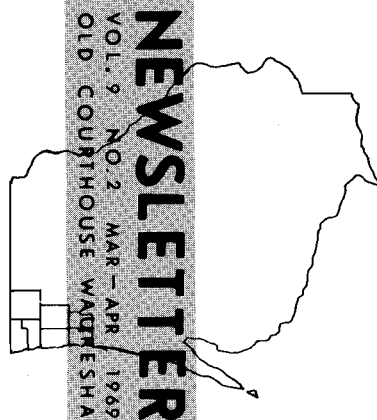


WASHINGTON COUNTY ADOPTS SANITARY ORDINANCE

On April 15, 1969, the Washington County Board of Supervisors adopted a County Sanitary Ordinance intended to regulate the location, construction, installation, alteration, design, and use of all private water supply, sewage disposal, and other waste disposal systems and sites. Washington County thus becomes the second county within the seven-county Southeastern Wisconsin Region to adopt a county-wide sanitary code, Walworth County having done so on August 14, 1966. The adoption of such sanitary codes, which incorporate and utilize the detailed soil survey completed by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service for the Regional Planning Commission, was recommended for all counties in the Region except Milwaukee County by the Commission as a significant regional land use plan implementation action. All of Milwaukee County can and will be served with public sanitary sewer by the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of the County of Milwaukee.

The Washington County Sanitary Ordinance was prepared by the Sanitary Committee of the Washington County Park and Planning Commission. The Committee and the full Park and Planning Commission worked on drafting and reviewing the Ordinance for nearly two years. In its work, the Committee utilized the Walworth County Sanitary Ordinance and the SEWRPC Model Sanitary Ordinance as guides. The final draft was approved by the Washington County Park and Planning Commission on April 9, 1969, prior to submittal to the County Board.

**SOUTHEASTERN
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SANITARY ORDINANCE—continued

While the Washington County Sanitary Ordinance contains provisions relating to several areas of environmental sanitation, perhaps the most significant provision deals with the disposal of sewage effluent from private septic tank systems. As in the original Walworth County Sanitary Ordinance, Washington County's Sanitary Ordinance prohibits the installation of soil absorption sewage disposal systems on soils which have "very severe" limitations for such use because of high or fluctuating ground water table, susceptibility to flooding, potential for ground water contamination, silting, slow permeability, steep slopes, or proximity to bedrock. On those soils rated as having "severe" limitations for the proper absorption of septic tank sewage effluent, the Ordinance spells out corrective measures that must be taken before systems can be installed. Those soils rated as having "severe" and "very severe" limitations for the absorption of septic tank sewage effluent are listed by number in the Ordinance and are mapped on aerial photograph prints. The soil mapping and analyses were completed during the regional land use-transportation study. Provisions are made in the Ordinance for contesting the soil classification and mapping by appeal to the Washington County Park and Planning Commission.

The adoption of a county sanitary ordinance by Washington County also represents a first step by the County Board toward meeting the shoreland requirements of the State Water Resources Act of 1965. Regulations governing waste disposal systems in shoreland areas are required by that Act and by the administrative rules adopted pursuant to the Act by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The Washington County Board has wisely chosen to apply the sanitary regulations county-wide, rather than only in shoreland areas as strictly required by state law.

