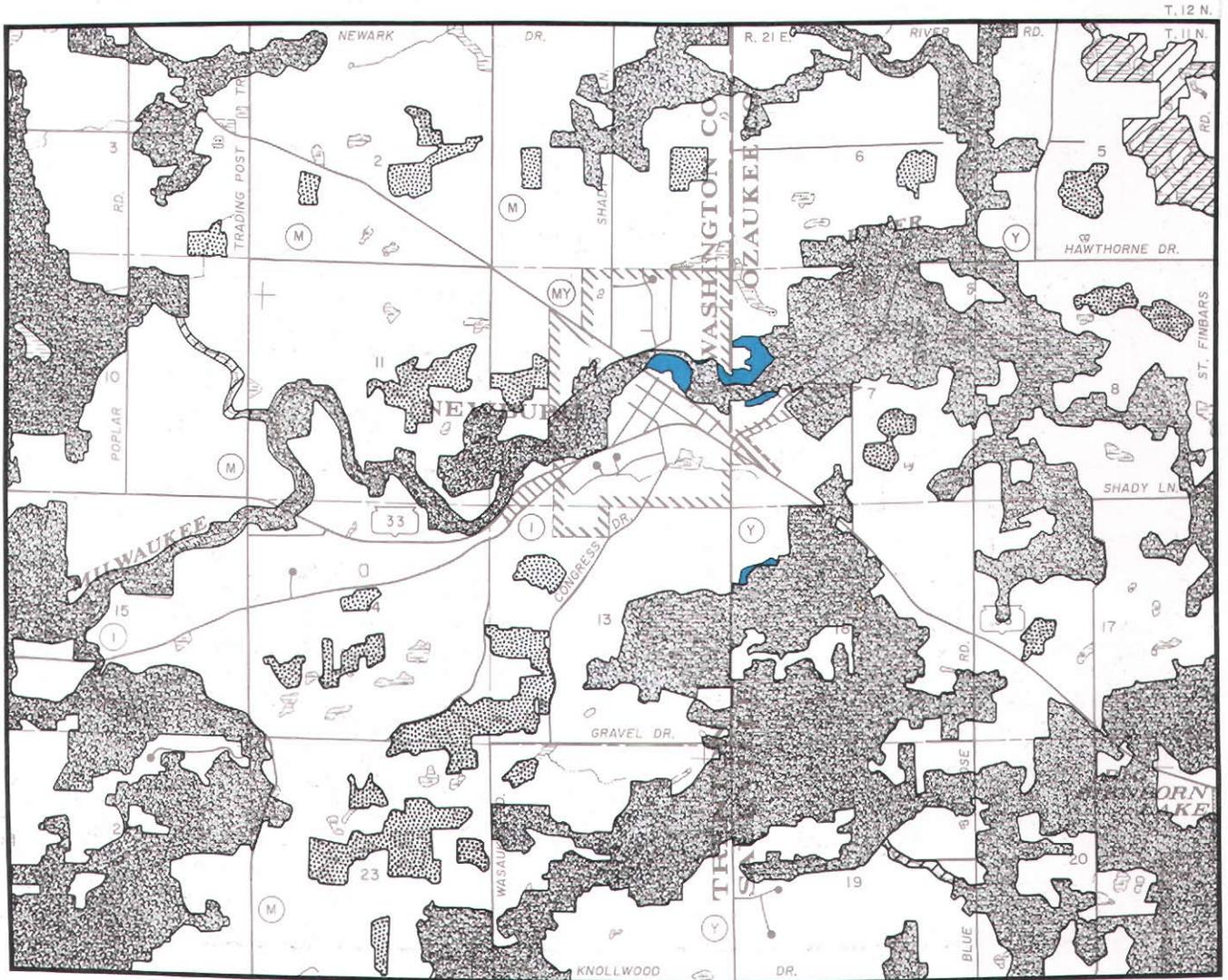
Source: SEWRPC.

would use the Newburg plant, or, alternatively, a connection to the City of West Bend sewerage system.

The Village of Newburg sewage treatment plant has a capacity of 0.08 million gallons per day (mgd) of sewage on an average annual basis.

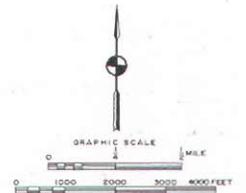
Map 6

ANTICIPATED CHANGE IN THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG SEWER SERVICE AREA: 1990-2010



LEGEND

-  PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
-  SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
-  ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
-  FLOODLANDS PROPOSED TO REMAIN UNDEVELOPED AND ADDED TO THE PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR



Source: SEWRPC.