1968 ANNUAL REPORT PUBLISHED

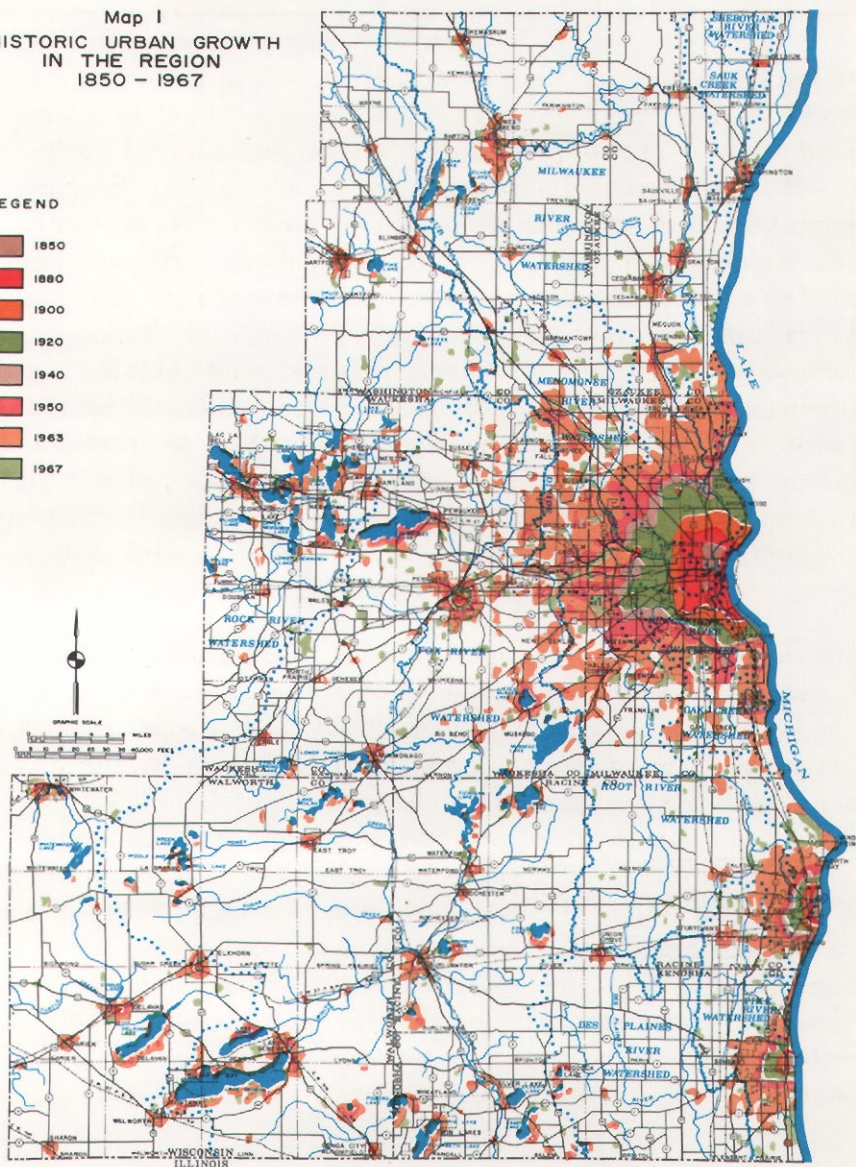
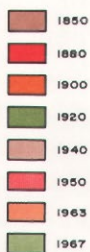
The Commission has completed and will have available for distribution next month its 1968 Annual Report. The preparation of an annual report by the Commission is required under Section 66.945(8)(b) of the Wisconsin Statutes. The report is intended to document, on an annual basis, the accomplishments of the Commission in meeting its statutory charge to prepare a comprehensive plan for the physical development of the Region. The report, therefore, sets forth the status of all Commission work programs, reviews progress toward implementation of already completed and adopted regional plan elements, and contains a statement of the financial position of the Commission. In addition, the 1968 Annual Report contains for the first time a section devoted to anticipated future Commission work programs through the year 1974. Some highlights of the work accomplishments under the continuing regional land use-transportation study in 1968, as set forth in the Annual Report, follow.

Under the continuing regional land use-transportation planning program in 1968, the Commission carried out a complete re-inventory of land use within the Region and, based on the inventory data, prepared a 1967 urban growth ring map for the Region (see Map 1). The re-inventory revealed that since 1963 approximately 45 square miles of land within the Region were converted from rural to urban use. Of this total 22.3 square miles were developed in areas contiguous to, and outward from, existing clusters of urban development; and 22.7 square miles were developed in locations noncontiguous to existing urban development. At the present time, the updated land use information is being extensively analyzed with respect to the recommended and adopted regional land use plan. The results of these analyses will be presented in a SEWRPC Technical Report.

Extensive inventories were also undertaken during 1968 pertaining to the Region's transportation facilities, which were first inventoried in 1963 under the initial regional land use-transportation study. Data was

Map I
HISTORIC URBAN GROWTH
IN THE REGION
1850 - 1967

LEGEND



collected on the length of, operating speed on, and, therefore, travel time over, traffic capacity of, and traffic volumes on each of the 4,661 links comprising the 3,332-mile arterial street and highway system. This re-inventory was accomplished through a compilation of secondary data from several sources, as well as the collection of primary data through various field surveys. Some of the findings of this re-inventory are:

- The total mileage of the Region's arterial street and highway network increased from 1963 to 1967 by a total of 144 miles.
- Sixty-five percent of the mileage increase on the arterial street and highway network, or about 76 miles, was due to the construction of freeways.
- Arterial street and highway system utilization within the Region, as measured by vehicle miles of travel occurring on an average weekday, increased by nearly 20 percent over the four-year period, from 13.1 million to nearly 15.7 million vehicle miles.
- The percentage of total vehicle miles of travel carried on the freeway system increased from 11 percent in 1963 to nearly 24 percent in 1967.
- Because of extensive freeway construction, the total vehicle miles of travel in Milwaukee County carried by surface arterials actually decreased from 6.8 million in 1963 to 6.4 million in 1967, while the vehicle miles carried by the freeway system almost quadrupled, increasing from 531,000 in 1963 to over 2 million in 1967.