The current average annual flow rate is 0.07 mgd. Monthly average flows of over 0.08 mgd have been experienced. The planned increase in sewered population from about 960 persons in 1990 to about a range of from 1,300

to 2,200 persons by the design year 2010 is estimated to result in a flow rate of between 0.12 mgd and 0.23 mgd on an average annual basis and between 0.17 mgd and 0.35 mgd on a maximum monthly average basis. Thus, early in

the planning period the plant will require either modification and expansion or abandonment with connection of the sewerage system to the City of West Bend, the closest large public sewerage system. The Village must also upgrade its disinfection system if the current plant is to be maintained.

Review of the Village's 1990 Compliance Maintenance annual report also indicates that the Village should now begin facility planning to determine the best course of action regarding its sewage treatment plant.

The Village of Newburg is currently in the process of retaining a consultant to prepare a cost-effectiveness analysis. That analysis is to compare the cost of expanding and upgrading the existing sewage treatment plant with the cost of the alternative of abandoning the Newburg plant and connecting the sewerage system to the City of West Bend sewerage system for sewage treatment purposes. Following that cost-effectiveness analysis, a detailed facility plan will be prepared for the most cost-effective alternative. The cost-effectiveness analysis and subsequent facility planning will be based upon the planned service area and population levels set forth in this report. Thus, the capacity needed to accommodate the proposed sewer service area will be provided in the most cost-effective manner.

PUBLIC REACTION TO THE PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA

A public hearing was held on February 25, 1993, for the purpose of receiving comments on the refined sanitary sewer service area as shown on Map 5. This hearing was sponsored jointly by the Village of Newburg and the Regional Planning Commission. Summary minutes of the public hearing are presented in Appendix A.

A brief summary of the findings and recommendations of the sewer service area refinement effort was presented prior to receiving public comment. The rationale for refining and detailing the sanitary sewer service area tributary to the Village of Newburg sewage treatment plant was presented and the importance of the delineation of the service area was described, as was the importance of the delineation of environmentally sensitive lands within the service area. Comments on the report and accompanying maps were then solicited.

A review of the hearing record indicates that one substantive concern was raised. Specifically, a representative of the Town of Trenton requested that the Newburg Village Board consider deleting from the proposed sewer service area that portion of the service area located within the Town of Trenton extending southwest of the Village along CTH I. He noted that residents in this area were not currently experiencing operational problems with their septic systems and would therefore not desire to be included within a sanitary sewer service area. After due consideration of this matter, the Village Board decided to leave this area within the recommended Village of Newburg sewer service area, so as to alleviate potential delays in addressing any problems with failing septic systems that such property owners may experience in the future.

Detailed delineations of the final Village of Newburg sanitary sewer service area and environmentally significant lands within that area are shown on a series of aerial photographs reproduced as Map 7 beginning on page 19 and continuing through page 25 of this report.

IMPLEMENTING RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the following steps be taken to implement the sanitary sewer service area proposals contained in this report:

1. Formal adoption or endorsement of SEWRPC Planning Report No. 30, A Regional Water Quality Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, and this SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report by the Village Board of the Village of Newburg as the operator of the sewage treatment facility; by the Town Boards of the Towns of Saukville and Trenton as having lands affected by the planned sanitary sewer service area; and by the Ozaukee County Department of Environmental Health and the Washington County Land Use and Park Department as the county planning agencies having joint responsibility with the Towns in planning and zoning and otherwise regulating the development of lands in the study area outside of the incorporated area.
2. Formal adoption of this SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report by the Regional Planning Commission as an

amendment to the regional water quality management plan set forth in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 30, with certification of this report as a plan amendment to all parties concerned, including the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

3. Review by all of the local units of government concerned of their zoning, land subdivision control, and related ordinances to ensure that the policies expressed in such ordinances reflect the urban development recommendations inherent in the final delineated Village of Newburg sanitary sewer service area as shown on Maps 5 and 7. In particular, steps should be taken to ensure that those lands identified as being environmentally significant in this report are properly zoned to reflect a policy of retaining such lands, insofar as possible, in essentially natural, open uses.
4. Review by the Village of Newburg and Ozaukee and Washington Counties of utility extension policies to ensure that such policies are consistent with the urban land development recommendations inherent in the delineation of the planned sanitary sewer service areas.