- Between 1963 and 1967, the number of miles of the arterial street and highway system of the Region operating over design capacity was reduced from 191.8 miles to 144.5 miles, or 4 percent of the total network. This occurred despite a 17 percent increase in motor vehicles in the Region and a 20 percent increase in the total vehicle miles of travel taking place in the Region during the same four years.
- Auto travel times between the Milwaukee central business district and outlying communities, as measured during off-peak hours, have generally been reduced by 10 minutes or more since 1963. The reduction in travel times is shown on Map 2.

Map 3 shows the status of implementation of the regional freeway plan at the end of 1968. The plan recommends the development of 291 miles of new freeway facilities in the Region by 1990. As shown on the map, all 291 miles were in some stage of implementation by the end of 1968. Of the total mileage, approximately 38 percent is in the corridor refinement stage, 38 percent in the preliminary design stage, 12 percent in the final design stage, and 8 percent in the facility construction stage. The remaining 4 percent is open to traffic. Altogether, right-of-way has been acquired or reserved for slightly over 57 of the total 291 miles of proposed freeway.

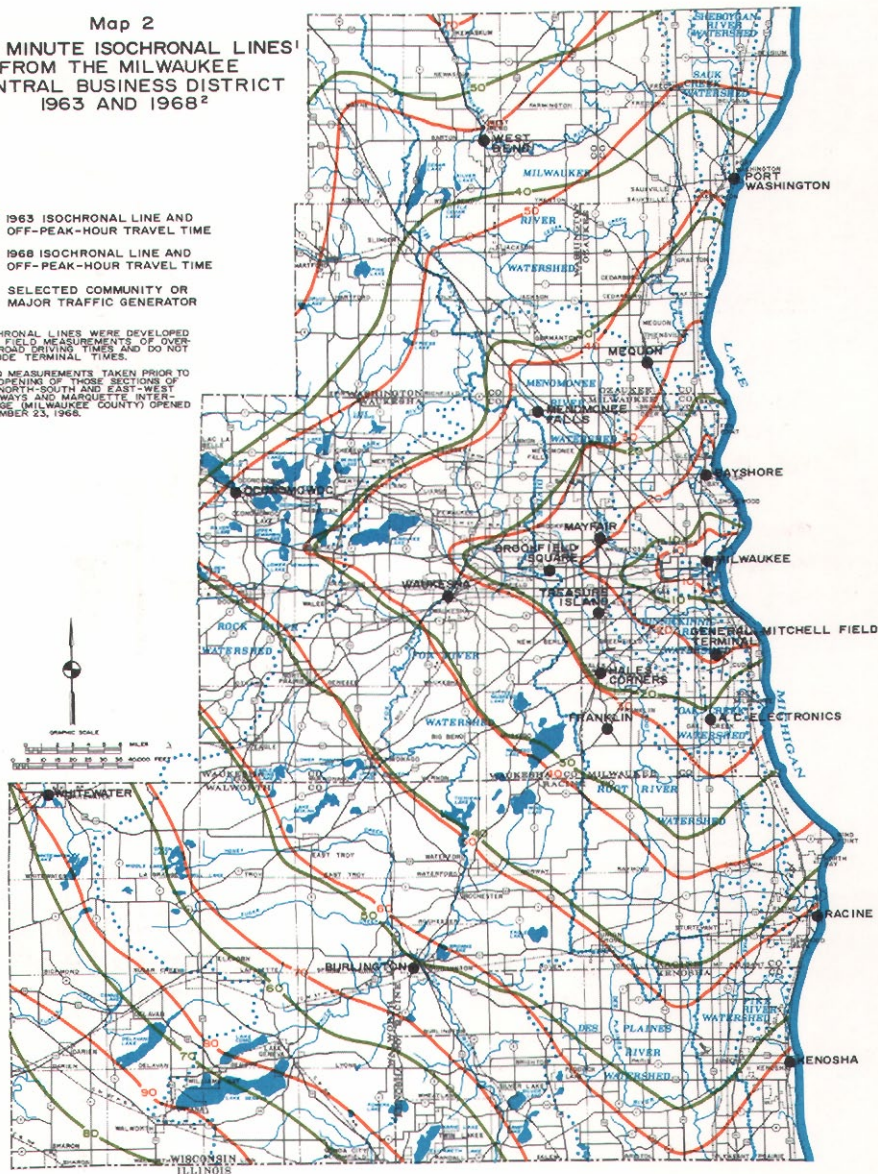
Copies of the 1968 Annual Report may be obtained by contacting the Commission Offices. The price is \$1 within the Region and \$2 outside the Region.