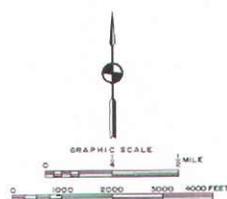
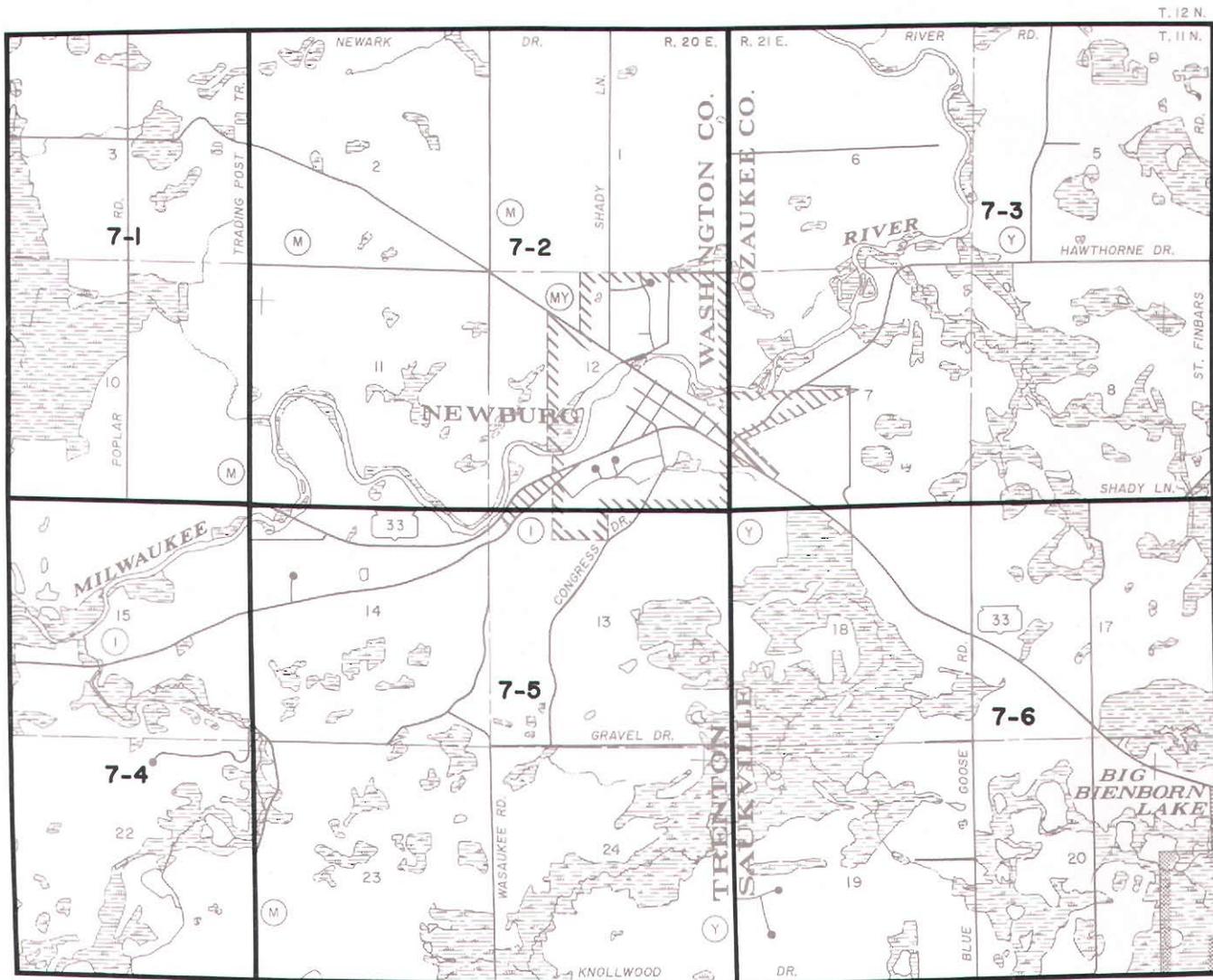
SUBSEQUENT REFINEMENTS TO THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG SEWER SERVICE AREA