Map 2
TEN MINUTE ISOCHRONAL LINES¹
FROM THE MILWAUKEE
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
1963 AND 1968²

- 10 — 1963 ISOCHRONAL LINE AND
OFF-PEAK-HOUR TRAVEL TIME
- 10 — 1968 ISOCHRONAL LINE AND
OFF-PEAK-HOUR TRAVEL TIME
- SELECTED COMMUNITY OR
MAJOR TRAFFIC GENERATOR

1 ISOCHRONAL LINES WERE DEVELOPED
FROM FIELD MEASUREMENTS OF OVER-
THE-ROAD DRIVING TIMES AND DO NOT
INCLUDE TERMINAL TIMES.

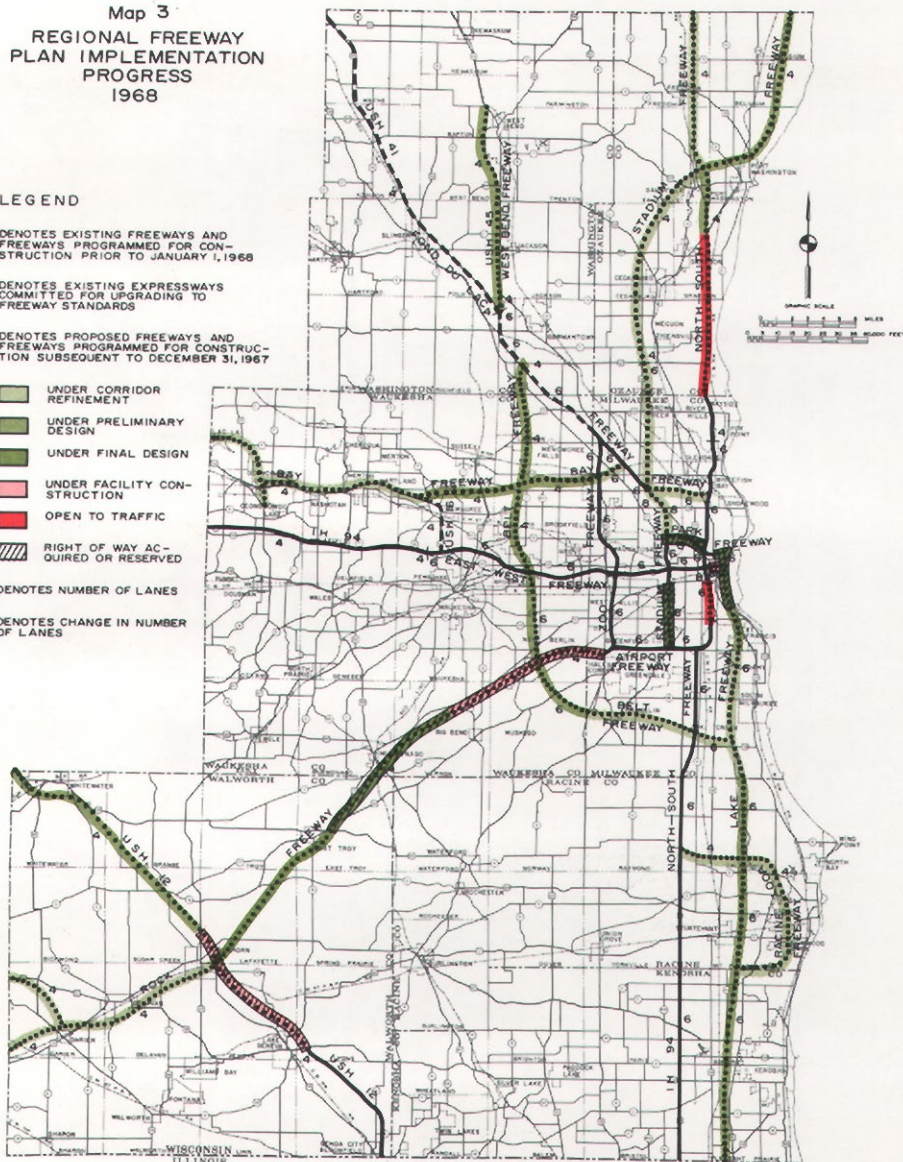
2 FIELD MEASUREMENTS TAKEN PRIOR TO
THE OPENING OF THOSE SECTIONS OF
THE NORTH-SOUTH AND EAST-WEST
FREEWAYS AND MARQUETTE INTER-
CHANGE (MILWAUKEE COUNTY) OPENED
DECEMBER 23, 1968.



Map 3
REGIONAL FREEWAY
PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
PROGRESS
1968

LEGEND

- DENOTES EXISTING FREEWAYS AND FREEWAYS PROGRAMMED FOR CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1968
- - - DENOTES EXISTING EXPRESSWAYS COMMITTED FOR UPGRADING TO FREEWAY STANDARDS
- ***** DENOTES PROPOSED FREEWAYS AND FREEWAYS PROGRAMMED FOR CONSTRUCTION SUBSEQUENT TO DECEMBER 31, 1967
- UNDER CORRIDOR REFINEMENT
- UNDER PRELIMINARY DESIGN
- UNDER FINAL DESIGN
- UNDER FACILITY CONSTRUCTION
- OPEN TO TRAFFIC
- RIGHT OF WAY ACQUIRED OR RESERVED
- 8 DENOTES NUMBER OF LANES
- 6, 8 DENOTES CHANGE IN NUMBER OF LANES



SEWRPC NOTES

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM GRANT APPROVED

The Commission was recently notified that the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has approved an application for a federal urban planning grant in the amount of \$30,000 to be used in partial support of the Commission's ongoing community assistance program. The grant period is for one year beginning April 1, 1969. The overall Commission community assistance program provides for five types of services: 1) educational services, 2) advisory services, 3) review services, 4) project planning services, and 5) resident staff services. The federal funds, together with matching local monies, covers the cost of providing the first three of the five types of services; the costs of the latter two services project planning and resident staff are borne entirely by the local units of government formally requesting and receiving such services.

The entire community assistance program is intended to provide services to officials of local communities, to interested citizen groups, and to many private individuals. The program is designed not only to assist in the implementation of the regional plan elements completed to date but also to coordinate the many planning and plan implementation activities carried on by the various levels and agencies of government operating within the Region.

PLANNING GUIDE NO. 6

Work is continuing on the preparation of SEWRPC Planning Guide No. 6, Soils Guide. When completed later this year, the Guide will illustrate how the detailed operational soil survey data and analyses can be used as decision-making aids in the solution of local planning and development problems; in preparing comprehensive community development plans; in preparing plan implementation devices, such as zoning, sanitary, and land division ordinances; and in subdivision planning and site development. The Commission has recently entered into a cooperative agreement with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, whereby the Service will provide the technical services necessary to complete certain portions of the Guide.

HISTORIC PLATTING STUDY INVENTORY COMPLETED

The inventory phase of a historic platting study of the Region has recently been completed under the continuing regional land use-transportation study. The inventory involved the collection of data concerning subdivision plats submitted and approved over a 48-year period, from 1920 to 1968. Platting data collected include subdivision area; development pattern; area of dedicated lands; number of lots; typical lot width, depth, and area; and street width, length, and area. The analysis phase of the study is now underway.

Through this inventory and analysis of historic land subdivision activity, it is expected that the impact urbanization has had upon the Southeastern Wisconsin Region can be more specifically determined, particularly in terms of the direction and magnitude of development over time. In addition, estimates can be made of potential future effects the continuation of such land development activity may have on the implementation of the regional land use plan and transportation system plan, as well as on the regional resource base. The results of this historic platting study will be documented in a Commission Technical Report.