This report presents the refined sewer service area for the Village of Newburg. The refined sewer service area was delineated cooperatively by the units and agencies of government con-

cerned and was subjected to review at a public hearing. It is envisioned that the delineated sewer service area will accommodate all new urban development anticipated in the Village of Newburg area to the year 2010. Like other long-range plans, however, this sewer service area plan should be periodically reviewed, every five years, to assure that it continues to reflect properly the urban development objectives of the communities involved, especially as such objectives may relate to the amount and spatial distribution of new urban development requiring sewer service. Should it be determined by the Village of Newburg, as the operator of the sewage treatment facility involved, that amendments to the sewer service area plan as presented herein are necessary, the Village should ask the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission for assistance in undertaking the technical work required to properly amend the plan. Any such plan revision should be carried out in a manner similar to that utilized in the refinement effort described in this report. While plan amendment may be expedited because study area base maps have been prepared and certain inventories completed as part of the sewer service area planning documented herein, such amendment should be subject to the same analyses and interagency review and should include a public hearing to obtain the comments and suggestions of those citizens and landowners most affected by the proposed changes to the sewer service area boundary. Upon agreement on a revised sewer service area, the new plan map should be endorsed by the Village Board of the Village of Newburg and by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission prior to certification to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Map 7

INDEX OF MAPS SHOWING THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS AND PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA FOR THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG AND ENVIRONS