REGIONAL LIBRARY USER SURVEY CONDUCTED

During the week of April 13 to 19, the Commission, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Division for Library Services and 46 participating libraries in the Region, conducted a library user survey as part of the inventory phase of the ongoing two-year regional library planning program. All library visitors were asked to complete a questionnaire relating to the specific purpose of their visit; to the adequacy of the library facilities; and to the number of visits made per week, month, or year. In addition, information on the origin and destination of each library user was obtained. The month of April was chosen for the user survey since historic library user information indicates that April is the peak user month.

NEW DIVISION HEAD NAMED

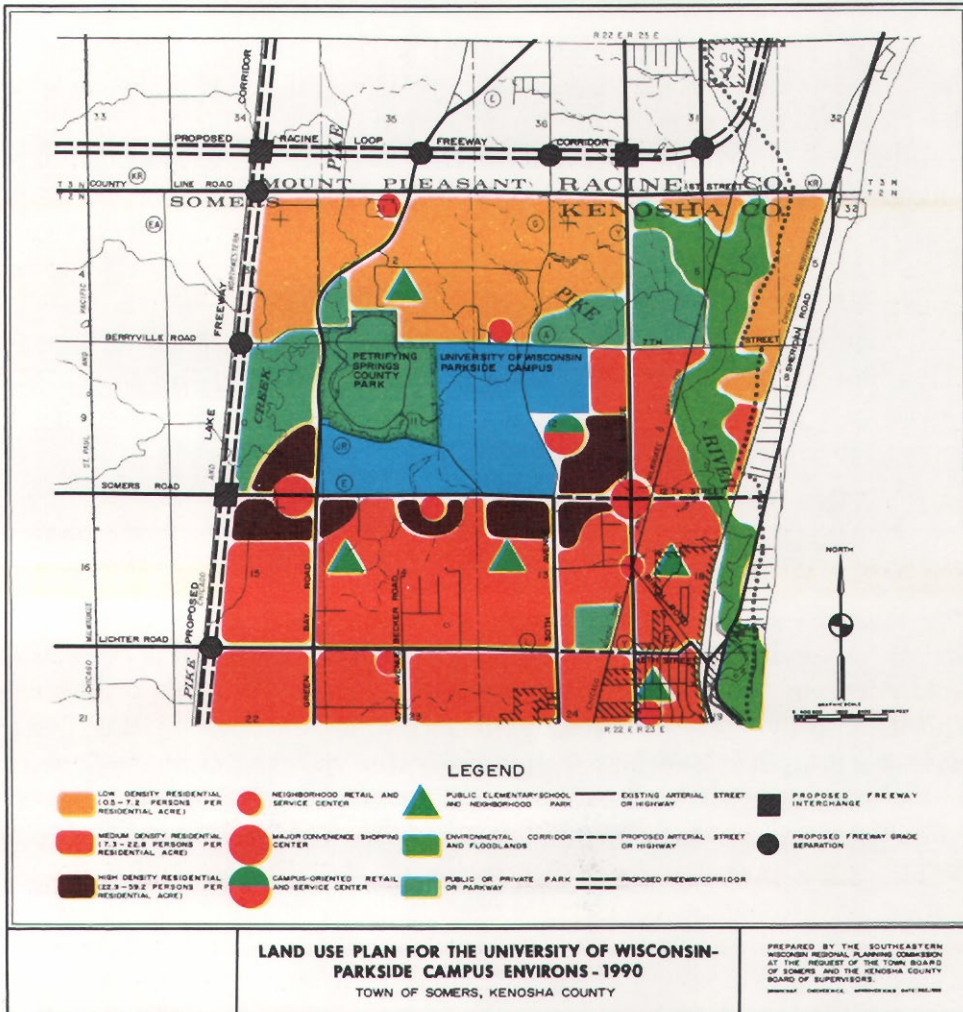
On April 16, 1969, Mr. Norbert S. Theine assumed his duties as head of the Commission's Land Use Planning Division. Mr. Theine comes to the Commission staff after several years of local planning experience in the Region; first, as Planning Director for the City of Oak Creek and most recently as Planning Administrator for the City of Wauwatosa. While at Oak Creek, Mr. Theine was instrumental in establishing a large-scale topographic mapping and neighborhood planning program and an industrial development program, both of which have been widely noted. Concurrent with Mr. Theine's appointment, a Planning Research Division has been established and will be headed by Mr. Eugene E. Mollitor, who had previously been handling both the land use planning and research functions of the Commission in one division.