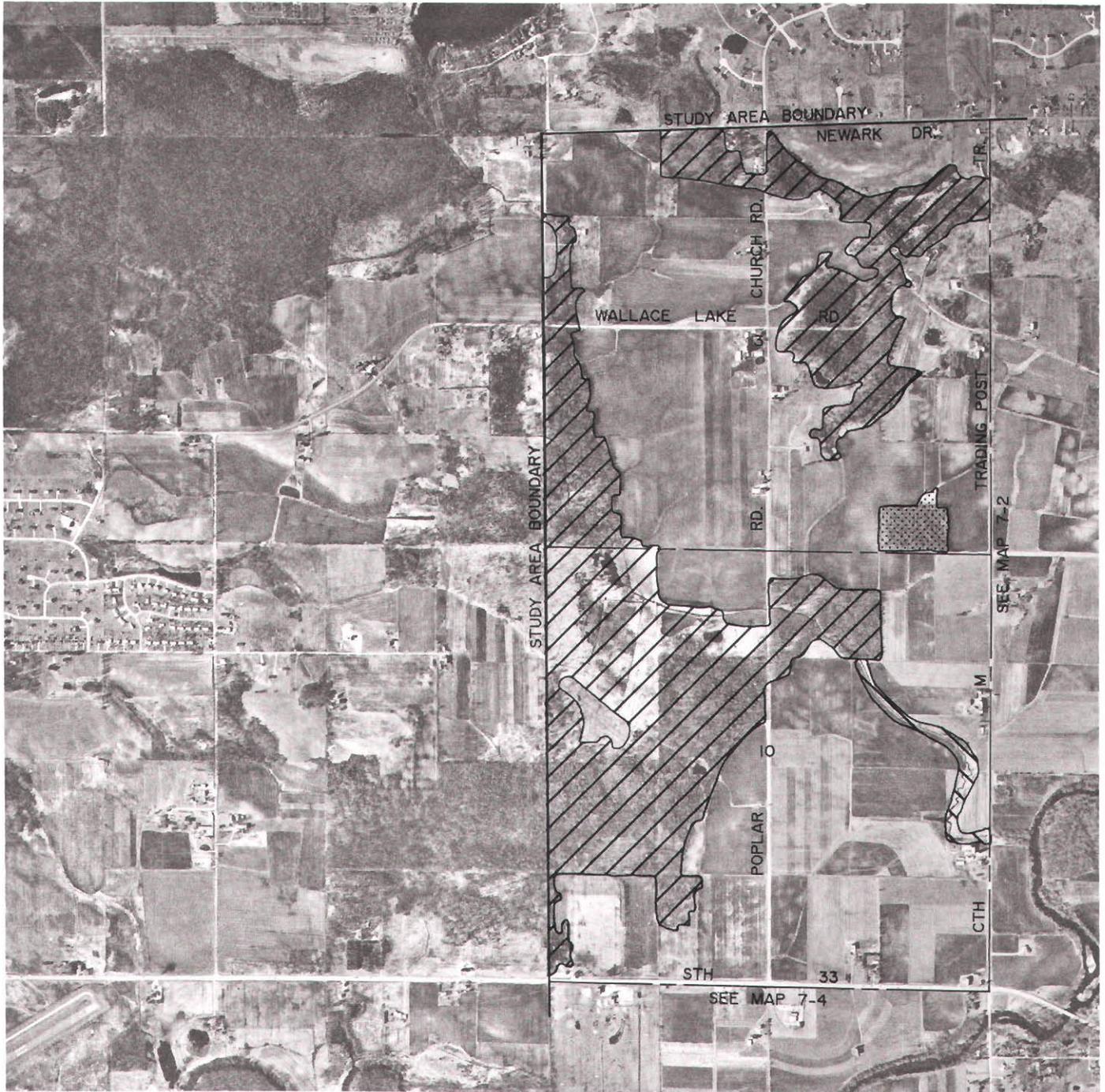


Source: SEWRPC.

Map 7-1

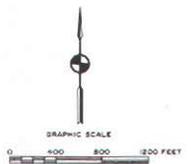
ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS FOR
THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG AND ENVIRONS

U. S. Public Land Survey Sections 3 and 10
Township 11 North, Range 20 East



LEGEND

-  PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
-  ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA



Source: SEWRPC.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS AND PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA FOR THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG AND ENVIRONS

U. S. Public Land Survey Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12
Township 11 North, Range 20 East



LEGEND

-  PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
-  ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
-  PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA
-  GROSS SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY



Source: SEWRPC.

Map 7-3

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS AND PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA FOR THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG AND ENVIRONS

U. S. Public Land Survey Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8
Township 11 North, Range 21 East



LEGEND

-  PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
-  SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
-  ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
-  PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA
-  GROSS SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY

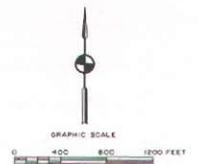


Source: SEWRPC.

Map 7-4

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS AND PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA FOR THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG AND ENVIRONS

U. S. Public Land Survey Sections 15 and 22
Township 11 North, Range 20 East



Source: SEWRPC.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS AND PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA FOR THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG AND ENVIRONS

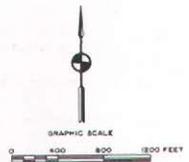
U. S. Public Land Survey Sections 13, 14, 23, and 24
Township 11 North, Range 20 East



LEGEND

-  PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
-  ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
-  PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA
-  GROSS SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY

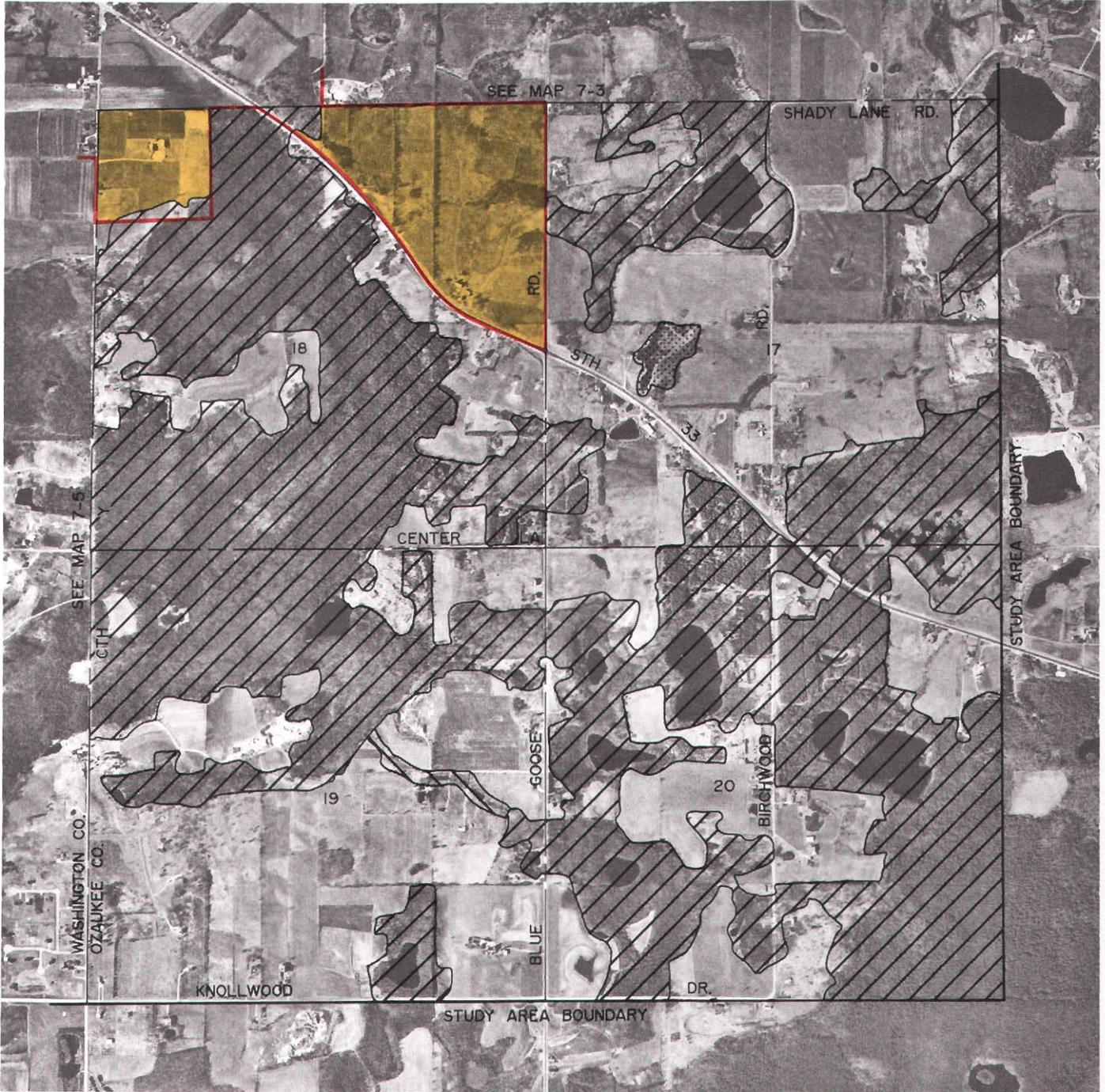
Source: SEWRPC.



Map 7-6

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS AND PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA FOR THE VILLAGE OF NEWBURG AND ENVIRONS

U. S. Public Land Survey Sections 17, 18, 19, and 20
Township 11 North, Range 21 East



LEGEND

-  PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
-  SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
-  ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
-  PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA
-  GROSS SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY



Source: SEWRPC.

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APPENDICES

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Appendix A

MINUTES OF PUBLIC HEARING

Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Village of Newburg
February 25, 1993

Re: A Public Hearing to hear a public comment on a proposed year 2010 Sanitary Sewer Service area for the Village of Newburg and environmentally significant lands encompassed within this area.

The Public hearing before the Village of Newburg Board of Trustees for February 25, 1993 was called to order by Village Clerk Loppnow in the absence of President Wilkens.

Village Clerk Loppnow asked for a motion from the floor to nominate an acting chairman for the conducting of business in the Presidents absence. A motion was made by Trustee Esselmann and seconded by Trustee Cording to nominate Trustee Grotelueschen to chair the Public Hearing and regular board meeting for February 25, 1993 in the absence of President Wilkens. The motion was carried unanimously.

Trustee Grotelueschen explained to the public in attendance the purpose of the public hearing as previously stated. Village Clerk Loppnow introduced to the Board and the public representatives from Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, Bruce Rubin and Joe Dietel.

Mr. Rubin detailed to the public the reasons for the proposal, presentation and adoption of a sanitary sewer service area plan for the Village of Newburg, which would be to attempt to maintain and improve water quality in the Newburg area. Mr. Rubin continued, presenting a history of the present proposed sanitary sewer service area plan detail since the adoption of the first plan for the incorporated Village limits and surrounding areas approved in 1979, and prepared for the Village and the Department of Natural Resources by SEWRPC. Mr. Rubin indicated that the proposed and current land use plan presently before the Board dictates the needs for an updated sanitary sewer service area plan. Using several maps, Mr. Rubin detailed the sanitary sewer service area that had been planned in 1979 and the proposed updated sanitary sewer area plan for 1993.

Mr. Rubin emphasized to the public that properties that are proposed to be contained in the sanitary sewer service area notwithin Village bounds are not required to connect to the Village's sewer system, but may connect if they so desire and wanted in an event of a private sanitary septic system on properties encompassed in the sewer service area plan. Mr. Rubin explained that protection of the environmental corridors contained within the sanitary sewer service area is of the utmost importance hence the inclusion of several properties outside the Village limits in the sanitary sewer service area plan. Mr. Rubin continued, stating that the sanitary sewer service area should be adequate as presented for the Village over the next 20 years, indicating that the current proposed plan was compiled with guidance from many Village of Newburg officials.