AROUND THE REGION

TOWN OF SOMERS

At the request of the Town Board of Somers and the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors, the Commission staff has prepared a refined land use plan for an 11 square mile area forming the environs of the newly established University of Wisconsin-Parkside Campus in the Town of Somers. This plan (see Map 4) incorporates the recommendations contained in the regional land use and transportation plans and in the comprehensive plan prepared by the Commission for the Kenosha Planning District. This plan has been formally adopted by the Town Board of Somers, the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors, and the City of Kenosha Plan Commission. The preparation of this plan was precipitated by the rapid development of the Parkside Campus and the anticipated increased land development activity generated by the University and related activities. The establishment of a major new four-year state university in the Town of Somers presents local officials with a rare opportunity to develop from the ground up adjacent neighborhoods that are well-planned and that will attractively and efficiently serve the needs of the entire community.

Map 4
**LAND USE PLAN FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-
 PARKSIDE CAMPUS ENVIRONS:1990**



AROUND THE REGION—continued

CITY OF WEST BEND

The Common Council of the City of West Bend has given approval to the preparation of large-scale topographic maps of the City and environs. The maps will be prepared to National Map Accuracy Standards and will incorporate the monumented horizontal and vertical survey control system recommended by the Commission. The topographic base maps being prepared represent a means of collecting, coordinating, and presenting, in a permanently useful form, much valuable information essential to sound municipal planning and engineering and, as such, represent one of the soundest long-term capital investments a community can make. The proper application and effectiveness of certain plan implementation devices, including the official map, subdivision control ordinances, and precise neighborhood development plans, all depend, to a considerable extent, upon the quality of the available community base maps.

QUESTION BOX

WHAT KINDS OF SERVICES DOES THE COMMISSION PROVIDE UNDER ITS COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM?

On January 8, 1968, the Commission, after a public hearing, adopted a Revised Policy Statement on Local Community Assistance. Under this Policy Statement, the Commission has authorized its staff to provide the following types of services to local units of government within the Region upon specific request:

1. Educational Services

Educational services include presentations to local officials and citizen groups relating to the need for, and advantages of, local and regional planning on a continuing basis and relating to the purposes and elements of local, district, watershed, and regional

QUESTION BOX—continued

planning programs as these relate to local planning. Such educational services include the preparation of courses and detailed lectures, the publication of the bimonthly Newsletter, the sponsoring and participation in planning workshops and conferences, and the dissemination of planning information to local news media.

2. Advisory Services

Advisory services include the extension of functional guidance and advice to all participating units of government within the Region without charge. Functional guidance and advice is defined as guidance and advice on matters of recommended planning procedures and practices, including model ordinances, administrative rules, and procedural forms. Also included under the category of advisory services are such things as: selection of local planning staffs or consultants; preparation of planning and engineering contracts; preparation of applications for federal and state grants-in-aid; and the conduct of local, municipal, and school censuses.

3. Review Services

Review services are directed at the coordination of planning programs and plan implementation actions of the constituent local units of government with those of federal, state, and areawide units of government without charge to the member local units of government. Upon request, the Commission provides review services on such items as the following: applications for urban planning assistance grants; reports and plans prepared under the urban planning assistance program; applications for federal loans and grants-in-aid; proposals for annexation, incorporation, and consolidation; and implementation devices prepared by local units of government.

4. Project Planning Services

Project planning services include the preparation of detailed planning studies, plans, and plan implementation devices for member local units of government at their cost. The member local unit of government requesting such services must have adopted all completed and adopted regional or subregional plan elements and must be willing to pay the full cost, including applicable share of overhead expenses, of the planning services to be rendered. Furthermore, the planning services must be shown to contribute to the implementation of regional plans and the achievement of other regional development objectives.

5. Resident Staff Services

Resident staff services include the provision of part-time resident staff assistance to member local units of government upon specific request. The local unit of government requesting such services must have adopted all completed and adopted regional or subregional plan elements and must be willing to pay the full cost, including applicable share of overhead expenses, of the planning services to be rendered.

With respect to the provision of project planning and resident staff services, it should be made clear that such services must contribute to implementation of completed and adopted regional plan elements and must be fully paid for by the local unit of government requesting and receiving such services. Before agreeing to provide the project planning and resident staff services, the Commission staff must find that the services requested lie within the current staff resources and capabilities after giving priority to Commission approved regional planning activities.

QUOTABLE QUOTE.....

"We should all be concerned about the future because we will have to spend the rest of our lives there."

Charles F. Kettering
Seed For Thought, 1949

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RETURN REQUESTED

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