☆ Washington and Ozaukee Counties ☆

☆ 450 Main Street ☆ P.O. Box 67 ☆ Newburg, Wisconsin 53060 ☆

Trustee Grotelueschen inquired of the public in attendance for input concerning the proposed sanitary sewer service area plan.

Leo Miller- Mr. Miller asked what determining factors were considered in the compilation of the sanitary sewer service area, and Mr. Rubin explained that geographic topography and future Village growth primarily, as well as the Village's long range land use plan, played an important part in designing the proposed sanitary sewer service area plan.

Joe Lochen- Mr. Lochen asked if the proposed sanitary sewer service area plan was designed to take in consideration future Village growth projections, and Mr. Rubin replied that the plan, as presented, should accommodate a population growth of 1300 to 2200 residents. Mr. Lochen continued, asking what the farthest distance the sanitary sewer service area plan provides for potential service from the sanitary plant, and Mr. Rubin replied that the farthest reaches of the proposed sanitary sewer service area is approximately one and a half miles from the current sanitary sewage treatment plant.

Larry Wilms- Mr. Wilms asked what step in the planning process of a new or upgraded sanitary sewer plant the proposed sanitary sewer service area plan would address, and Mr. Rubin stated that if the Village approves the sanitary sewer service area plan and resolution, the Department of Natural Resources would amend its current plan and make the newly revised plan a part of the planning process for a new or upgraded sanitary sewer plant in the future.

A village resident asked if current standards in the proposal of the sanitary sewer service area plan are more strict than they have been in the past as, the current proposed map is more defined in area than the 1979 plan, and Mr. Rubin concluded that the plan is more defined to reflect more stringent floodland areas, water ways, ground water concerns, etc.

A Town of Trenton resident asked what would happen if homes develop around the Village not included in the proposed sanitary sewer service area plan, and requested Village sanitary sewer service, to which Mr. Rubin indicated that if the resident outside of the sanitary sewer service area asked for sewer service and the Village of Newburg Board of Trustees agreed, the map and plan could be amended at that time.

Diane Miller- Ms. Miller asked if a non-village resident with a septic system in the sewer service area currently in place and passed by a sewer main had a septic system fail, if the home owner would be required to connect. Mr. Rubin replied that a township resident with a failed septic system, may not be required to connect to the Village's sanitary sewerage system in lieu of repairs to their failed septic system, unless it was determined by the Department of Natural Resources that a possible ground water contamination had developed.

Bob Kline, Township Attorney for the Town of Trenton stated that Town of Trenton Officials had received several comments from Township residents concerning the sanitary sewer service area plan extended into the Town of Trenton. Mr. Kline continued, elaborating that the Town of Trenton does not oppose to the present plan for the sanitary sewer service area as presented by SEWRPC, but expressed concern that several of the lots possibly and ultimately served by Village sanitary sewer service in the Town of Trenton are large lots which may place a large monetary burden on Township residents in the form of vastly extended sewer service lines to serve these residents if they were to connect to the Village sanitary sewer system. Mr. Kline stressed to the Board that currently and historically, Town of Trenton residents sanitary septic systems are not

failing, nor are any failures impending. Mr. Kline continued, asking that a boundary agreement for sanitary sewer service growth be reached between the Village and the Town of Trenton concerning future Village sanitary sewer service area extensions. Mr. Rubin asked Mr. Kline if the Township was asking that all proposed sanitary sewer service area plans that extend into the Township be eliminated, and Mr. Kline stated it was the intent of Town of Trenton officials that the extended area of the proposed sanitary sewer service area plan that reaches into the Town of Trenton be eliminated from the proposed plan as presented.

Trustee Grotelueschen inquired of the public in attendance three additional times for public comments or concerns relating to the proposed sanitary sewer service area plan as presented by SEWRPC. There being no one wishing to speak further during the Public Hearing, a motion was made by Trustee Krejci and seconded by Trustee Esselmann to close the Public Hearing of February 25, 1993 concerning public comments on a proposed year 2010 sanitary sewer service area plan for the Village and environmentally significant lands encompassed within the Village area. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mark A. Loppnow, Clerk
Village of Newburg